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NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 2002/MAGHA 13, 1923

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह बलग संकलन के रूप में
रखा जा सके

Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a
separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (II)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-Section (II)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(other than the Ministry of Defence)

वित्त मंत्रालय
(राजस्व विभाग)

आयकर महानिदेशक (छूट) का कार्यालय

कोलकाता, 7 दिसम्बर, 2001

(आयकर)

का आ 241—सामान्य सूचना हेतु एनद्वांग यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि निम्नलिखित संगठन को आयकर नियमों के नियम 6 के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित प्राधिकार द्वारा आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ii) के उद्देश्य हेतु निम्नलिखित शर्तों पर “सम्या” वर्ग के अधीन अनुमोदित किया जा रहा है।

(i) अपने अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों के लिए संगठन अलग लेखा-बही रखेगे।

(ii) अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों के लिए यह वार्षिक रिटर्न सचिव, वैधानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग

“टेक्नोलोजी भवन” न्यू मेहरोली रोड, नई दिल्ली-110016 को प्रत्येक वित्त वर्ष के लिए 31 मई या इससे पहले हर वर्ष पेश करेगा।

(iii) यह (क) आयकर महानिदेशक (छूट), (ख) सचिव, वैधानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग तथा (ग) आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) जिनका संगठन पर क्षेत्राधिकार है, को 31 अक्टूबर तक प्रत्येक वर्ष लेखा परीक्षित वार्षिक लेखा की एक प्रति तथा अपने अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों जिसके लिए आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (क) के अधीन छूट दी गई थी से संबंधित लेखा परीक्षित आय व व्यय लेखा की एक प्रति भी पेश करेगा।

संगठन का नाम

मानव निर्मित वस्तु अनुसंधान

मार्केट टेलिफोन एक्सचेंज के निकट,

रिंग रोड, सूरत-305002

यह अधिसूचना निम्नलिखित अवधि के लिए प्रभावी होगी :

01-04-98 से 31-03-99

नोट : 1. संघ के रूप में वर्गीकृत संगठनों पर उपरोक्त (i) में दी गई शर्तें प्रयोज्य नहीं होंगी।

2. संगठन को सलाह दी जाती है कि मंजूरी के आगे विस्तार के लिए काफी पहले से निर्धारित प्राधिकारी को, आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) जिसका संगठन पर क्षेत्राधिकार है, के जरिये तीन प्रतियों में आवेदन करे। मंजूरी के विस्तार के लिए आवेदन की तीन (3) प्रतियां, सचिव, वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग को सीधे भेजे।

[सं. 2089/फा.सं. म.नि/जी-17/कॉल/35(i)(ii)/89
आ.क. (छूट)]

टी.के. सिन्हा, संयुक्त आयकर निदेशक (छूट)

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF INCOME-TAX (EXEMPTIONS)

Kolkata, the 7th December, 2001

(INCOME TAX)

S. O. 241.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organisation mentioned below has been approved by the Prescribed Authority under Rule 6 of the Income-tax Rules, for the purpose of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 under the category 'Institution' subject to the following conditions :

- (i) The organisation will maintain separate books of accounts for its research activities ;
- (ii) It will furnish the Annual Return of its research activities to the Secretary, Department of Scientific & Industrial Research "Technology Bhawan," New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi-110016 for every financial year by 31st May of each year; and
- (iii) It will submit to the (a) Director General of Income-Tax (Exemptions), Kolkata (b) Secretary, Department of Scientific & Industrial Research, and (c) Commissioner of Income-tax/Director of Income-tax (Exemptions), having jurisdiction over the organisation, by the 31st October of each year, a copy of its audited annual accounts and also a copy of audited Income and Expenditure Account in respect of its

research activities for which exemption was granted under sub-section (1) of Section 35 of Income-tax Act, 1961.

NAME OF THE ORGANISATION :

Man-Made Textiles Research Association,
Near Market Telephone Exchange,
Ring Road, Surat-395002.

This Notification is effective for the following period :

From 1-4-98 to 31-03-99

Note : 1. Condition (i) above will not apply to organisations categorised as Association.

2. The organisation is advised to apply in triplicate and well in advance for further extension of the approval to the Prescribed Authority through the Commissioner of Income-tax/ Director of Income-tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction over the organisation. Three copies of the application for extension of approval should be sent directly to the Secretary, Department of Scientific & Industrial Research.

[No. 2089/F. No. DG/G-17/CAL/35 (i) (ii)/
89-I T (E)]

T. K. SINHA, Jt. Director of Income-tax
(Exemptions)

(केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 16 जनवरी, 2002

(आयकर)

का.आ. 242.—सामान्य जानकारी के लिए यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार अधोलिखित संगठन को उनके नाम के सामने उल्लिखित अवधि के लिए आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 6 के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ संस्थान श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन अनुमोदित करती है:—

- (i) अधिसूचित संस्थान अपने अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों के लिए ग्रन्थ लेखा बहियों का रख-रखाव करेगा;
- (ii) अधिसूचित संस्थान प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए अपनी वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान गतिविधियों की वार्षिक रिटर्न प्रत्येक 31 मई को अथवा उससे पहले सचिव वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग "टेक्नोलॉजी भवन" न्यू मेहरोली रोड, नई दिल्ली-110016 को प्रस्तुत करेगा;
- (iii) अधिसूचित संस्थान केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से नामोदिष्ट निर्धारण अधिकारी को आयकर की विवरणी प्रस्तुत करने के अतिरिक्त अपने लेखा परीक्षित वार्षिक लेखों की एक प्रति तथा अपने

अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों जिसके लिए आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत छूट प्रदान की गई थी के संबंध में आय एवं व्यय खाते की लेखा परीक्षा की भी एक प्रति संस्था पर अधिकार क्षेत्र वाले (क) आयकर महानिदेशक (छूट) 10 मिडिलटन रोड, पांचवा तल, कलकत्ता-700071 (ख) सचिव, वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग तथा (ग) आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) को प्रत्येक वर्ष 31 अक्टूबर को अथवा उससे पहले प्रस्तुत करेगा।

क्रम सं. अनुमोदित संगठन का नाम अवधि जिसके लिए अधिसूचना प्रभावी है

इंटर यूनिवर्सिटी सेंटर फॉर एस्ट्रोनोमी एण्ड एस्ट्रोफिजिक्स, पी.बी.नं.-4, गणेश खिन्ड, पुणे-411007 1-4-2001 से 31-3-2004

टिप्पणी: अधिसूचित संस्थान को सलाह दी जाती है कि वे अनुमोदन के नवीकरण के लिए तीन प्रतियों में और पहले ही अधिकार क्षेत्र वाले आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) के माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार को आवेदन करें। अनुमोदन के नवीकरण के लिए आवेदन पत्र की तीन प्रतियां सचिव, वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग को सीधे भेजी जाएंगी।

[अधिसूचना सं. 5/2002 (फा.सं. 203/39/2001-आयकर नि.-2 खण्ड-1)]

संगीता गुप्ता, निदेशक (आयकर नि.-II)

(Central Board of Direct Taxes)

New Delhi, the 16th January, 2002

(INCOME TAX)

S. O. 242.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organisation mentioned below has been approved by the Central Government for the period mentioned against their name, for the purpose of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Income tax Act, 1961, read with Rule 6 of the Income Tax Rules, 1962 under the category "Institution" subject to the following conditions :—

(i) The notified Institution shall maintain separate books of accounts for its research activities;

(ii) The notified Institution shall furnish the Annual Return of its scientific research activities to the Secretary, Department of Scientific & Industrial Research, 'Technology Bhawan', New Mehrauli Road,

New Delhi-110016 for every financial year on or before 31st May of each year ;

(iii) The notified Institution shall submit, on behalf of the Central Government, to (a) the Director General of Income tax (Exemptions), 10 Middleton Row, 5th Floor, Kolkatta-700071 (b) the Secretary, Department of Scientific & Industrial Research, and (c) the Commissioner of Income tax/Director of Income tax (Exemptions), having jurisdiction over the organisation, on or before the 31st October each year, a copy of its audited Annual Accounts and also a copy of audited Income and Expenditure Account in respect of its research activities for which exemption was granted under sub-section (1) of section 35 of Income tax Act, 1961 in addition to the return of income tax to the designated assessing officer.

S. Name of the organisation No. approved	Period for which Notification is effective
Inter-University Centre for Astronomy & Astro- physics, P.B. No. 4, Ganesh Khind, Pune-411007	1-4-2001 to 31-3-2004

Notes : The notified Institution is advised to apply in triplicates and well in advance for renewal of the approval, to the Central Government through the Commissioner of Income tax/Director of Income tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction. Three copies of application for renewal of approval shall also be sent directly to the Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

[Notification No. 5/2002 (F. No. 203/39/2001/ITA-II Vol. I)]
SANGEETA GUPTA, Director (ITA.-II)

(व्यय विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 21 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 243.— भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1925 (1925 का 19वा) की धारा 8 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित सार्वजनिक संस्थान का नाम उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची में शामिल करती है अर्थात् --

"भारतीय वन प्रबन्धन संस्थान"

[मंख्या 4 (1) - सस्या V/95 (I)]
मोहिन्दर सिंह, निदेशक

(Department of Expenditure)

New Delhi, the 21st January, 2002

S.O. 243.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Provident Funds Act, 1925 (19 of 1925), the Central Government hereby adds to the Schedule to the said Act the name of the following public institution, namely :—

“Indian Institute of Forest Management”.

[No. 4(1)-EV/95(1)]

MOHINDER SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 21 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 244.— भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1925 (1925 का 19 वाँ) की धारा 8 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा निदेश देती है कि उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध (धारा 6 क को छोड़कर) भारतीय वन प्रबन्धन संस्थान के कर्मचारियों के लाभ के लिए स्थापित भविष्य निधि पर भी लागू होंगे।

[संख्या 4(1)-संस्था EV/95 (II)]

मोहिनंदर सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 21st January, 2002

S.O. 244.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 8 of the Provident Funds Act, 1925 (19 of 1925), the Central Government hereby directs that the provisions of the said Act (except section 6A) shall apply to the Provident Fund established for the benefit of the employees of the Indian Institute of Forest Management.

[No. 4 (1) EV/95 (II)]

MOHINDER SINGH, Director

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

(वैकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 16 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 245.— इस विभाग के दिनांक 1-1-1999 की अधिसूचना सं. 15/5/95 आई.आर. के क्रम में, पंजाब एंड सिंध बैंक, शाखा कार्यालय, जलंधर, नई दिल्ली के लिपिक श्री जगदेव सिंह रोशा को पंजाब एंड सिंध बैंक के निदेशक मंडल में निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्ति को 31-12-2001 के बाद भी उनके उत्तराधिकारी की नियुक्ति होने तक अथवा पंजाब एंड सिंध बैंक में कर्मचारी के रूप में उनके द्वारा काम करना बंद करने तक, जो भी पहले हो, जारी रखा जाता है।

[फा.सं. 15/3/2000-आई.आर.]

कुण्डलान, अवर सचिव

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Banking Division)

New Delhi, the 16th January, 2002

S.O. 245.—In continuation of this Department's Notification No. 15/5/95-IR dated 1-1-1999 the appointment of Shri Jagdev Singh Rosha, Clerk, Punjab & Sind Bank, B.O. Janpath, New Delhi is continued as a Director on the Board of Directors of Punjab & Sind Bank beyond 31-12-2001 until his successor is appointed or until he ceases to be a workman employee of Punjab & Sind Bank, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 15/3/2000-IR]

KRISHAN LAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 17 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 246.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग नियमावली, 1976 के नियम 10 के उपनियम (4) के अनुमरण में वित्त मंत्रालय, आर्थिक कार्य विभाग के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में स्थित निम्नलिखित उस कार्यालय को अधिसूचित करती है, जिसके 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है:

कंपनी का नाम दि ओरिएण्टल इश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय पुणे।

[फा.सं. 11013/12/2000-हि.का.क.]

एस. सौन्दर राजन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th January, 2002

S.O. 246.—In pursuance of Sub-Rule (4) of the Rule 10 of the Official Language (use for Official purpose of the union) Rule, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the following office, under the administrative control of Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, where of more than 80% of staff have acquired working knowledge of Hindi :—
Name of the Company :

The Oriental Insurance Company Limited,
Regional Office, Pune.

[No. 11013/12/2000-H.I.C.]

S. SOUNDER RAJAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 17 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 247.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिकरिंग पर, एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10ख की उपधारा (1) और (2) के उपबन्ध बनारस स्टेट बैंक लि. पर 27 नवम्बर, 2001 से 26 मार्च, 2002 तक की चार महीने की अवधि के लिए या बैंक के नियमित अध्यक्ष और मुख्य कार्यपालक अधिकारी के नियुक्त होने तक, जो भी पहले हो, लागू नहीं होंगे।

[सं. 13/5/2001 बीओए (I)]

डी. चौधरी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th January, 2002

S. O. 247.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on recommendations of the Reserve Bank of India hereby declare that the provisions of Sub-section (1) and (2) of Section 10B of the said Act, shall not, apply to the Benares State Bank Ltd. for a period of four months, from 27 November 2001 to 26 March, 2002 or till the appointment of a regular Chairman and Chief Executive Officer for that bank, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 13/5/2001-BOA (I)]

D. CHOUDHURY, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 17 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 248.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का. 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा, घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10B की उपधारा (9) के उपबन्ध बन्दारस, स्टेट बैंक लि. पर 27 नवम्बर, 2001 से 26 मार्च, 2002 तक अथवा उक्त बैंक के लिए अध्यक्ष एवं मुख्य कार्यपालक अधिकारी की नियुक्ति होने तक, जो भी पहले हो, उस सीमा तक जहाँ तक बैंक पर अध्यक्ष एवं मुख्य कार्यपालक अधिकारी की ड्यूटी निर्वहण करने के लिए एक व्यक्ति की चार माह से अधिक अवधि के लिए नियुक्ति करने पर रोक लगाने का संबंध है, लागू नहीं होंगे।

[सं. 13/5/2001-बीओए (II)]

डी. चौधरी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th January, 2002

S. O. 248.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on recommendations of the Reserve Bank of India hereby declares that the provisions of Sub-section (9) of Section 10B of the said Act, shall not, to the extent they preclude the bank from appointing a person to carry out the duties of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer beyond a period exceeding four months, apply to the Benares State Bank Ltd. from 27 November, 2001 to 26th March, 2002 or till the appointment of a regular Chairman and Chief Executive Officer for that bank, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 13/5/2001-BOA (II)]

D. CHOUDHURY, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 21 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 249.—भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की संस्तुति पर, बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का. 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि श्री शारदा सहकारी बैंक लि., पुणे पर 31-3-2000 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए उसके द्वारा उसके तुलनापत्र, लाभ-हानि लेखे एवं लेखा परीक्षक की रिपोर्ट समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित करने के संबंध में बैंककारी विनियमन (सहकारी समितियाँ) नियमावली, 1966 के नियम 10 के साथ पठित उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 31 के उपबन्ध लागू नहीं होंगे।

[फा. सं. 1(29)/2001 ए-सी]

एल. सी. टूरा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st January, 2002

S. O. 249.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government on recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India declares that the provisions of Section 31 of the said Act read with Rule 10 of the Banking Regulation (Co-operative Societies) Rules, 1966 shall not apply to Shree Sharada Sahakari Bank, Pune insofar as they relate to the publication of the Balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ended 31 March, 2000 with the Auditors' Report in the newspaper.

[F. No. 1(29)/2001-AC]

L. C. TOORA, Under Secy.

भारी उद्योग एवं लोक उद्यम मंत्रालय

(भारी उद्योग विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 8 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 250.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम-10 के उपनियम (4) के अनुसरण में निम्न लिखित कार्यालयों जिनके 80% से अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है को अधिसूचित करती है :

(1) भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि.,
तरणा शिवपुर,
वाराणसी (उत्तर प्रदेश) .

(2) भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि.,
पावर सेक्टर, उत्तरी क्षेत्र,
पो. बॉक्स संख्या-55,
नोएडा-201301 (उ.प्र.) ।

- (3) भारत यंत्र निगम लि.,
15/1, थार्न हिल्स रोड,
इलाहाबाद-211001।

[संख्या ई-11012/1/2001-हिन्दी]

जे. पी. शुक्ल, उप सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND
PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

(Department of Heavy Industry)

New Delhi, the 8th January, 2002

S. O. 250.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 10 of the Official Language (Use For Official Purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the following Offices whereof more than 80% of staff have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi :—

1. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited,
Tarana Shivpur, Varanasi (U. P.)
2. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited,
Power Sector, Northern Region,
Post Box No.-55,
NOIDA-201301
(U. P.)
3. Bharat Yantra Nigam Limited,
15/1, Tharnhill Road,
Allahabad.

[No. E. 11012/1/2001-Hindi]
J. P. SHUKLA, Dy. Secy.

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय

(वाणिज्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 16 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 251.—निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, मैसर्स जे.बी. बोडा सर्वेयर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड को जिनका रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय, वीके टावर, फ्लैट फ्लोर, कुलूर फेरी रोड कुलूर, मंगलूर-575013 में है को दी गयी मान्यता की अवधि की समाप्ति की तारीख 21-10-2001 से और आगे तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए खनिज तथा अयस्क (ग्रुप-I) अर्थात् केवल कच्चा लोहा के निर्यात में पूर्व निरीक्षण हेतु भारत सरकार के वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 3975 तारीख 20 दिसम्बर, 1965 के साथ सम्बंध अनुसूची के अनुसार निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन निर्यात में पूर्व निरीक्षण करने के लिए एक अभिकरण के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान करती है, अर्थात् :—

(i) मैसर्स जे.बी. बोडा सर्वेयर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड मंगलूर इस संबंध में निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् द्वारा नामित अधिकारी, को खनिज तथा अयस्क (ग्रुप-I) के निर्यात (निरीक्षण)

नियम, 1965 के नियम 4 के अन्तर्गत निरीक्षण का प्रमाण पत्र देने के लिए अपने द्वारा अपनाई गयी निरीक्षण पद्धति की जांच करने के लिए पर्याप्त सुविधाएं देगी।

(ii) मैसर्स जे.बी. बोडा सर्वेयर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, मंगलूर, इस अधिसूचना के अधीन अपने कृत्यों के पालन में निदेशक (निरीक्षण एवं क्वालिटी नियंत्रण) द्वारा समय-समय पर लिखित में दिए गए निर्देशों से आबद्ध होंगे।

[फाईल सं. 5/1/2002-ई आई एण्ड ई पी]

राज सिंह, उपसचिव

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(Department of Commerce)

New Delhi, the 16th January, 2002

S.O. 251:—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963) the Central Government hereby recognises, for a further period of three years, with effect from 21-10-2001 M/s. J.B. Boda Surveyors Pvt. Ltd., located and having their registered office at Veekay Towers, 1st Floor, Kulur Ferry Road, Kulur, Mangalore-575013, as an Agency for the inspection of Minerals and Ores (Group-I), Iron ore only, specified in the Schedule annexed to the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce Notification number S.O. 3975, dated 20th December 1965, prior to export, subject to the following conditions, namely :—

(i) that M/s J.B. Boda Surveyors Pvt. Ltd., Mangalore shall give adequate facilities to the officers nominated by the Export Inspection Council in this behalf to examine the method of inspection followed by them in granting the certificate of inspection under Rule 4 of the Export of Minerals and Ores (Group I), (Inspection) Rules, 1965;

(ii) that M/s. J.B. Boda Surveyors Pvt. Ltd., Mangalore in the performance of their function under this notification shall be bound by such directives as the Director (Inspection and quality Control) may give in writing from time to time.

[File No. 5/1/2002-EI&EP]

RAJ SINGH, Dy. Secy

नई दिल्ली, 16 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 252.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एस.जी. एस. इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड चेन्नई, जिनका रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय, 443, प्रथम तल, अन्तासलाई, टेयनाम-पेट, चेन्नई-600 018 को दी गयी मान्यता की अवधि

की समाप्ति की तारीख 14-8-2001 में और आगे तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए भारत सरकार के वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 3975 तारीख 20 दिसम्बर, 1965 की संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित खनिज तथा अयस्क (ग्रुप-I) के निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए एक अभिकरण के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान करती है, अर्थात् :—

(i) मैसर्स एस.जी. एस. इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड चैन्नई, निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् द्वारा इस संबंध में नामित अधिकारी को अपने द्वारा अपनाई गयी (निरीक्षण) पद्धति की जांच करने के लिए पर्याप्त सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराएंगी ताकि खनिज तथा अयस्क (ग्रुप-I) का निरीक्षण नियम, 1965 के नियम 4 के अन्तर्गत किया जा सके।

(ii) मैसर्स एस.जी. एस. इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड चैन्नई, इस अधिसूचना के पालन में अपने कृत्यों का अनुपालन ऐसे निर्देशों द्वारा आबद्ध होगा जो निदेशक (निरीक्षण एवं क्वालिटी नियंत्रण) समय-समय पर लिखित रूप में देंगे।

[फाईल सं. 5/3/2002-ईआई एण्ड ई पी]

राज सिंह, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th January, 2002

S.O. 252.— In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby recognises, for a further period of three years, with effect from 14-08-2001, M/s SGS India Private Ltd., located and having their registered office at 443, 1st Floor, Anna Salai, Teynampet, Chennai-600018, as an Agency for the inspection of Minerals and Ores Group-I, specified in Schedule annexed to the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce Notification number 3975 dated 20 December 1965, prior to export, Subject to the following conditions, namely :—

- (i) that M/s SGS India Private Ltd., Chennai shall give adequate facilities to the officers nominated by the Export Inspection Council in this behalf to examine the method of inspection followed by them in granting the certificate of inspection under rule 4 of Export of Minerals and Ores (Group-I) (Inspection) Rules, 1965;
- (ii) that M/s SGS India Private Ltd., Chennai in the performance of their function under this notification shall be bound by such directives as the Director (Inspection & Quality Control) may give in writing from time to time.

[File No. 5/3/2002-EI&EP]

RAJ SINGH, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 16 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 253.— केन्द्रीय सरकार, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एस.जी. एस. इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड चैन्नई, जिन्का रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय 443 प्रथम तल, अन्नासलाई, टेयनाम्पेट, चैन्नई-600018 को दी गयी मान्यता की अवधि की समाप्ति की तारीख 14-8-2001 में और आगे तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए भारत सरकार के वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 1197 तारीख 15-4-1966 की संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित आर्गेनिक रसायन के निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए एक अभिकरण के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान करती है, अर्थात् :—

(i) मैसर्स एस.जी. एस. इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड चैन्नई, निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् द्वारा इस संबंध में नामित अधिकारी को अपने द्वारा अपनाई गयी (निरीक्षण) पद्धति की जांच करने के लिए पर्याप्त सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराएंगी ताकि आर्गेनिक रसायन का निरीक्षण नियम, 1966 के नियम 4 के अन्तर्गत किया जा सके।

(ii) मैसर्स एस.जी. एस. इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड चैन्नई इस अधिसूचना के पालन में अपने कृत्यों का अनुपालन ऐसे निर्देशों द्वारा आबद्ध होगा जो निदेशक (निरीक्षण एवं क्वालिटी नियंत्रण) समय-समय पर लिखित रूप में देंगे।

[फाईल सं. 5/3/2002-ईआई एण्ड ई पी]

राज सिंह, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th January, 2002

S.O. 253.— In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby recognises, for a further period of three years, with effect from 14-08-2001 M/s SGS India Private Ltd., located and having their registered office at 443, 1st Floor, Anna Salai, Teynampet, Chennai-600018, as an Agency for the inspection of Organic Chemicals, specified in Schedule annexed to the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce Notification number S.O. 1197 dated 15th April, 1966, prior to export, subject to the following conditions, namely :—

- (i) that M/s SGS India Private Ltd., Chennai, shall give adequate facilities to the officers nominated by the Export Inspection Council in this behalf to examine the method of inspection followed by them in granting the certificate of inspection under rule 4 of Export of Organic Chemicals (Inspection) Rules, 1966;

- (ii) that M/s. ... Private Ltd., Chennai, following entries shall be added, namely :—
in the performance of their function under this notification shall be bound by such directives as the Director (Inspection & Quality Control) may give in writing from time to time.

[File No. 5/3/2002-EI&EP]

RAJ SINGH, Dy. Secy

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 254.—दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार, भारतीय दंत परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद एतद्द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-I में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:—
अनुसूची के भाग-I में क्रम संख्या 17 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के सामने निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां जोड़ी जाएंगी, अर्थात् :—

17. बंगलौर	दंत शल्य चिकित्सा स्नातक	बी.डी.एस.
विश्व-	श्री सिद्धार्थ डेंटल कालेज,	बंगलौर
विश्वालय	टुमकुर के बी. डी. एस. छात्रों	विश्व
बंगलौर	के संबंध में उक्त अर्हता तभी	विद्यालय
	मान्यता प्राप्त अर्हता होगी यदि	
	यह 8-10-1996 को या उसके बाद	
	प्रदान की गई हो।	

[संख्या बी. 12018/33/2001-पी.एम. एस.]

एस. के. राव, निदेशक (एम.ई.)

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(Department of Health)

New Delhi, the 14th January, 2002

S. O. 254.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with Dental Council of India, hereby makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

In Part-I of the Schedule against Serial Number 17, and the entries relating thereto, the

17. Bangalore University, Bangalore	Bachelor of Dental Surgery The above qualification in respect of BDS students of Sri Siddhartha Dental College, Tumkur shall be recognized if granted on or after 8-10-1996.	BDS Bangalore University, Bangalore.
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[No. V. 12018/33/2001-PMS]
S. K. RAO, Director (ME)

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 255.—दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार, भारतीय दंत परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद एतद्द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-I में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:—

अनुसूची के भाग-I में क्रम संख्या 47 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के सामने निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां जोड़ी जाएंगी अर्थात् :—

47. राजीव गांधी यूनिवर्सिटी आफ हेल्थ साइंसेस, बंगलौर	दंत शल्य चिकित्सा स्नातक श्री सिद्धार्थ डेंटल कालेज, टुमकुर के बी.डी.एस. छात्रों के संबंध में उक्त अर्हता तभी मान्यता प्राप्त अर्हता होगी यदि यह 31-12-2001 को या उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।	बी.डी.एस. राजीव गांधी यूनिवर्सिटी आफ हेल्थ साइंसेस बंगलौर।
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[संख्या बी. 12018/33/2001-पी.एम.एस.]

एस. के. राव, निदेशक (एम.ई.)

New Delhi, the 14th January, 2002

S. O. 255.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with Dental Council of India, hereby makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the Said Act, namely :—

In Part-I of the Schedule against Serial Number 47, and the entries relating thereto, the following entries shall be added, namely :—

47. Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore	Bachelor of Dental Surgery The above qualification in respect of BDS students of Sri Siddhartha Dental College, Tumkur shall be recognized if granted on or after 31-12-2001.	BDS Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore.
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[No. V. 12018/33/2001-PMS]
S. K. RAO, Director (ME)

संचार मंत्रालय
(दूरसंचार विभाग)
(राजभाषा अनुभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ.256.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम 1976 के नियम 10(4) के अनुसरण में संचार मंत्रालय, दूरसंचार विभाग के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रणाधीन निम्नलिखित कार्यालयों को, जिसमें 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करती है।

मुख्य महाप्रबंधक दूरसंचार, भारत संचार निगम लिमिटेड, कर्नाटक परिसंजल, बेंगलूर-560008

1. विभागीय तार घर, गदग
2. उप मंडल अधिकारी तार परियात, गदग
3. उप मंडल अभि. सी-डॉट, गदग
4. उप मंडल अभि. समूह, सवनूर
5. उप मंडल अभि., राणेबेन्नूर
6. केन्द्रीय तार घर, एस एफ एम एस एस, हुबली
7. उप मंडल अभि. विल्डिंग/पीपी, हुबली
8. उप मंडल, अभि. बंकापुर चौक, हुबली
9. उप मंडल अभि. फौम्स, धारवाड
10. जिला दूरसंचार प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, हुबली
11. उप मंडल अभि. ई-10बी, धारवाड
12. उप मंडल अभि. एमएआरआर, हुबली

[सं. ई. 11016/1/99 (रा.भा.)]

कैलाश दत्ता, उप निदेशक (राजभाषा)

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(Department of Telecommunications)

(Official Language Section)

New Delhi, the 14th January, 2002

S. O. 256.—In pursuance of rule 10 (4) of the Official Language (Use for Official purposes of the Union), Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies following offices under the administrative control of Ministry of Communications, Department of Telecommunications whereof more than 80% staff have acquired working knowledge of Hindi.

Chief General Manager Telecom. BSNL Karnataka Circle Bangalore-560008

1. Department Telegrapg Office, Gadag
 2. Sub Divisional Office, Telegraph Traffic, Gadag
- 210 GI/2002—2

3. Sub Divisional Engineer, C-DOT, Gadag

4. Sub Divisional Engineer, Group, Sabnoor

5. Sub Divisional Engineer, Ranebanoor

6. Central Telegraph Office SFMSS, Hubli

7. Sub Divisional Engineer, Bldg./PP, Hubli

8. Sub Divisional Engineer, Bankapur Chowk, Hubli

9. Sub Divisional Engineer Phones, Dharwad

10. Distt. Telecom. Training Centre, Hubli

11. Sub Divisional Engineer E-10B, Dharwad

12. Sub Divisional Engineer, MARR, Hubli

[No. E. 11016/1/99 (O.L.)]

KAILASH DUTTA, Dy. Director (O. L.)

संयोजन और उद्देश्य मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 17 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ.257.—लोक परिसर (अनधिकृत दखलकारों की वेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा उप महाप्रबंधक, फटिलाइजर कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि., सिन्दरी एकक को सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी स्तर के समकक्ष अधिकारी होने के नाते उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनार्थ सम्पदा अधिकारी नियुक्त करते हैं और उस प्रयोजनार्थ भारत सरकार, निर्माण तथा आवास मंत्रालय की दिनांक 10 फरवरी, 1998 की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 394 में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में तालिका में क्रम सं. 9 के सामने कालम (1) में मौजूदा प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां प्रतिस्थापित की जाएं, अर्थात् :

“उप महाप्रबंधक,

सिन्दरी एकक,

फटिलाइजर कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.,

सिन्दरी”

[फा. सं. 78/1/2001-एच आर-1]

पी. के. वाघवा, उपसचिव

टिप्पणी : मूल अधिसूचना भारत के राजपत्र में दिनांक 10-2-98 की सं. का.आ. 394 के माध्यम से प्रकाशित हुई थी तत्पश्चात् दिनांक 3-3-72 के का.आ. 870, दिनांक 21-8-85 के का.आ. 4586, दिनांक 28 जुलाई, 1992 के का.आ. 1697 तथा दिनांक 26-7-95 के का.आ. 2180 के द्वारा संशोधित की गई थी।

MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

New Delhi, the 17th January, 2002

S. O. 257.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971), the Central Government hereby appoints the Deputy General Manager, Fertilizer Corporation of India, Ltd., Sindri Unit, being an officer equivalent to the rank of a gazetted officer of the Government, to be an Estate Officer for the purposes of the said Act, and for that purpose makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Works and Housing, number S. O. 394 dated, the 10th February, 1998, namely :—

In the said notification, in the Table, against serial number 9, for the existing entries in column (1), the following entries shall be substituted, namely :—

“Deputy General Manager,
Sindri Unit,
Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited,
Sindri”.

[F. No. 76/1/2001-HR-I]

P. K. WADHWA, Dy. Secy.

Note.—The Principal notification was published in the Gazette of India vide number S. O. 394 dated 10-2-98 and subsequently amended vide S. O. 870 dated 3-3-1972, S. O. 4586 dated 21-8-85, S. O. 1697 dated 28th July, 1992 and S. O. 2180 dated 26-7-1995.

नई दिल्ली, 17 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 258.—लोक परिसर (अतिरिक्त दखलकारों की बेदखली अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा नीचे दी गई अनुसूची के कालम (1) में वर्णित अधिकारी को सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी स्तर के समकक्ष अधिकारी होने के नाते उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनार्थ सम्पदा अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त करती है, जो प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करेगा और उक्त अधिनियम के द्वारा या तहत सम्पदा अधिकारियों के लिए लागू कर्तव्यों का, उक्त अनुसूची के कालम (2) में तदनुसूची प्रतिष्ठित में निर्दिष्ट लोक परिसर के संबंध में अपने क्षेत्राधिकार की सीमाओं के भीतर निष्पादन करेगा।

अनुसूची

अधिकारी का पदनाम लोक परिसरों की श्रेणी तथा क्षेत्राधिकार की स्थानीय सीमाएं

(1)

(2)

मुख्य प्रशासनिक अधिकारी,
राष्ट्रीय केमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टि-
लाइजर्स लि., थाल, अलीबाग,
जिला-रायगढ़, महाराष्ट्र।

राष्ट्रीय केमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टि-
लाइजर्स लि. द्वारा इसके थाल
बोरिस, वैशेट और गुन्गीस गांवों
स्थित थाल एकक तथा महाराष्ट्र
के जिला रायगढ़ कुर्ल, वैशवी,
चेधारे, किहिम और बामनसार
गांव स्थित टाउनशिप के लिए
या इसके द्वारा या इसकी
ओर में पट्टे पर लिये गये
परिसर।

[फा. नं. 82/4/2001-एच आर-I]

पी. के. वाधवा, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th January, 2002

S. O. 258.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971), the Central Government hereby appoints the Officer mentioned in column (1) of the Schedule below, being an officer equivalent to the rank of a gazetted officer of the Government, to be an Estate Officer for the purposes of the said Act who shall exercise the powers conferred and perform his duties imposed on the Estate Officers by or under the said Act, within the limits of his jurisdiction in respect of the public premises specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) of the said Schedule.

Schedule

Designation of the Officer	Categories of Public Premises and local Limits of jurisdiction
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(1)

(2)

Chief Administrative
Officer, Rashtriya Chemi-
cals and Fertilizers
Limited, Thal Un Thal,
Alibag, District Raigad,
Maharashtra

Premises belonging to
or taken on lease by
or on behalf of Rash-
triya Chemicals and
Fertilizers Limited for
its Thal Unit located
at Thal Boris, Vaishet
and Gungis Villages
and Township located
at Kurul, Veshvi,
Chendhare, Kihim, and
Bamansure village in
Raigad District of
Maharashtra.

[F. No. 82/4/2001-HR-I]

P. K. WADHWA, Dy. Secy.

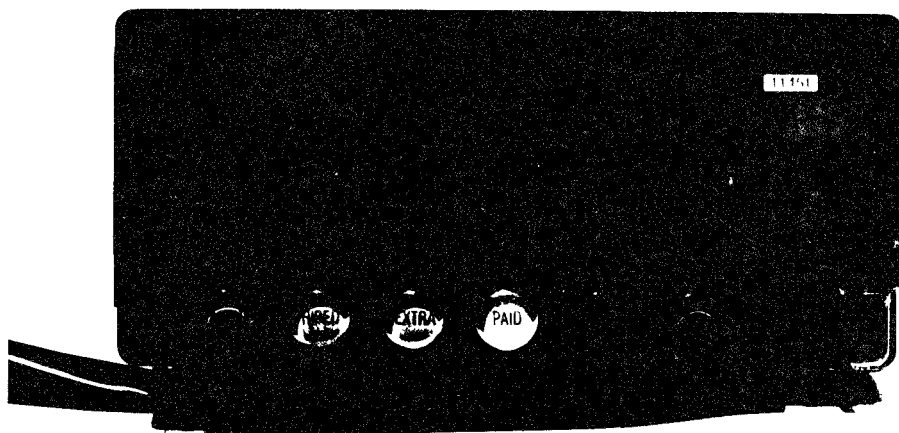
उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ.259 .—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स क्वांग जुएं आई एंड सी कंपनी लिमिटेड, 229-10 पॉन डांग, कांग बुक-गु, सिओल कोरिया, 402 कांग बुक इलेक्ट्रानिक इंडस्ट्रियल कार्पोरेशन (द्वारा) विनिर्मित “ई टी-1500 एल” और मैसर्स सिक्कूरिटी ट्रेडर्स आई ई/2, दूसरा तल, झंडेवालान एक्सटेंशन, नई दिल्ली -110055 द्वारा विपणित शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, इलेक्ट्रानिक, अंकक सूचन सहित टैक्सी मीटर का मॉडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “न्यू स्टार” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/190 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



यह मॉडल (आकृति दी गई है) एक ऐसा टैक्सी मीटर है जिसमें दूसरी और समय माप युक्ति सहित अंकीय प्रदर्श सम्मिलित है। यह यात्रा के किसी क्षण पर यात्री द्वारा संदेश प्रभार में निरंतर भाड़े के योग को दर्शित करता है दिया जाने वाला किराया, निश्चित गति से नीचे यात्रा की गई दूरी और लगने वाले समय की अवधि का फलन है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (214) / 2001]

पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

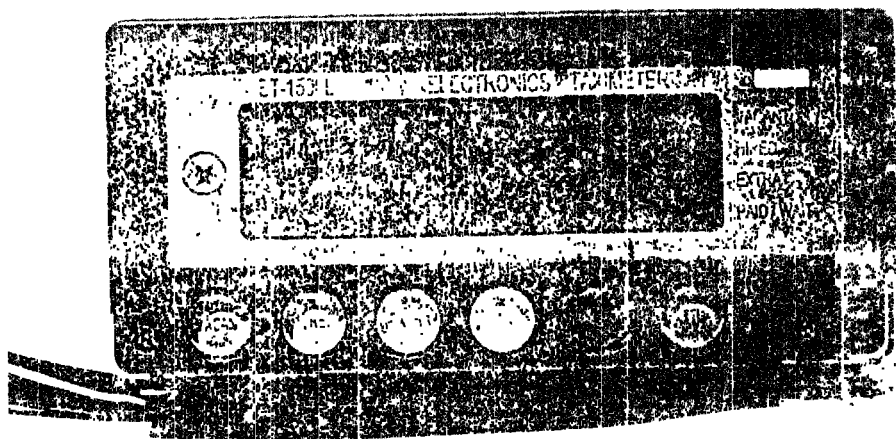
MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(Department of consumer Affairs)

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2002

S.O.259—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the Taxi meter with digital display of "ET-1500L" series and with brand name "NEW STAR" (herein referred to as the model) Manufactured by M/S Kwang Hee E & C Co. Ltd., #29-10 Pong-dong, Kangbuk-gu, Seoul Korea, (402 Kangbuk Electronic Industrial Corporation) and Marketed by M/s Security Traders (P) Ltd. door Handewatan extension New Delhi 110055 and which is assigned Identification mark (ND) 09/26/1999



The model (see the figure) is an Taxi meter with digital display incorporated with a distance and time measuring device. It totalize continuously indicates the fare at any moment of the journey charges payable by passenger. The fare so pay is a function of the distance travelled and length of time occupied below a certain speed

[F No. WM-21(214)2001]

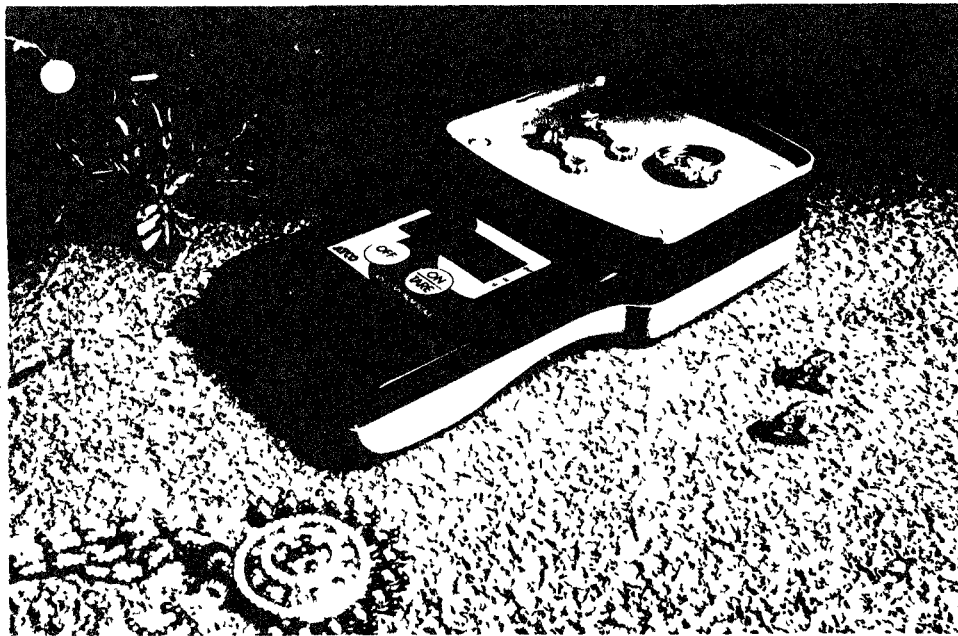
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ.260 . --केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माट्रों का अनुमोदन) नियम 1987 के उपबन्धों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी गन्तार्थता बनाए रखेगा और निर्दिष्ट परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा,

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मेसर्स एटर्काम त्रिनात्मिका, 6ए, तालवागी इंडस्ट्रीयल एरिया, 14, जी डी अम्बेडकर रोड, बडाला, मुंबई-400031 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "ए डी एस" श्रृंखला के अस्वचलित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राड का नाम "एटको" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/150 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति दी गई है) अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचलित तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 200 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 ग्राम है। गत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 1 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश रज्जुजक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका निर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मिली ग्राम से 2 ग्रा. के "ई" मान 100 से 10,000 की रेंज में और 5 ग्रा. या अधिक "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में तथा के साथ "ई" मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के, और 5×10 के, के हैं जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक हैं या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम 21(65)/2001]

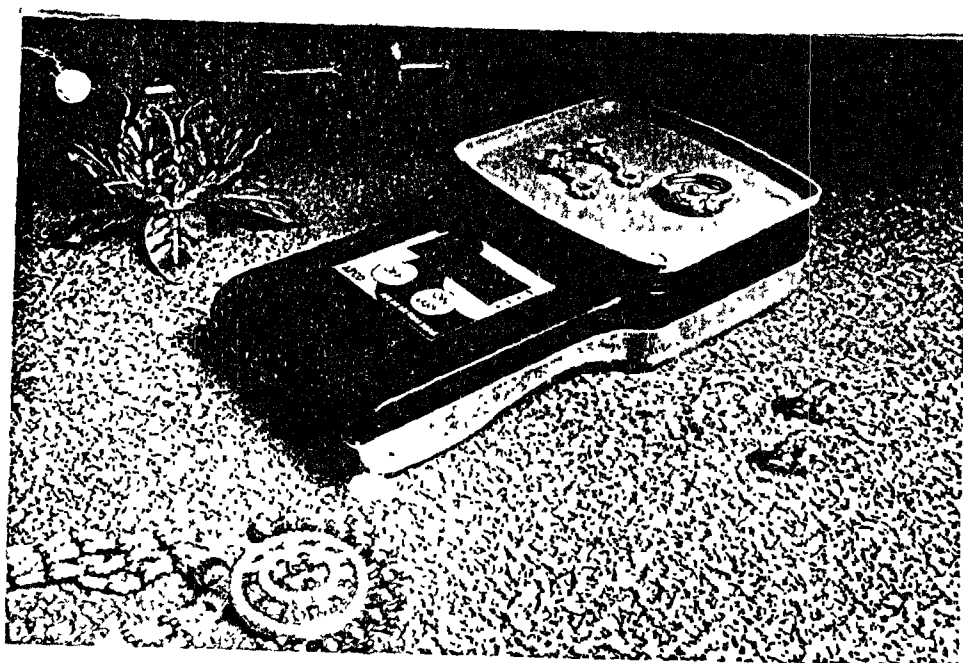
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2002

S.O.260.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standard of Weights and Measures (Approval of models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the Certificate of approval of the model of the non-Automatic weighing instrument with digital indication belonging to Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) of "APS" series and with brand name "ATCO" (herein referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s Atcome Technologies, 6A Lalwani Industrial Area, 14, G, D Ambedker Road, Wadala, Mumbai-400031 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/150,

The said model (the figure given) is a non-automatic weighing instrument with digital indication. The maximum capacity is 200 gm and minimum capacity of 2 gm. The value of verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply,



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with having maximum capacity upto 50kg and with number of verification scale (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2 g and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10, 000 for 'e' vale of 5g or more and with 'e' value $1 \times 10k$, $2 \times 10k$ and $5 \times 10k$, k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured

[F No WM-21(65)/2001]

P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 261 .—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एटकॉम टेक्नॉलाजीस, 6ए, लालवानी इंडस्ट्रीयल एरिया, 14, जी. डी. अम्बेडकर रोड, बडाला, मुंबई 400031 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले “ए डी एस” शृंखला के अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एटको” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/151 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति दी गई है) अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 1 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आद्येतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आद्येतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



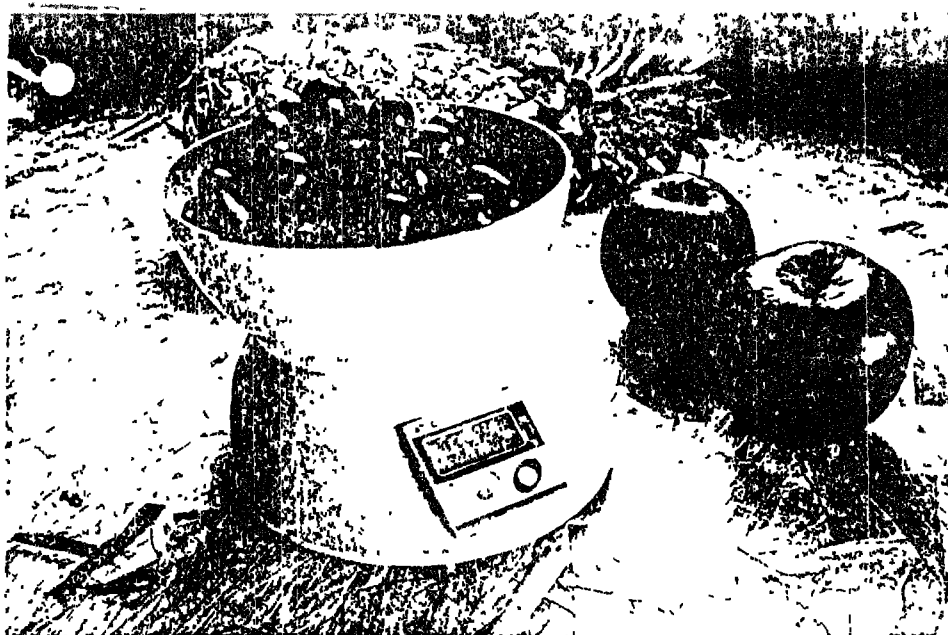
और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका निर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मिली ग्राम से 2 ग्रा. के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 की रेंज में और 5 ग्रा. या अधिक “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में तथा जिनका “ई” मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के या 5×10 के है जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (65)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

[illegible]

The said model, therefore, consists of a precision weighing instrument used in a kitchen. The maximum capacity is 2 kg and the minimum capacity of 20 g. The value of verification scale interval is 1 g. It has a reference device with a 100 per cent subtractive tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50 Hz, alternating current power supply.



[F No WM-21(65)/2001]

P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली १८ नवंबर २००१

का. ७६२ भारतीय सरकार का निर्वाह प्राधिकरण द्वारा कम प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्टों पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि तत्कालीन वर्णित मापक यंत्रों का अर्थ है बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, १९७६ (१९७६ का ६०) और बाट और माप मानक (अद्यतन) अधिनियम, १९८४ के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित होना चाहिए और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगी। निर्वाह प्राधिकरण को सूचित किया गया है कि उपर्युक्त सूचना प्रदान करना रहेगा,

अन्य अद्यतन भारतीय सरकार द्वारा अधिनियम की धारा ३६ की उपधारा (१) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स केलीब्रेटर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (का. २३३ शांति नगर, दोर (मध्य प्रदेश) ४८००१) द्वारा निर्वाह प्राधिकरण को सूचित किया गया है कि यथावत वर्ग २) वाले "टी टी" श्रृंखला के अद्यतन मापक यंत्रों का अर्थ है बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, १९७६ (१९७६ का ६०) और बाट और माप मानक (अद्यतन) अधिनियम, १९८४ के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित होना चाहिए और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगी। निर्वाह प्राधिकरण को सूचित किया गया है कि उपर्युक्त सूचना प्रदान करना रहेगा,

उक्त मापक (अर्थ है बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, १९७६ (१९७६ का ६०) और बाट और माप मानक (अद्यतन) अधिनियम, १९८४ के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित होना चाहिए और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगी। निर्वाह प्राधिकरण को सूचित किया गया है कि उपर्युक्त सूचना प्रदान करना रहेगा,



भारत के औद्योगिक और वाणिज्यिक अधिनियम की धारा ३६ की उपधारा (२) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल का अर्थ है अद्यतन मापक यंत्रों का अर्थ है बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, १९७६ (१९७६ का ६०) और बाट और माप मानक (अद्यतन) अधिनियम, १९८४ के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित होना चाहिए और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगी। निर्वाह प्राधिकरण को सूचित किया गया है कि उपर्युक्त सूचना प्रदान करना रहेगा,

[फा. स. डब्ल्यू. एम. २१(६७)/२०००]

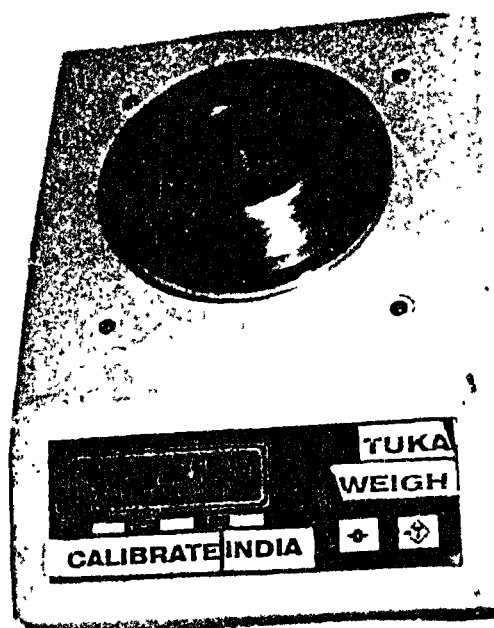
सी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2002

S. O. 262.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the Said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top type) belonging to High Accuracy (Accuracy class II) of 'TT' series with brand name 'TUKA weigh' (herein referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s Calibrate India, 233, Shastri Market, Indore (Madhya Pradesh)-452001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/153;

The said model (the figure given) is non-automatic weighing instrument. The maximum capacity is 22 kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The value of verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with having maximum capacity upto 50kg with number of verification scale with interval (n) in the range of 100 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 100,000 for 'e' value 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k and 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F No WM-21(67)/2000]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 263 .—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स केलीब्रेट इंडिया, 233, शास्त्री मार्केट, इन्दौर (मध्य प्रदेश)-452001 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले “टी पी” श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “तुका वे” है। (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/154 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 1 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आद्येतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आद्येतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्रा. तक है और जिनका निर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके 10,000 कि. ग्रा. तक सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्राम के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 की रैंज में है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्रा. के समतुल्य या अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रैंज में है तथा जिनका “ई” मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के और 5×10 के है जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक है या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(67)/2000]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2002

S. O. 263 .—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top type) of 'TP' series with brand name "TUKA weigh" belonging to Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class III) (herein referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s Calibrate India, 233, Shastri Market, Indore (Madhya Pradesh)-452001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/154.

The said model (the figure given) is non-automatic weighing instrument. The maximum capacity is 10 kg and minimum capacity of 20g. The value of verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with having maximum capacity upto 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) up to 10,000 kg in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2 g and verification scale interval (n) in the range 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value equal to or more than 5g with 'e' value 1×10k, 2×10k and 5×10k, k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured

[F No WM-21(67)/2000]

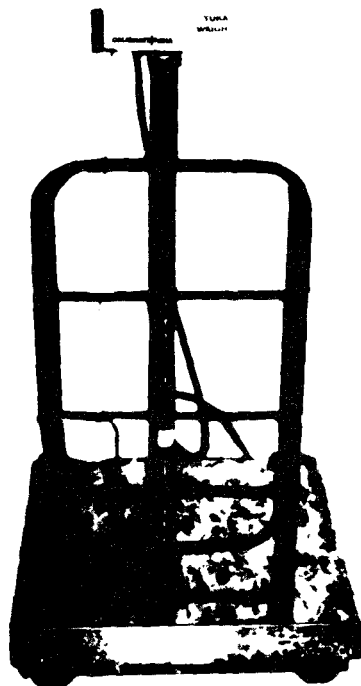
P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 264 .—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स केलीब्रेट इंडिया, 233, शास्त्री मार्केट, इन्दौर (मध्य प्रदेश)-452001 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले “टी पी” श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “तुका वे” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/155 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल (आकृति देखें) अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 किलो ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्टज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5000 कि. ग्रा. तक है और जिनका निर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 की रेंज में है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्रा. या अधिक की “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है जिनका “ई” मान 1×10 , 2×10 या 5×10 के है जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक है या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(6)/2000]

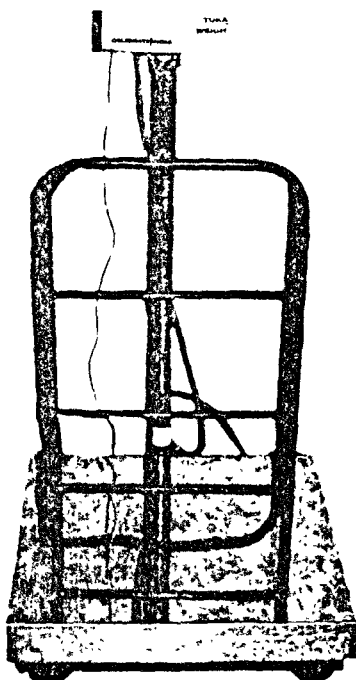
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक नाप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2002

S. O. 264 .—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report see (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) belonging to Medium accuracy (Accuracy Class III) of 'TP' series with brand name 'TUKA WEIGH' (herein referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s. Cablibrate India, 233, Sastri market, Indore (Madhya Pradesh)-452001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/155:

The said model (the figure given) is non-automatic weighing instrument The maximum capacity is 50 Kg and minimum capacity of 100 g. The value of verification scale interval (e) is 5 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result the instrument operates on 230 volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with having maximum capacity upto 5000 Kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value 100 mg to 2 g and with number of verification scale interval (N) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k and 5×10^k k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(67)/2000]

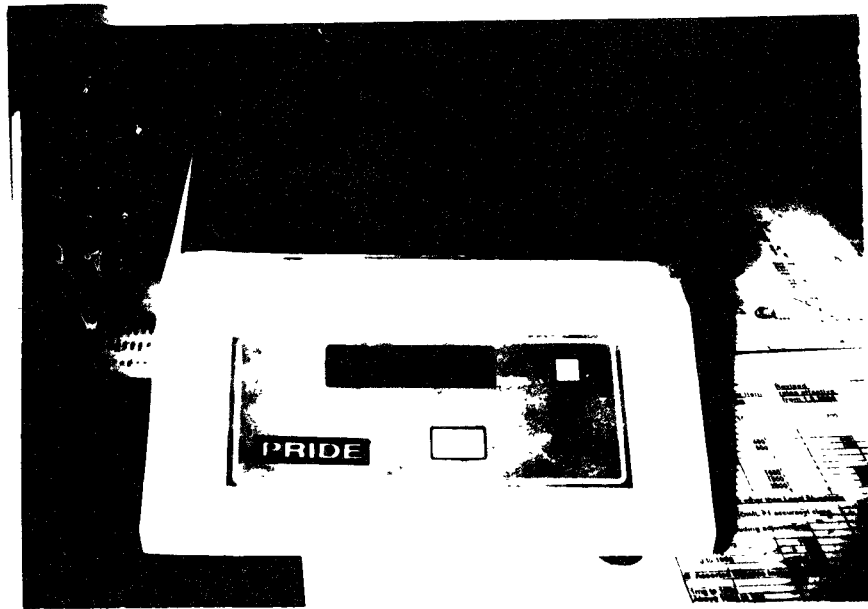
P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2002

का. आ. 265.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, हरसिद्ध इन्डस्ट्रीज, 275, बाम्बे टॉकीज कम्पाउंड, प्रीतम प्लास्टिक के सामने, मालाड (प.), मुम्बई—400064 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (2)) वाले “पी आर टी” श्रृंखला के अस्वाचलित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “प्राइड” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/135 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) अस्वाचलित तोलन उपकरण है इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 किलोग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आद्येतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आद्येतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा (36) की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 मि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका निर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 ग्रा. के “ई” मूल्य के लिए 100 से 100,000 की रेंज में और 100 मि. ग्रा. या अधिक “ई” मूल्य के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है जिनका “ई” मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के या 5×10 के है जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक है या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम. 21 (69)/2001]

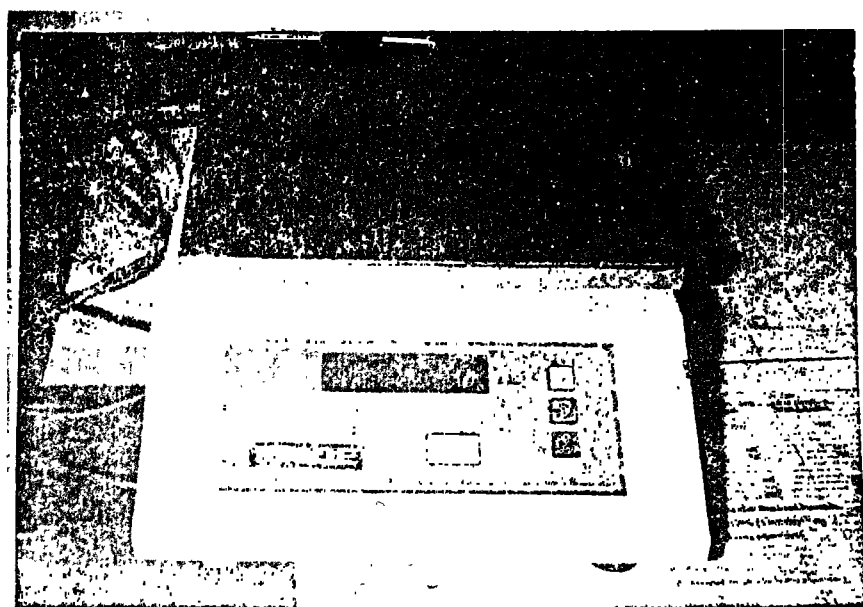
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2002

S. O.265 .—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (table top type) belonging to High accuracy (Accuracy Class II) of 'PRT' series with brand name 'PRIDE' (herein referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s Harsiddh Industries, 275, Bombay Talkies Compound, Opp : Pritam Plastics, Malad (W), Mumbai-400064 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/135;

The said model (the figure given) is non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type). The maximum capacity is 10kg and minimum capacity 50g. The value of verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result the instrument operates on 230 volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with having maximum capacity upto 50 mg. and with nubmer of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value 1 mg to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k and 5×10^k k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principal, design and with the same materials with which the approved Model has been manufactured.

[File No. WM-21 (69)/2001]

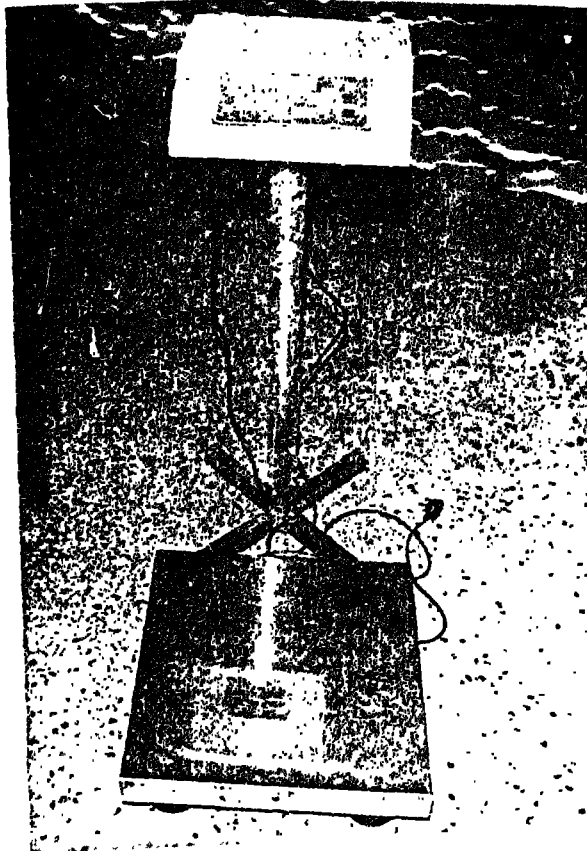
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2002

का. आ. 266 —केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित, प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स हरसिद्ध, इंडस्ट्रीज, 275, बाम्बे टाकीज कंपाउंड, प्रीतम प्लास्टिक के सामने, मलाड (प.), मुंबई—400064 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले “पी आर पी” शृंखला के अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “प्राइड” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/136 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति दी गई है) एक अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 60 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 10 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आग्नेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आग्नेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) दर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनका निर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन और उसी सामाग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्राम या अधिक “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में और सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) 10,000 से कम या उसके बराबर है (एन 10,000) तथा जिनका “ई” मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के या 5×10 के है जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक हैं या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम. 21(69)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2002

S. O.266 .—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (platform type) belonging to medium accuracy (Accuracy Class III) of 'PRP' series with brand name 'PRIDE' (herein referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s Harsiddh Industries, 275, Bombay Talkies Compound, Opp : Pritam Plastics, Malad (W), Mumbai-400064 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/136;

The said model (the figure given) is non-automatic weighing instrument. (Platform type). The maximum capacity is 60kg and minimum capacity 200g. The value of verification scale interval (e) is 10g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result the instrument operates on 230 volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 mg or more with number of verification scale division (n) less than or equal to 10,000 ($n < 10,000$) and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k and 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principal, design and with the same materials with which the approved Model has been manufactured.

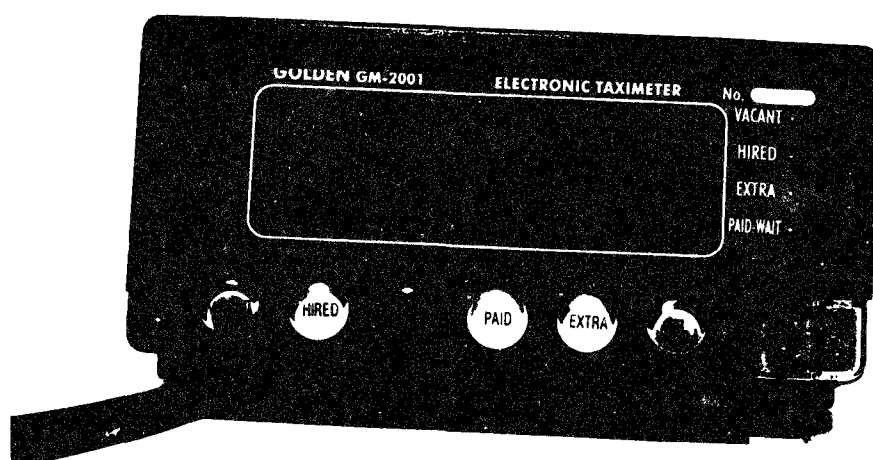
[File No. WM-21 (69)/2001]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2002

का. आ. 267 .—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स क्वांग जुएं आई एंड सी कंपनी लिमिटेड, 229-10 पॉन डांग, कांग बुक-गु, सिओल कोरिया, 402 कांग बुक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंडस्ट्रियल कार्पोरेशन द्वारा विनिर्मित और मैसर्स सिक्यूरिटी ट्रेडर्स आई ई, दूसरा तल, झंडेवालान एक्सटेंशन, नई दिल्ली -110055 द्वारा विनिर्मित "जी एम-2001" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित टैक्सी मीटर के मॉडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "गोल्डेन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/186 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



यह मॉडल (आकृति दी गई है) एक ऐसा टैक्सी मीटर है जिसमें दूसरी और समय माप युक्ति सहित अंकीय प्रदर्श सम्मिलित है। यह यात्रा के किसी भी क्षण पर यात्री द्वारा संदेश प्रभार में निरंतर भाड़े के योग को दर्शित करता है। दिया जाने वाला किराया, निश्चित गति से नीचे की यात्रा की गई दूरी और लगने वाले समय की अवधि का फलन है।

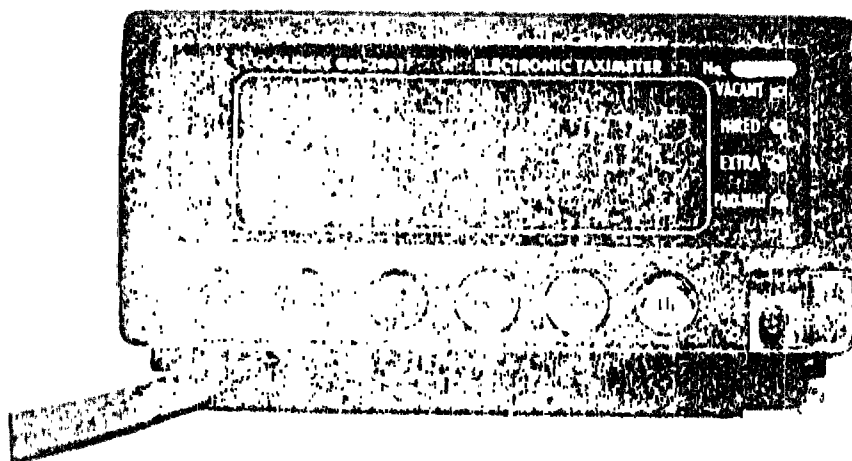
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21/(86)/2001]

पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2002

S.O.267.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the Taxi meter with digital display of "GM-2001" series and with brand name "GOLDEN" (herein after referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s Kwang Juen I & C Co. Ltd., 229-10 Pon 2-dong, Kang buk-gu, Seoul Korea, (402 Kang buk Electronic Industries Corporation) and Marketed by M/s Security Traders IE/2, IIInd floor, Jhandewalan extension, New Delhi-110055, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/186,



The model (the figure given) is an Taxi meter with digital display incorporated with a distance and time measuring device. It totalize continuously indicates the fare at any moment of the journey, charges payable by passenger. The fare to pay is a function of the distance travelled and length of time occupied below a certain speed

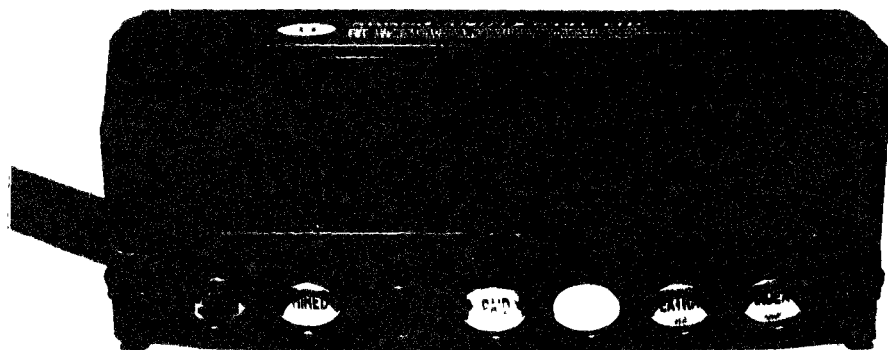
[F. No. WM-21(86)/2001]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2002

का. आ. 268 .— केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स नवांग जुएं आई एंड सी कंपनी लिमिटेड, 229-10 पॉन डांग, कांग बूक-गु सिओल कोरिया, 402 कांग बूक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंडस्ट्रियल कॉर्पोरेशन द्वारा विनिर्मित और मैसर्स सिक्यूरिटी ट्रेडर्स आई ई, दूसरा तल, इंडेबालान एक्सटेंशन, नई दिल्ली - 110055 द्वारा विपणित "यू स्टार" श्रृंखला के स्वतः संचालक, अस्वधारित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण/मशीन के मॉडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "न्यू स्टार" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विहान आई एन डी/09/2001/187 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



यह मॉडल (आकृति दी गई है) एक ऐसा टैक्सी मीटर है जिसमें दूसरी और समय माप युक्ति सहित अंकीय प्रदर्श सम्मिलित है। यह यात्र के किसी भी क्षण पर यात्री द्वारा संदेश प्रभार में निरंतर भाड़े के योग को दर्शित करता है दिया जाने वाला किराया, निश्चित गति से नीचे की यात्र की गई दूरी ओर लगने वाले समय की अवधि का फलन है।

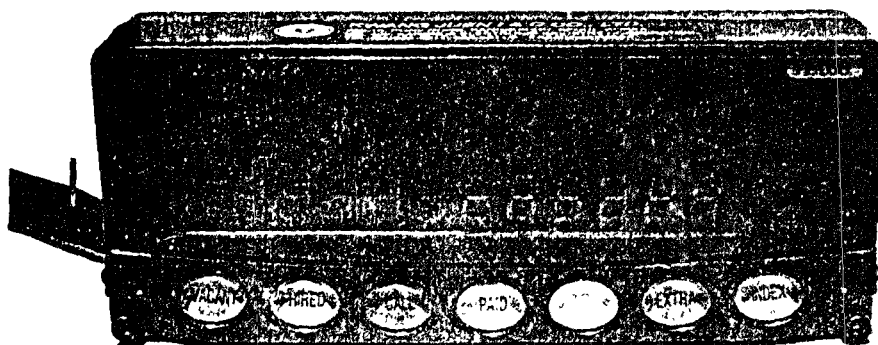
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21 (86)/2001]

पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञा

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2002

S.O. 268.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the Taxi meter with digital display of “NS-2000” series and with brand name “NEW STAR” (herein after referred to as the model) Manufactured by M/s Kwang Juen I & C Co. Ltd., 229-10 Pon 2-dong, Kong buk-gu, Seoul Korea. (402 Kang buk Electronic Industries Corporation) and Marketed by M/s Security Traders 1E/2, IInd floor, Jhandewalan extension, New Delhi-110055, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/187;



The model (the figure given) is an Taxi meter with digital display incorporated with a distance and time measuring device. It totalize continuoulsy indicates the fare at any moment of the journey, charges payable by passenger. The fare to pay is a function of the distance travelled and length of time occupied below a certain speed.

[F. No. WM-21(86)/2001]

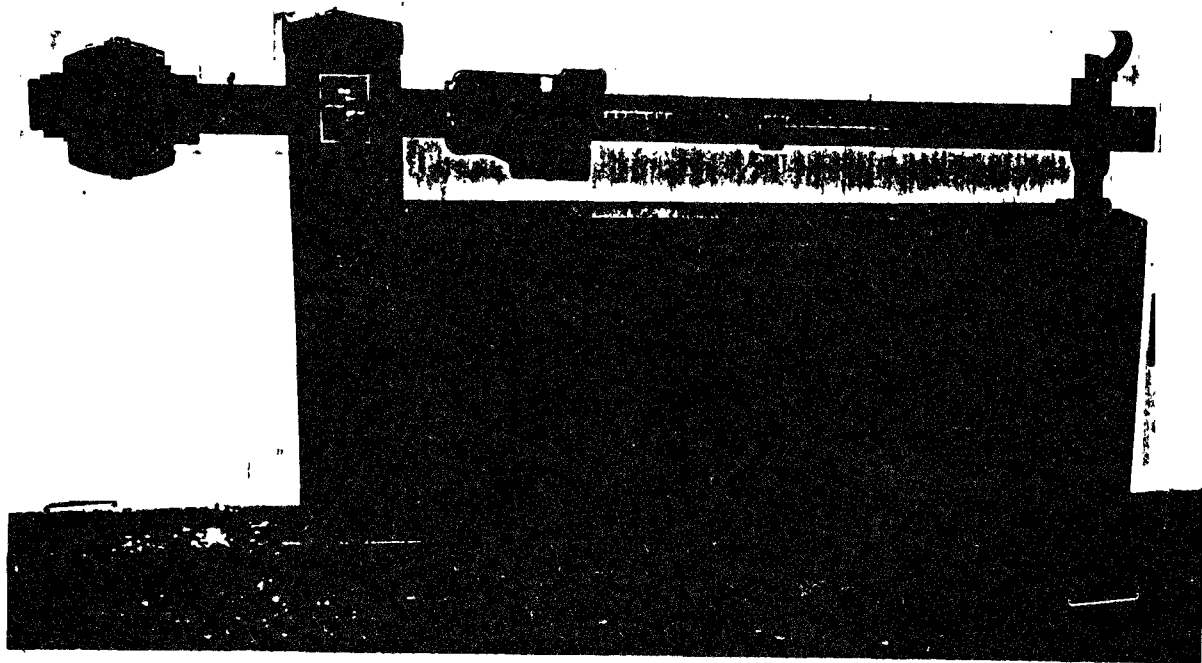
P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ.269.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ईगल स्केल मैनुफैक्चरिंग वर्क्स, प्लॉट सं. 140/141, इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट नोबल नगर के सामने निकट कोटारपुर वाटर वर्क्स, पोस्ट सरदार नगर, अहमदाबाद-382475 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित यांत्रिक तोलन उपकरण (सदृश प्रदर्श सहित स्टील यार्ड प्रकार के ब्रिज) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “फ्लाईंग ईगल” है। (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/151 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह मॉडल तोलन उपकरण है। जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 15 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 किलोग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 टन से अधिक है और जिनका निर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 5 कि. ग्रा. या अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका “ई” मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के और 5×10 के है जिसमें धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(87)/2000]

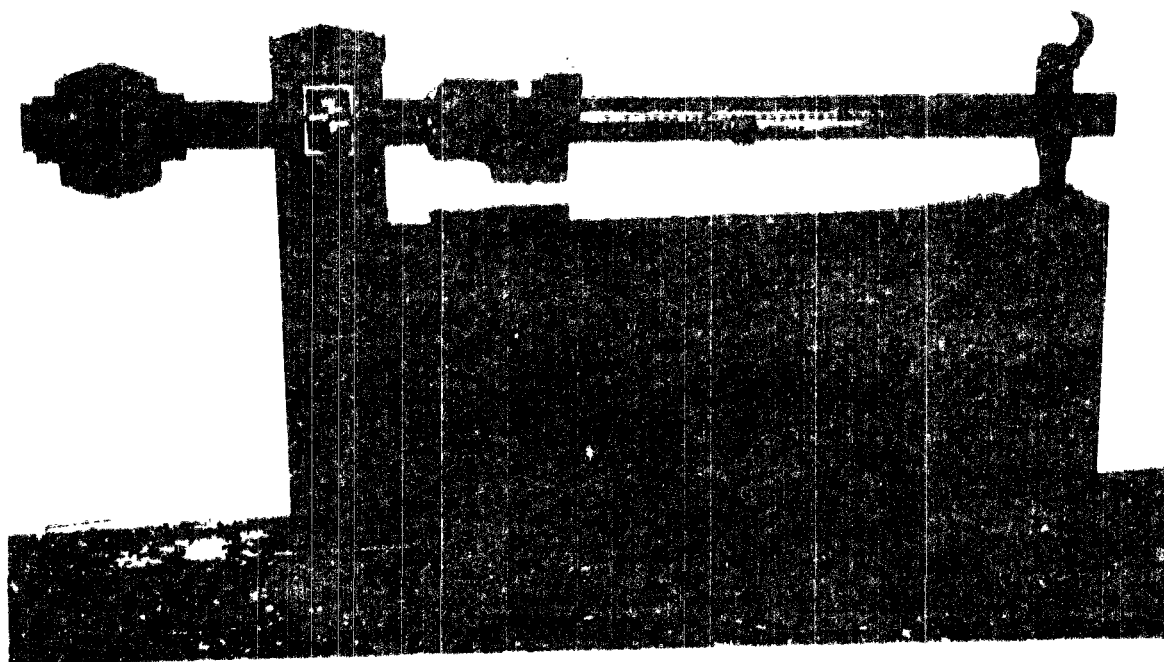
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2002

S.O. 269.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of models) Rules, 1977 and the said model is likely to ensure accuracy over a period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the non-automatic mechanical weighing instrument (steel yard type weigh bridge with analogue display) of Medium accuracy (accuracy class II) with brand name "Flying Legal" (hereinafter referred to as model) manufactured by M/s. High Scale Manufacturing Works, plot No. 140/111, Industrial Estate Opp. Noble Nagar, (near Laxmapur Water works, Post Sadar Nagar, Ahmedabad-382475 and which has assigned the approval mark IND/2002/2001/151

The model is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 15 tonne and minimum capacity of 100kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the Said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make accuracy and performance of same series having maximum capacity above 5 tonne with number of verification scale division (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ' e ' value of 5kg, or more with ' e ' value $1 \times 10k$, $2 \times 10k$ and $5 \times 10k$, k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured

[F. No. WM-21(87)/2000]

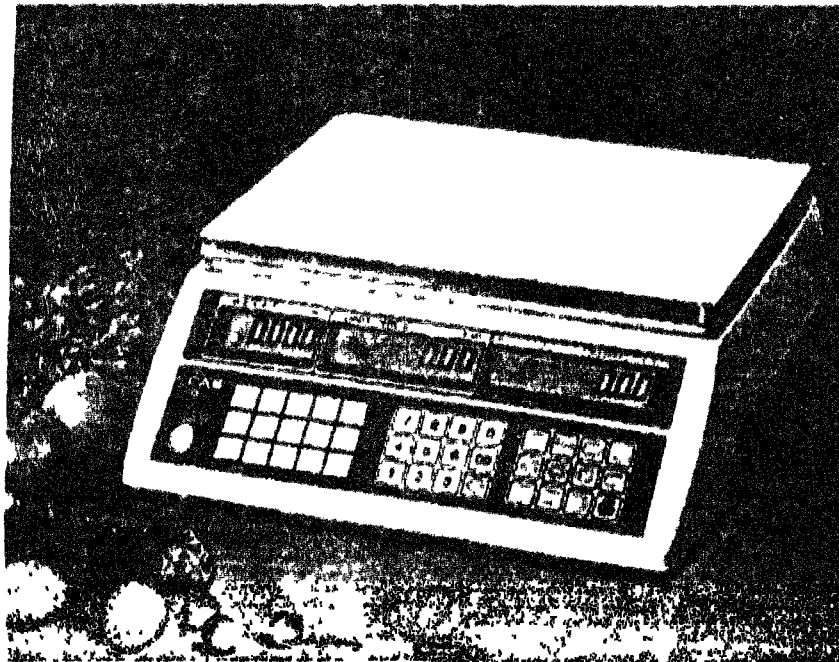
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

18 दिसम्बर, 2002

क्रा.सं. 270 - केन्द्रीय सरकार का निर्मित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त गिण्टे र्ग निर्माण मापन (गीन्टी टी गैट्टे पावलि देखे) बाएँ और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाएँ और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम 1987 के तहत की अतिरिक्त और इस बात की संभावना है कि रणनीति प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल अपनी यथात बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदाय करता रहेगा।

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (3) के तहत परन्तु और उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैगरी सी 17 एम लेडी एडिशन प्रोडक्ट लि. द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग यथार्थता वर्ग 3 वाले टी पी जे श्रृंखला के अन्वयित तालन उपकरण (डेबल गैज प्रकार) के माडल का (जिसे इसमें इसक पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन निम्न आई एन टी/09/2001/126 संमतिपत्र प्रदान किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल (मापन दाय) अन्वयित तालन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधुनिकीकरण है। तिसका शत प्रतिशत अन्वयिततात्मक धारण आधुनिकीकरण प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्पन्नक लाइट (गैल ई टी) धारण तालन मापन उपकरण करता है। उपकरण 220 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज धारण धारा धारण प्रदान पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अन्तर्गत, उक्त माडल के पेश तालन उपकरण भी हमें तिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि ग्राम है और तिनका निर्माण उम्मी निर्माता द्वारा उम्मी निर्माण, डिजाइन और उम्मी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिसमें अनुमोदित माडल का निर्माण किया गया है और तिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 100 ग्राम से 2 ग्राम के " 5 " मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 की रेंज में है और तिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्राम या अधिक " 5 " मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा तिनका " 5 " मान 1, 10 के, 2, 10 के और 5 x 10 के है जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक 1 या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा स डब्ल्यू एम 21(10)/2000]

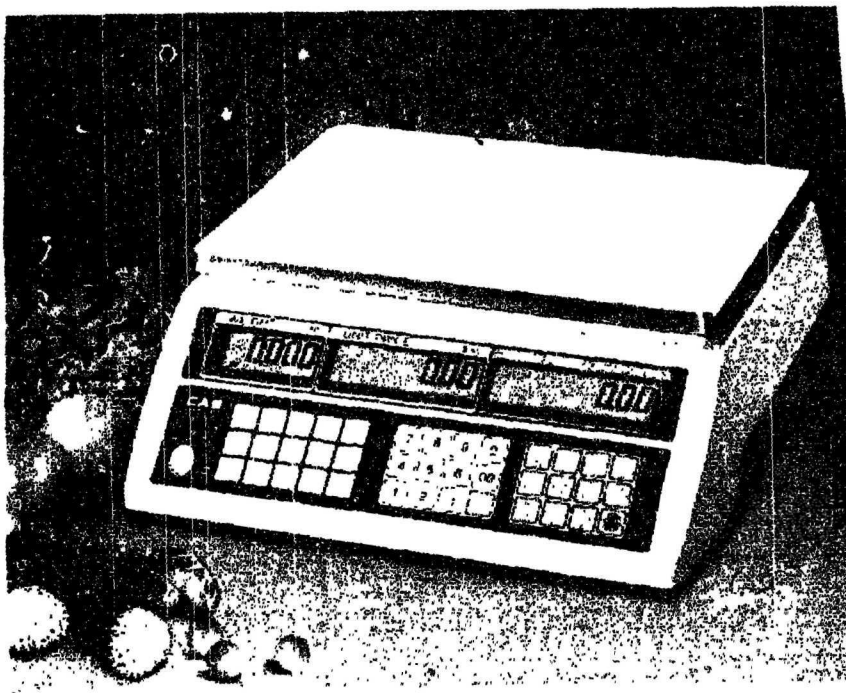
पी ए कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2002

S.O.270.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the Certificate of approval of the model of the non-Automatic weighing instrument (Table Top type) belonging to Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) of "TP-1" series (herein referred to as model), manufactured by M/s. CAS Weighing India Private Limited, 568, Udhyog Vihar, Phase-V, Gurgaon, Haryana-122016 and which is assigned the approval of Model mark IND/09/2001/126;

The said model (see figure) is a non-automatic weighing. The instrument with a maximum capacity is 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 200g. The value of verification scale interval (e) is 10g.. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50 hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make accuracy and performance of same series having maximum capacity 50 kg. with number of verification scale division (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2g. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value 5g. or more and with 'e' value $1 \times 10_k$, $2 \times 10_k$ and $5 \times 10_k$, k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(10)/2000]

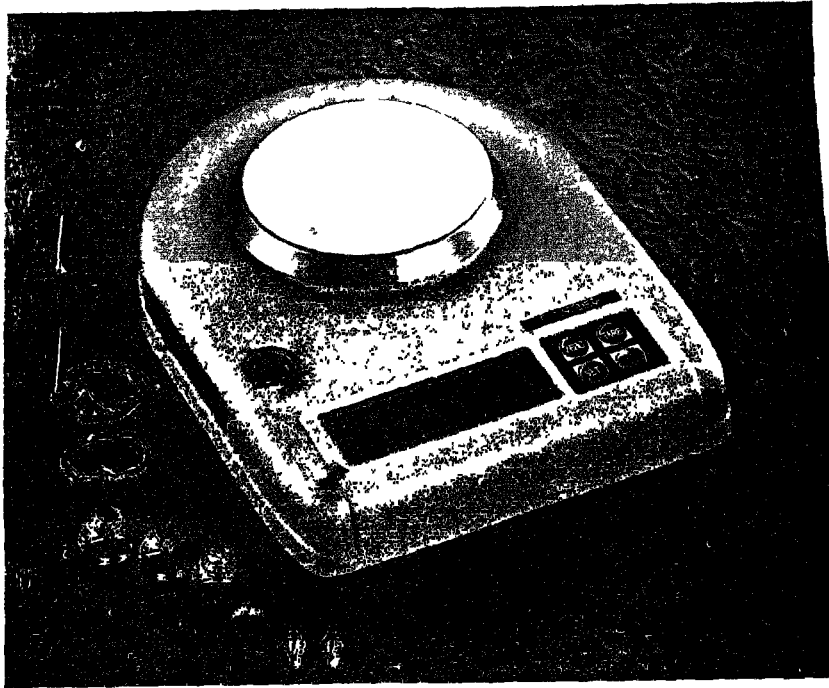
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 271.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (3) के तीसरे परन्तुक और उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सी. ए. एस. वेईंग इंडिया प्राइवेट लि. उद्योग विहार, फेस-5, गुडगांव, हरियाणा-122016 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 2) वाले "एम-डब्ल्यू I" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण, (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/127 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 120 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 0.20 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 0.01 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल. ई. डी.) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत् प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 की रेंज में और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मि. ग्रा. या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 100,000 की रेंज में तथा जिनका "ई" मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के और 5×10 के है जिसमें के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(10)/2000]

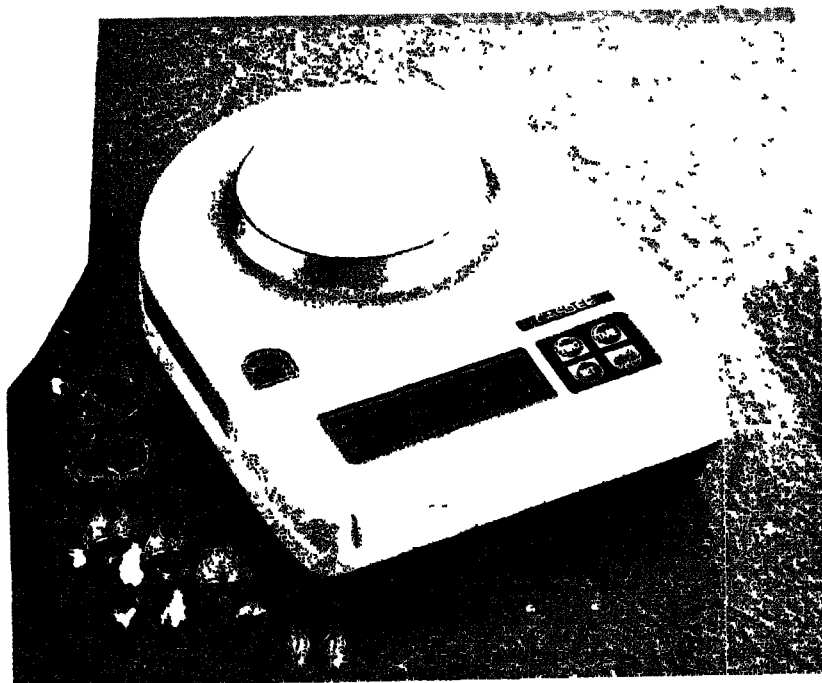
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2002

S.O. 271.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standard of Weights and Measures (Approval of models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the Certificate of approval of the model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top type) belonging to High accuracy (Accuracy class II) of 'MW-I' series (herein referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s CAS Weighing India Private Limited, 568, Udhyog Vihar, Phase-V, Gurgaon, Haryana-122016 and which is assigned the approval of mark IND/09/2001/127.

The said model (see figure) is a non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity is 120 g and minimum capacity of 0.2 g. The value of verification scale interval (e) is 0.01 g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50 hertz alternate current power supply,



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with having maximum capacity upto 50 kg with number of verification scale (n) in the range of 100 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg to 50 g and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 100,000 for 'e' value 100 mg or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k and 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured

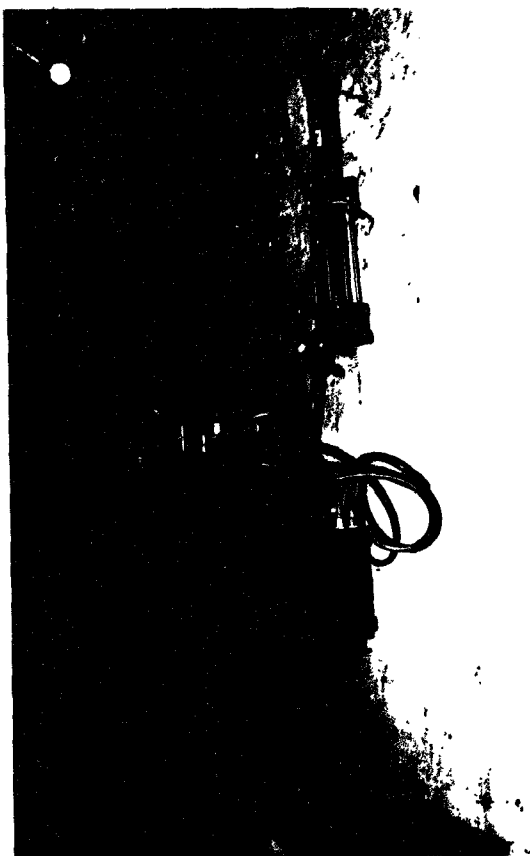
[F No WM-21(10)/2000]

P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 272.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (3) के तीसरे परन्तुक और उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स फेयरलाइन इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी 27, बल्लभ इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, सिओन, ट्राम्बे रोड, देवनार, मुंबई-400088 द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग) वाले “एफ एल 300” शृंखला के डिस्पेंसिंग मीजर के मॉडल का (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/86 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक डिस्पेंसिंग मीजर है जिसकी क्षमता 300 मि. ली. है। यह पर सेट मीजर के तेल परिदत्त करता है। इस युक्ति में तेल भंडारण के लिए एक भंडारकरण टैंक और एक अंशशोधित जार समूह है। जार समूह से संलग्न नियंत्रक वाल्व का अपेक्षित स्तर तक तेल भरने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है। संपीडित वायु तेल को नोजल तक धकेलती है। विपुल तेल, तेल अंगीकर्ता के माध्यम से वास्तविक नोजल से जुड़ा होता है। यह 220 वोल्ट/230 वोल्ट एकल फेस प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (34)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2002

S.O. 272.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to sub-section (3) and Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the dispensing measure of 'FL300' series (herein after referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s. Fairline Engineering Company 27, Valbhav Industrial Estate, Sion, Trombay Road, Deonar, Mumbai-400088 and which is assigned the approval of Model mark IND/09/2001/86;



The said model is a dispensing measure with a capacity of 300ml. It dispenses oil to the preset measure. The device consists of one storage tank to store the oil and a calibrated jar assembly. The control valve attached to jar assembly is used to fill oil to the required level. The compressed air pushes the oil upto nozzle. The oil huge is connected to actual nozzle through oil adopter. It operates on 220v/230v single phase AC supply

[F. No. WM-21(34)/2001]

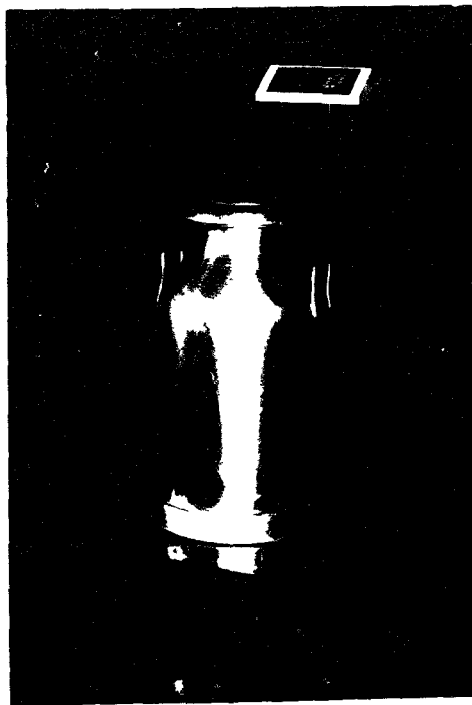
P A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 273.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स कोशेना सिस्टम्स स्वांत प्लाजा, प्रथम तल, एस. सं. 21/2, बालाजी नगर, धकवाडी पेट्रोल पंप के समीप, पुणे-411043 गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले “डी एक्स बी” श्रृंखला के तोलन उपकरण, (दुग्ध तोलक प्लेट फर्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “डिलिजेंट” हैं (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/156 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिक अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्राम है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल. ई. डी.) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 टन तक है और जिनका निर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्रा. या अधिक “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका “ई” मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के और 5×10 के है जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक है या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(36)/2001]

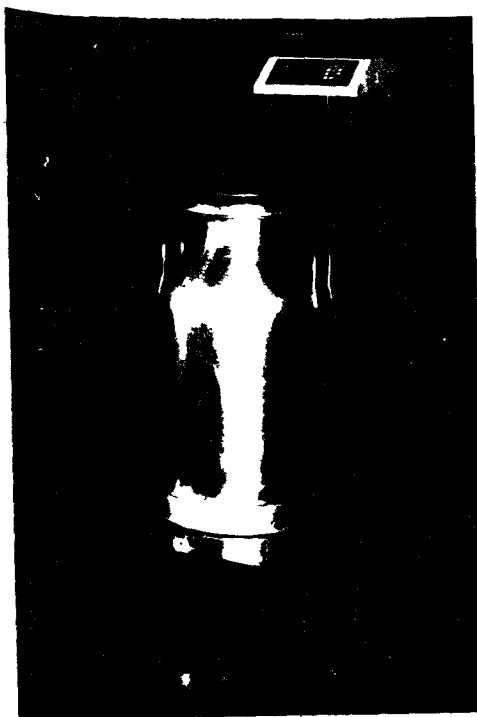
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2002

S.O. 273.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standard of Weights and Measures (Approval of models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the Certificate of approval of the model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Milk weigher Platform type) belonging to medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) of 'DXV' series with brand name 'DILIGENT' (herein referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Corona Systems, Swant Plaza First floor, S. No. 21/2 Balaji Nagar, Near Dhakwadi Petrol Pump, Pune-411043 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/156;

The said model (the figure given) is non-automatic weighing instrument (Milk weigher Platform type). The maximum capacity is 300 kg. and minimum capacity 2kg. The value of verification scale interval (e) is 100g.. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50 hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 5 tonne and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value 5 g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k and 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(36)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 274.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सेनवे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, सं. 3/1, दूसरा तल, फ़स्ट क्रॉस, कमर्शियल स्ट्रीट, बेंगलूर - 560001 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 2) वाले “एस पी बी” श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित, तोलन उपकरण, (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके बांड का नाम “सेनवे” हैं (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/102 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1100 ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 5 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 100 मि. ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 किलोग्राम तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 1 मिलीग्राम से 50 मिलीग्राम के “ई” मूल्य के लिए 100 से 1,00,000 रेंज में और सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मिलीग्राम या अधिक के लिए 5000 से 100,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका “ई” मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के और 5×10 के के, है जिसमें धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फ़. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(41)/2001]

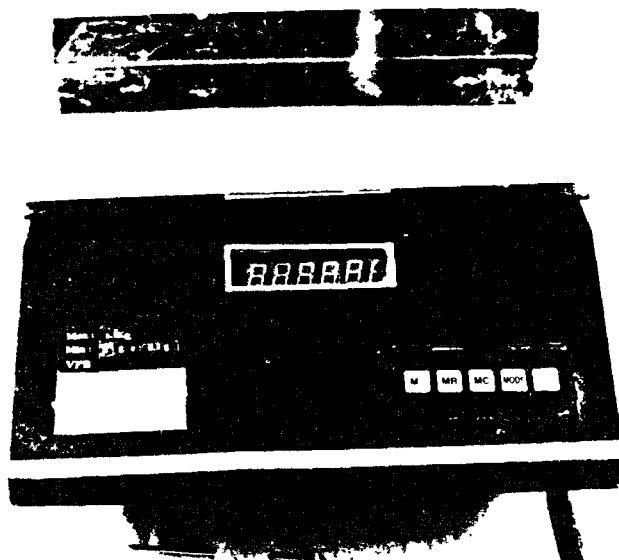
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2002

S.O. 274.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the Certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating non-automatic, (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of “SPB” series of high accuracy (Accuracy class II) and with brand name “SANWAY” (herein referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Sanway Electronics, No. 3/1, 2nd floor, 1st cross, Commercial street, Bangalore-560 001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/102;

The said model (see the figure) is a weighing instrument with the maximum capacity of 1100 g. and minimum capacity of 5g. The verification scale interval (e) is 100mg.. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50 hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of said Section the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 1,00,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg. to 50mg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k and 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(41)/2001]

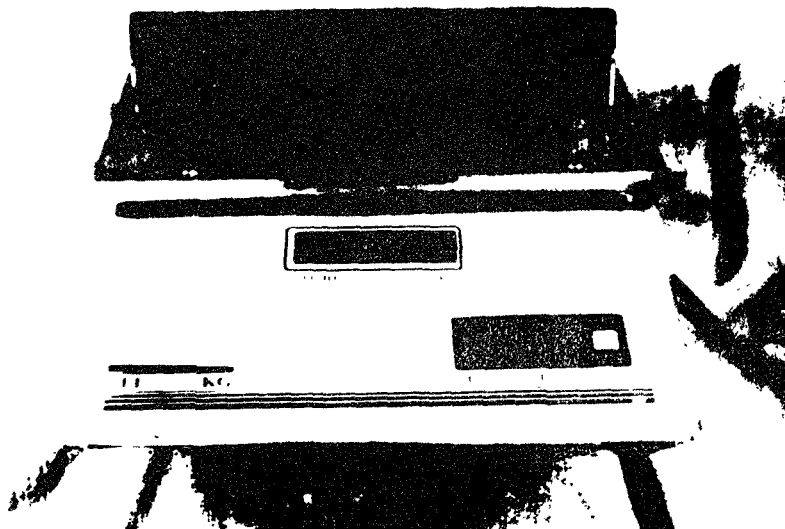
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2002

* का.आ. 275.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सेनवे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, सं. 3/1, दूसरा तल, फर्स्ट क्रॉस रोड, कमर्शियल स्ट्रीट बेंगलूर -560001 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले “एस टी टी” श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण, (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सेनवे” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/103 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 15 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 किलोग्राम तक है और जिनका निर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मिलीग्राम से 2 ग्राम के “ई” मूल्य के लिए 100 से 10,000 रेंज में और सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्राम या अधिक के “ई” मूल्य के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका “ई” मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के और 5×10 के है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(41)/2001]

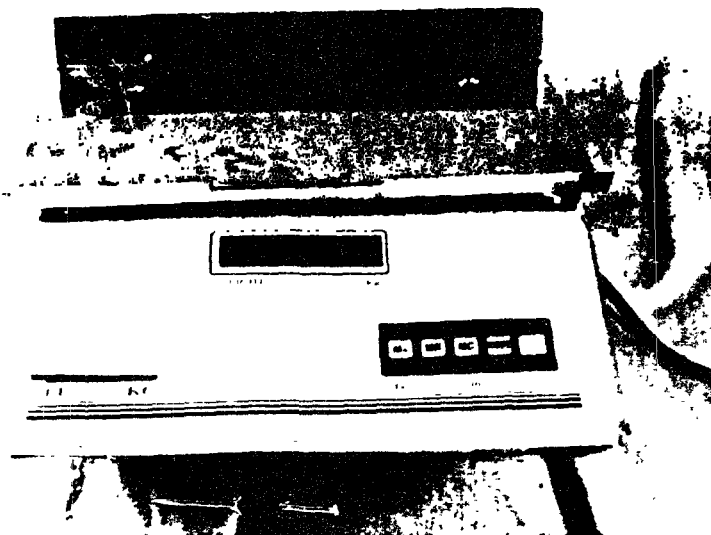
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2002

S.O. 275.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standard of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the Certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of “STT” series of high accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name “SANWAY” (herein referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Sanway Electronics, No. 3/1, 2nd floor, 1st cross, Commercial street, Bangalore-560 001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/103;

The said model (see the figure) is a weighing instrument with the maximum capacity is 15kg. and minimum capacity of 40g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50 hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of said Section the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 1,00,000 for ‘e’ value of 100mg to 2g. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ‘e’ value of 5g. or more and with ‘e’ value 1×10^k , 2×10^k and 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(41)/2001]

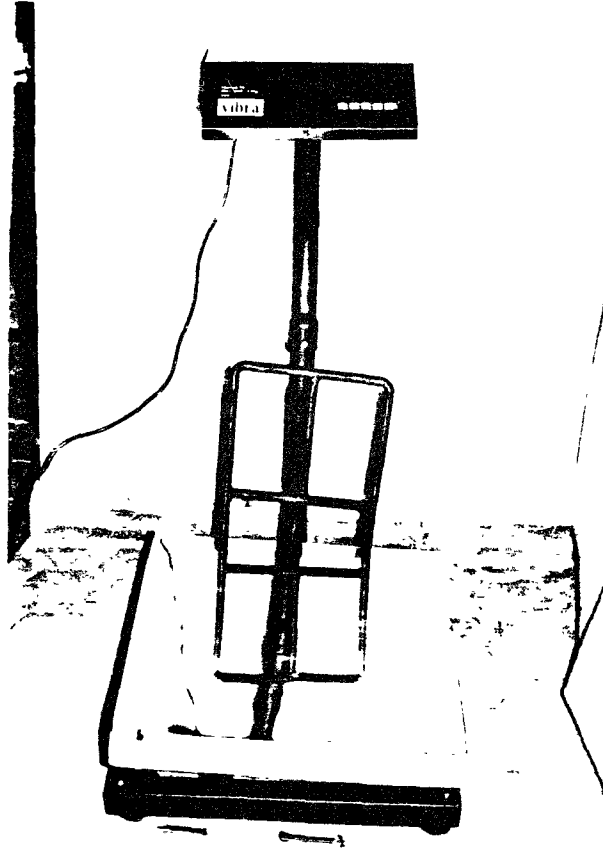
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 276.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सेनवे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, सं. 3/1, दूसरा तल, फर्स्ट क्रॉस रोड, कमर्शियल स्ट्रीट बेंगलूर - 560001 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले “वी टी टी” शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित, तोलन उपकरण, (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सेनवे” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी /09/2001/104 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है ;

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 60 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 टन तक है और जिनका निर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 2 ग्राम या अधिक में “ई” मूल्य के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका “ई” मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के और 5×10 के है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(41)/2001]

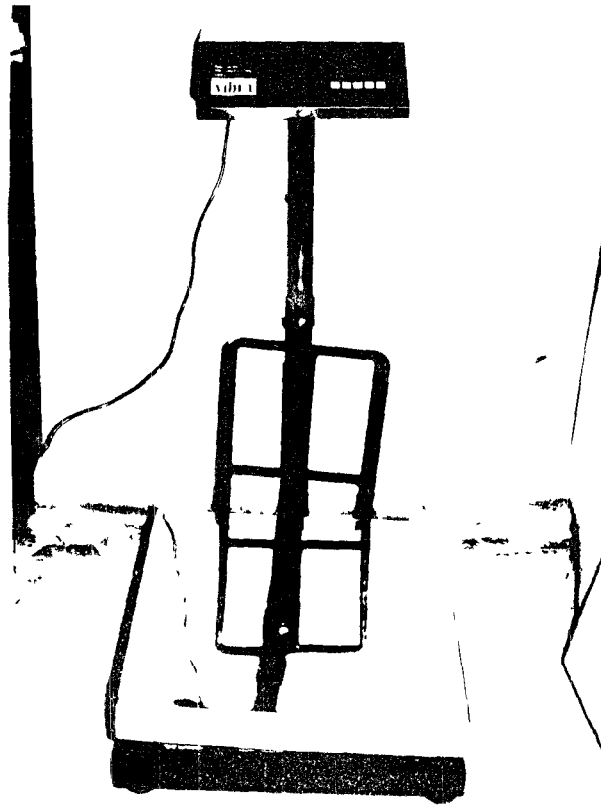
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2002

S.O. 276.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standard of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the Certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of “SPF” series of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name ‘SANWAY’ (herein referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Sanway Electronics, No. 3/1, 2nd Floor, 1st Cross, Commercial Street, Bangalore-560 001 and which is assigned the approval of mark IND/09/2001/104;

The said Model (see the figure) is a weighing instrument with the maximum capacity of 60kg. and minimum capacity of 200g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10g.. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts, and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section the Central Government hereby declares that this Certificate of Approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 5 tonne and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ‘e’ value of 5g. or more and with ‘e’ value 1×10^k , 2×10^k and 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F No. WM-21(41)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 277.—केन्द्रीय सरकार बग, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की सभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (3) के तीसरे परंतुक और की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स मास्टर फिल लिमिटेड 17, फार्मरफ क्लाज स्ट्रिक लेक, एलिसबरी, बकिंगहम शायर, इंग्लैंड, एच पी 20, आई डी क्यू और भारत में मैसर्स श्री इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी, सी 202/203 कैलाश स्पेलेंड, एल बी एस भाग, घाटकोपर (पश्चिम) मुंबई-400086 द्वारा विपणित “मास्टर फिल सर्वो मास्टर” की स्वतः भरण मशीन वाले “एस-5500” शृंखला के बाबत मॉडल का (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/87 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



यह मॉडल स्वतः तोलन मशीन (पिस्टन फिलर) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5500 मिली लीटर है। न्यूनतम क्षमता 500 मिली लीटर है। यह विभिन्न श्रेणियों के स्नेहकों को भरने के उपयोग में आता है। भरे जाने का रेट प्रतिघंटा 40 से 80 बोटल तक है। यह 440 वोल्ट और 50 हर्टज तीन चरण वाले प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करती है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(56)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2002

S.O. 277.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to Sub-section (3) and Sub section(7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model in respect of Automatic filling machine (piston filler) of “Master fil-servomaster” S-5500 AE series (herein referred to as model), manufactured by M/s Masterfil Limited, #17, Farmbrough close, Stock Lake, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, England, HP 20 1DQ and marketed in India by M/s Shree Engineering Co C 202/203, Kailash Esplanade, L B S Marg, Ghatkopar (West) Mumbai-400086 and which is assigned the approval of model mark IND/09/2001/87,



The model is a Automatic weighing machine (Piston filler) The maximum capacity is of 5500ml The minimum capacity is 50ml It is used for filling lubricants of various grades The rate of filling is 40 to 80 bottles per hour It operates on alternate three phase current power supply-440V 50Hz

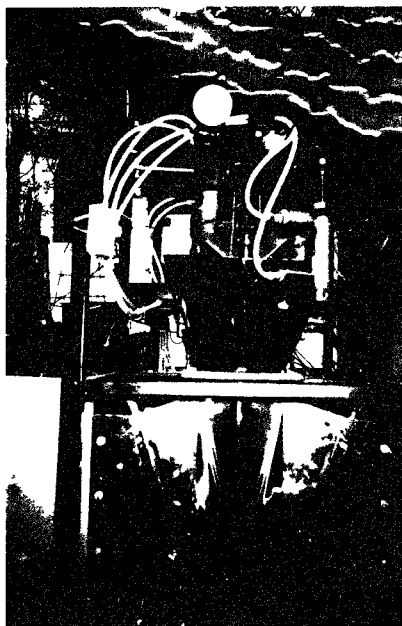
[F No WM-21(56)/2001]

P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 278.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स पैकेज सिस्टम (इंडिया) प्राइवेट लि., 24, अनन्त कालोनी, बिबावडी, पुणे-411037 द्वारा विनिर्मित “पैकेज-डब्ल्यू एफ” श्रृंखला के स्वचालित भरण मशीन (वे फिल्टर) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “पैकेज” (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/143 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



यह मॉडल एक स्वचालित भरण मशीन (औगर फिल्टर /डोसिंग पम्प) है। मशीन 20 ग्रा. से 5000 ग्रा. या समतुल्य परिमाण के बीच किसी रेंज में परिदत्त करने के लिए समायोजित की जा सकती है। मशीन का दाल, कोर्न-फलैक, चिप्स, अनाज, मसाले, चाय, चीनी, चावल, बीज, कन्फैक्शनरी, बिस्कुट आदि जैसे मुक्त प्रवाह वाले उत्पादों को भरने के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है। यह 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। प्रदर्श प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रकार का है।

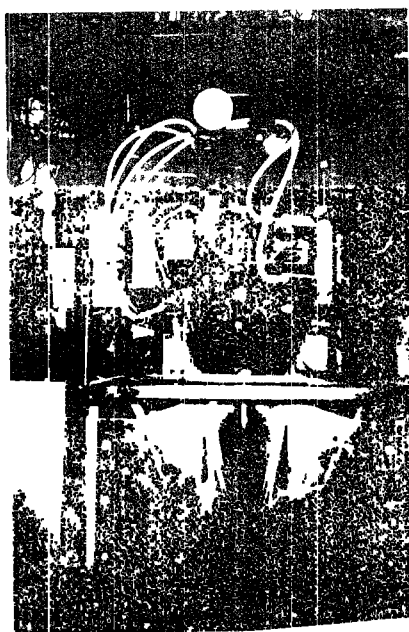
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(60)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, 18th January 2002

S.O. 278.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (50 of 1976) and the Standard of Weights and Measures (Approval of models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the Certificate of approval of the model in respect of Automatic filling machine (weigh filler) of "Package-WF" series with digital indication and with brand name "PACKAGE" (herein referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s Package System (India) Private Ltd. Anant Colony, Bibawadi, Pune-411037 and which is assigned the approval Model No. IND/09/2001/143



The model is a Automatic filling machine (weigh filler/dosing Pump). The machine can be adjusted to deliver any range between 20g to 5000g or equivalent weight. It can fill 18 pouches per minute (maximum). The machine is designed to fill free flowing products such as pulses, corn flakes, chips, grains, spices, tea, sugar, rice, seeds, confectionary, biscuits, etc. It operates on 230 volt, 50 Hertz, alternate current power supply. The display is of Light Emitting Diode type.

[F No WM-21(60)/2001]

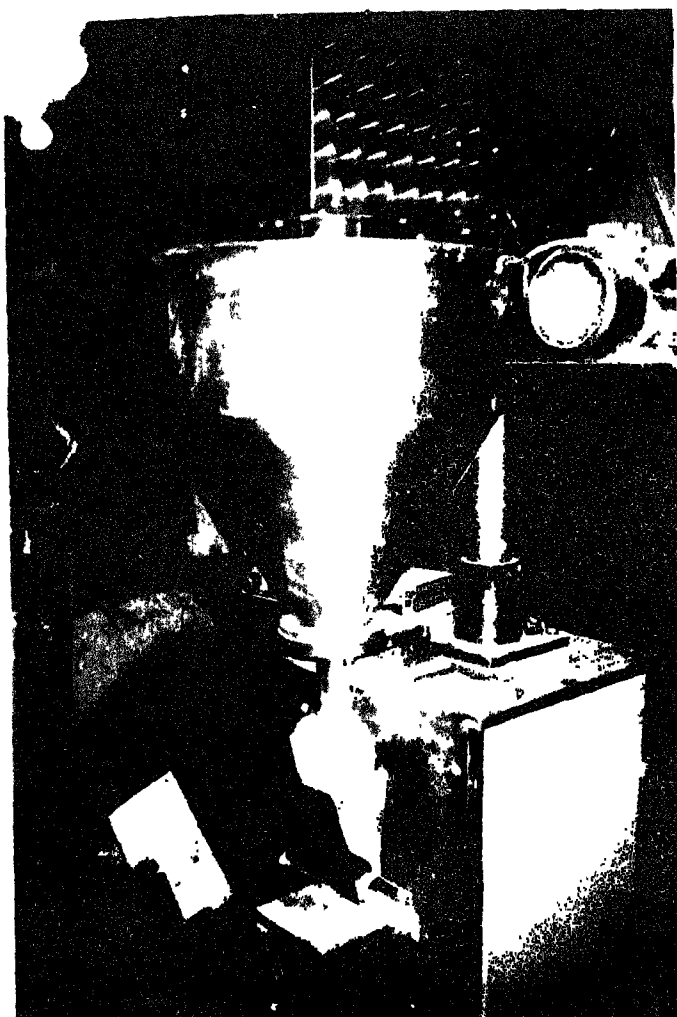
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 279.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स पैकेज सिस्टम (इंडिया) प्राइवेट लि., 24, अनन्त कालोनी, बिबावडी, पुणे-411037 द्वारा विनिर्मित “पैकेज-एक्यू” श्रृंखला के स्वचालित भरण मशीन (औगर फिल्टर) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “पैकेज” (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/142 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह मॉडल एक स्वचालित भरण मशीन (औगर फिल्टर/डोसिंग पम्प) है। मशीन 2 ग्रा. से 1000 ग्रा. या समतुल्य परिमाण के बीच किसी रेंज में परिदत्त करने के लिए समायोजित की जा सकती है। यह 30-35 पाउन्ड प्रति मिनट (अधिकतम) भर सकती है। मशीन का दुग्ध, पाउडर, काफी पाउडर, गेहूँ का आटा, पिसे मसाले, भेषज चूर्ण, दूध पाउडर, रसायन उत्पाद आदि जैसे अमुक्त प्रवाह वाले उत्पादों को भरने के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है। यह 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(60)/2001]

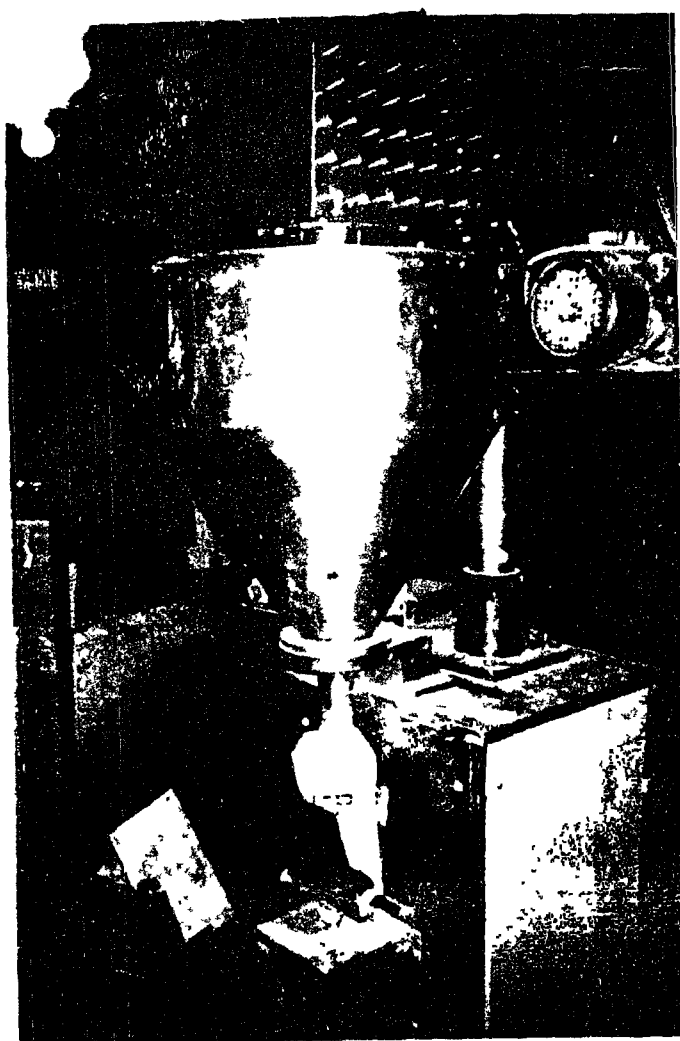
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2002

S.O. 279.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the Certificate of approval of the model in respect of automatic filling machine (auger filler) of "Package-AU" series with brand name "PACKAGE" (herein referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s Package System (India) Private Ltd., 24, Anant Colony, Bibawadi, Pune-411037 and which is assigned the approval of model mark IND/09/2001/142,

The model is a Automatic filling machine (auger filler dosing Pump) The machine can be adjusted to deliver any range between 2g to 1000g or equivalent volume. It can fill 30-35 pouches per minute (maximum). The machine is designed to fill non-free flowing products such as milk powder, coffee powder, wheat flour, ground spices, pharmaceutical powder, tooth powder, chemicals products etc. It operates on 230 volt, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



[F No WM-21(60)/2001]

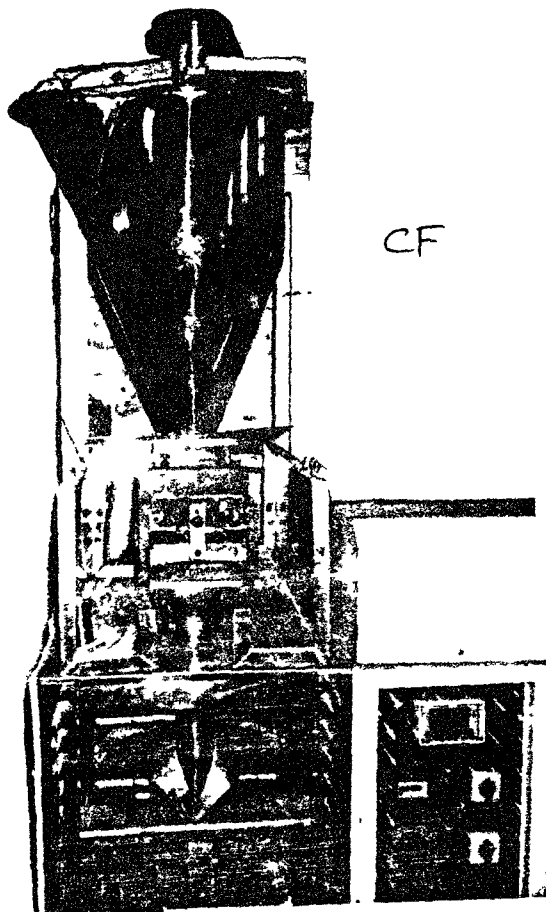
P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 280.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स पैकेज सिस्टम (इंडिया) प्राइवेट लि., 24, अनन्त कालोनी, बिबावडी, पुणे-411037 द्वारा विनिर्मित “पैकेज-सी एफ” श्रृंखला के स्वचालित भरण मशीन (कप फिल्टर) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “पैकेज” (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/141 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह मॉडल स्वचालित भरण मशीन (कप फिल्टर/डोसिंग पम्प) है। मशीन 2 ग्रा. से 1000 ग्रा. या समतुल्य भार के बीच किसी रेंज में परिदत्त करने के लिए समायोजित की जा सकती है। यह 20-30 पाउंच प्रति मिनट (अधिकतम) भर सकती है। मशीन का चाय, मसाले, चीनी, चावल, नमक, दाने, अपमार्जक भेषज, बीज, कृषि उत्पाद आदि जैसे प्रवाह वाले उत्पाद के भरने के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है। यह 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करती है।



[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(60)/2001]

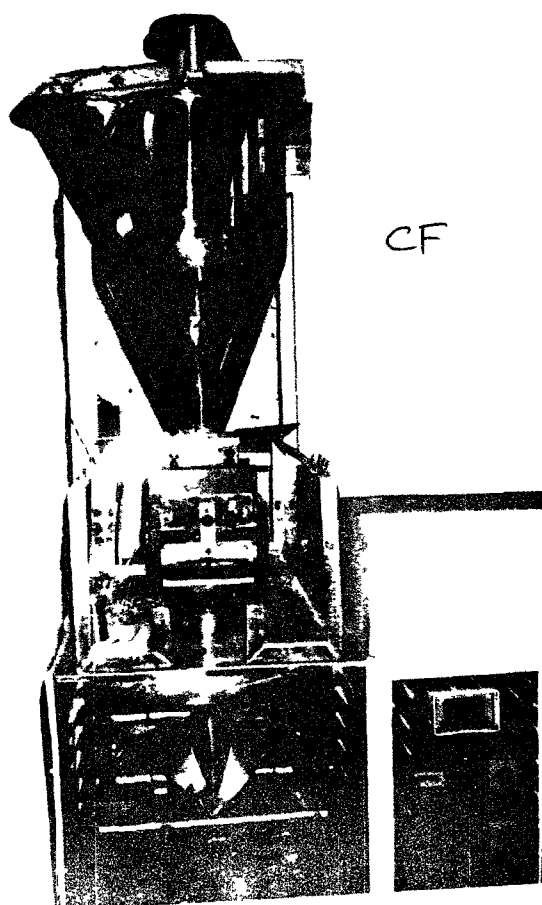
पी ए कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2002

S.O. 280.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the Certificate of approval of the model in respect of automatic filling machine (cup filler) of “Package-CF” series and with brand name “PACKAGE” (herein referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Package System (India) Private Ltd., 24, Anant Colony, Bibawadi, Pune-411037 and which is assigned the approval of model mark IND/09/2001/141:

The model is a Automatic filling machine (cup filler dosing Pump). The machine can be adjusted to deliver any range between 2g. to 1000g. or equivalent volume. It can fill 20-30 pouches per minute (maximum). The machine is designed to fill free flowing products such as tea, spices, sugar, rice, salt, granules, detergents, pharmaceutical seeds, agriculture products etc. It operates on 230 volt, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



[F. No. WM-21(60)/2001]

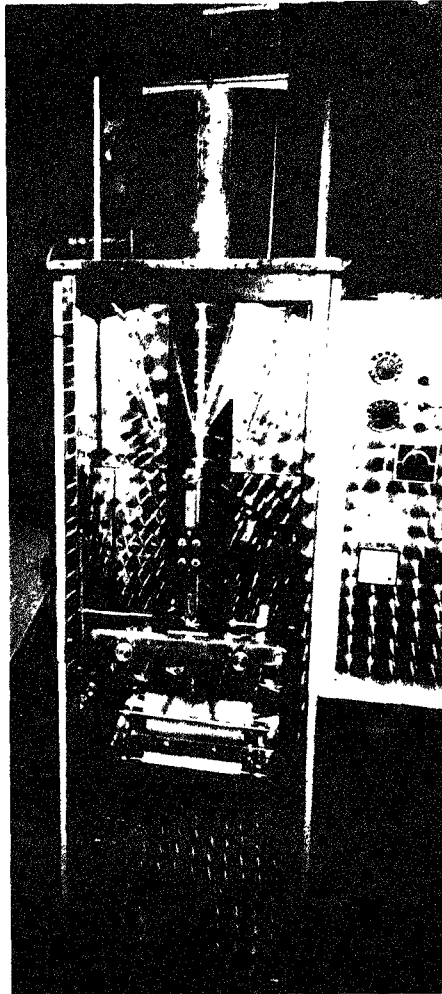
P A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 281.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स पैकेज सिस्टम (इंडिया) प्राइवेट लि., 24, अनन्त कालोनी, बिबावडी, पुणे-411037 द्वारा विनिर्मित “पैकेज-एल एफ” श्रृंखला के स्वचालित भरण मशीन (ग्रेवी-मेट्रिक फिल्टर) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “पैकेज” (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/140 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह मॉडल स्वचालित भरण मशीन (ग्रेवी मेट्रिक फिल्टर) है। मशीन 50 मि.ली. से 1000 मि.ली. समतुल्य भार के बीच किसी रेंज में परिदत्त करने के लिए समायोजित की जा सकती है। यह 15-20 पाउंच प्रति मिनट (अधिकतम) भर सकती है। मशीन खनिज जल, दुग्ध, मक्खन, दुग्ध, अर्क आदि जैसे प्रवाह वाले गैर विस्काउस तरल उत्पादों के भरने के लिए बनाई गई है। यह 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(60)/2001]

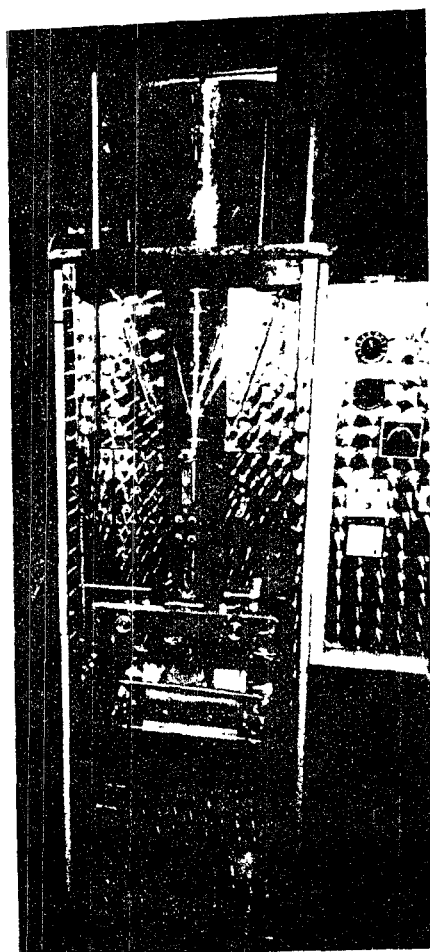
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2002

S.O. 281.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the Certificate of approval of the model in respect of automatic filling machine (gravi-metric filler) of "Package-LF" series with brand name "PACKAGE" (herein referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Package System (India) Private Ltd., 24, Anant Colony, Bibawadi, Pune-411037 and which is assigned the approval of model mark IND/09/2001/140;

The model is a Automatic filling machine (gravi-metric filler). The machine can be adjusted to deliver any range between 50ml. to 1000ml. or equivalent weight. It can fill 15-20 pouches per minute (maximum). The machine is designed to fill free flowing products non-viscous liquids products such as mineral water, milk, butter, arrack etc. It operates on 230 volt, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



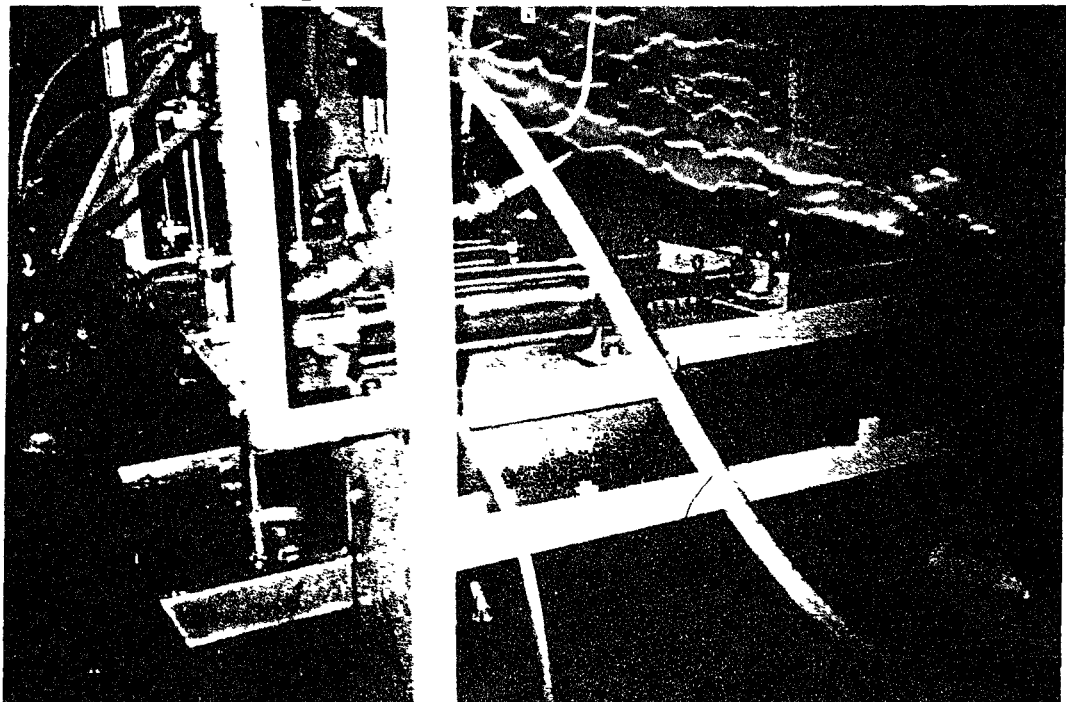
[F. No. WM-21(60)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 282.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स पैकेज सिस्टम (इंडिया) प्राइवेट लि., 24, अनन्त कालोनी, बिबावडी, पुणे-411037 द्वारा विनिर्मित "पैकेज-पी एफ" श्रृंखला के स्वचालित भरण मशीन (पिस्टन फिल्टर/डोसिंग पम्प) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "पैकेज" (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई डी एन/09/2001/139 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



यह मॉडल स्वचालित भरण मशीन (पिस्टन फिल्टर/डोसिंग पंप) है। यह मशीन 3 मि.ली. से 2000 मि.ली. समतुल्य भार के बीच किसी रेंज से परिदत्त करने के लिए समायोजित की जा सकती है। यह 16-18 पाउंच प्रति मिनट (अधिकतम) भर सकती है। मशीन खाद्य तेल, घी, वनस्पति, शैम्पू, ग्रीस, पेंट आदि जैसे उत्पादों के भरने के लिए बनाई गई है। यह 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करती है

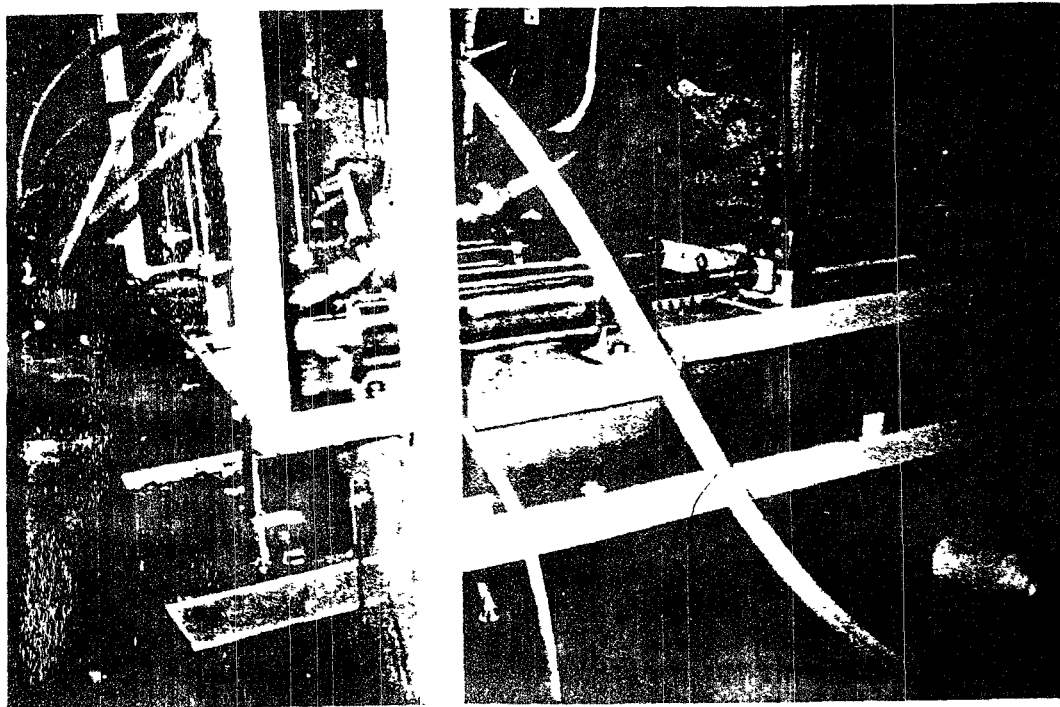
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(60)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, 17th January, 2002

S.O. 282.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the Certificate of approval of the model in respect of automatic filling machine (piston filler/dosing pump) of "Package-PF" series with brand name "PACKAGE" (herein referred to as Model) manufactured by M/s. Package System (India) Private Ltd., 24, Anant Colony, Bibawadi, Pune-411037 and which is assigned the approval of Model mark IND/09/2001/139;



The Model is a automatic filling machine (piston filler/dosing pump). The machine can be adjusted to deliver any range between 3ml. to 2000ml. or equivalent weight. It can fill 16-18 pouches per minute (maximum) . The machine is designed to fill products such as edible oil, ghee, vanaspati, shampoo, grease, paint etc. It operates on 230 volt, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

[F No. WM-21(60)/2001]

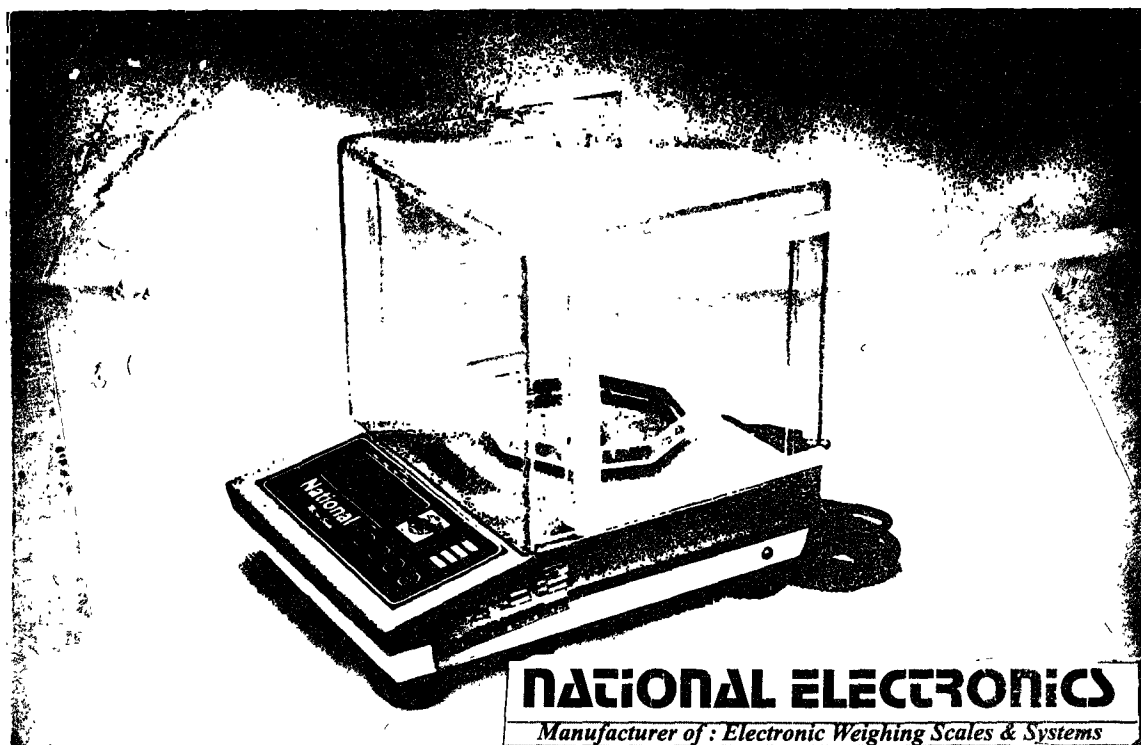
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 283.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स नेशनल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, सं. 55/56, साई कृपा सोसाइटी, अमर सोसाइटी के समीप जीवन ज्योती सिनेमा के पीछे, उद्यना सूरत-394210 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 2) वाले "एन टी टी" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक स्वचालित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल-टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम 'नेशनल' है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/173 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 11 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 1 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल. ई. डी.) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका निर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. के "ई" मान के लिए 1,00 से 10,000 की रेंज में और 100 मि. ग्रा. या अधिक "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 1,00,00 की रेंज में तथा जिनका "ई" मान 1×10 , 2×10 , या 5×10 के हैं जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक है या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(62)/2001]

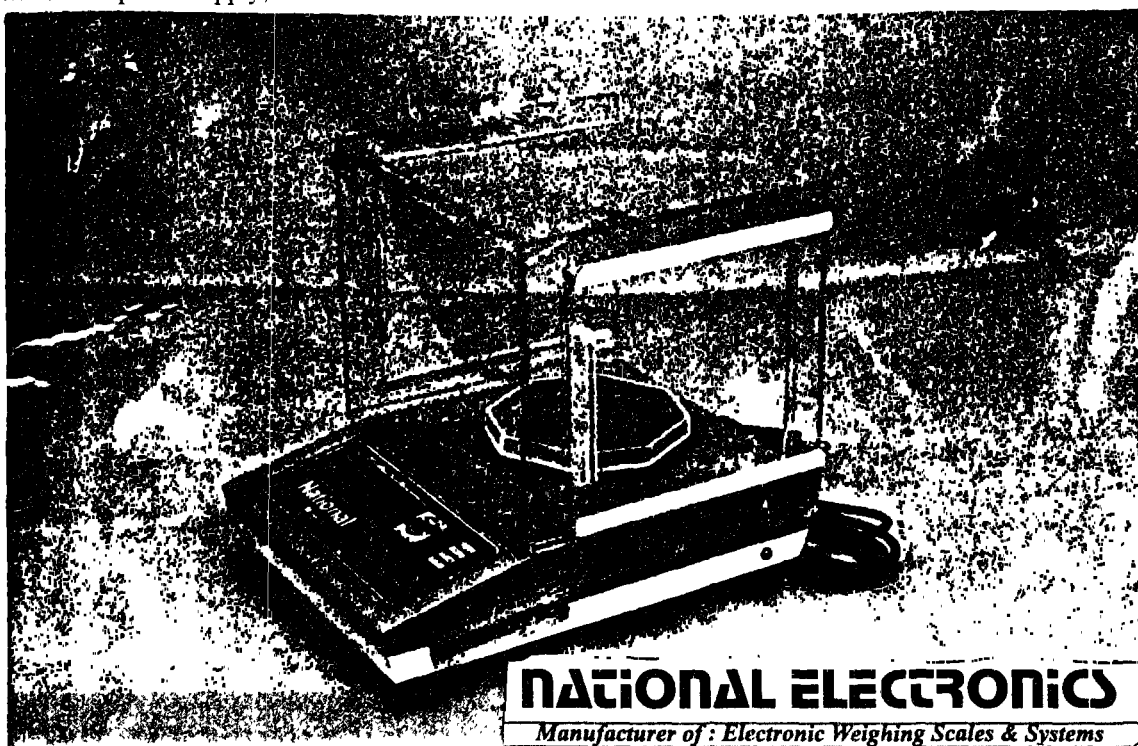
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2002

S.O. 283.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model, described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the Certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating, non-automatic (Table Top-type) weighing instrument with digital indication of “NTT” series of High accuracy (Accuracy Class II) and with brand name “NATIONAL” (herein referred to as model), manufactured by M/s. National Electronics, No. 55/56, Sai Kripa Society, Near Aman Society, Behind Jivan Jyoti Cinema, Udhna, Surat-394210 and which is assigned the approval of mark IND/09/2001/173;

The said model (see figure) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 11 kg. and minimum capacity of 50g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g.. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 1,00 to 100,000 for ‘e’ value of 1 mg to 50 mg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 1,00,000 for ‘e’ value of 100 mg. or more and with ‘e’ value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(62)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 22 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 284.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई, भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का. आ. 1106 तारीख 16 मई, 2001, द्वारा यथा संशोधित का. आ. 1095(अ) तारीख 22 दिसम्बर, 1988, का. आ. 1107 तारीख 16 मई, 2001 द्वारा यथा संशोधित का. आ. 1094(अ) तारीख 22 दिसम्बर, 1988 और का. आ. 620(अ) तारीख 19 मार्च, 2001, द्वारा उन अधिसूचनाओं से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, राजस्थान राज्य में काण्डला-जामनगर-लोनी पाइपलाइन परियोजना के माध्यम से तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस के परिवहन के लिए गैस अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचनाओं की प्रतियां जनता को क्रमशः 5 जुलाई 2001 और 2 अप्रैल 2001 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए जनता से प्राप्त आक्षेपों पर विचार कर लिया है और उन्हें अस्वीकार कर दिया है;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह समाधान होने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए निर्देश देती है कि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए भूमि में, उपयोग का अधिकार, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख पर, केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए गैस अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड में, जो पाइपलाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव कर रही है, निहित होगा और तदुपरि भूमि में ऐसे उपयोग का अधिकार, इस प्रकार अधिरोपित निबंधनों और शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, सभी विल्लगमों से मुक्त, गैस अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	ग्राम	खसरा नं.	उपयोग का अधिकार के लिये अर्जित भूमि (हेक्टेयर में)
1	2	3	4	5
सिरोही	आबू रोड	ओर	3	0.3410
			योग	0.3410
		किवरली	979	0.1980
			849	0.1220
			963	0.3300
			1197	0.0150
			योग	0.6650
		तरतौली	398	0.1030
			395	0.0950
			394	0.1742

1	2	3	4	5
सिरोही	आबू रोड	तरतौली	386	0.1188
			387	0.4276
			396	0.0475
			356	0.0158
			397	0.1188
			390	0.0158
			योग	1.1165
		कुई	280	0.0177
			2	0.0474
			84	0.0020
			5	0.4909
			7	0.0773
			योग	0.6353
		आंवा	95	0.0400
			428	0.0320
			योग	0.0720
	पिण्डवाड़ा	भारजा	690	0.1540
			592	0.5660
			602	0.1780
			550	0.7950
			539	0.2690
			515	0.2090
			210	0.3820
			531	0.0650
			701	0.0780
			633	0.0900
			597	0.0320
			596	0.1230
			532	0.1000
			212	0.3160
			211	0.0140
			638	0.1570
			योग	3.5280
		भीमाना	144	0.6160
			148	1.1055
			156	0.8060
			298	0.1900
			301	0.1000
			340	0.0640
			343	0.0430
			342	0.2600
			354	0.0255
			375	0.1300
			योग	3.3400
		भांवरी	1992	2.1000
			1364	0.4240
			1304	1.9650
			1993	0.7040
			योग	5.1930
		धनारी	2033	0.1440
			2032	0.2720

1	2	3	4	5
सिरोही	पिण्वाडा	धनारी	2039	0.1440
			2014	0.1630
			2027	0.0400
			2015	0.1560
			178	0.1200
			179	0.0100
			1945	0.1360
			1944	0.0010
			1952	0.0450
			171	0.0060
			योग	1.2370
	कोदरला		609	0.1600
			607	0.0420
			577	0.1000
			595	0.1050
			589	0.1000
			586	0.0375
			448	0.1810
			353	0.1800
			364	0.1900
			365	0.0700
			515	0.0100
			599	0.0400
			597	0.1900
			590	0.2500
			412	0.1600
			400	0.0600
			366	0.6350
			587	0.1600
			योग	2.6705
	रामपुरा		84	0.0840
			85	0.1210
			81	0.0890
			83	0.0610
			194	0.0991
			560/82	0.0110
			52	0.0506
			53	0.0360
			51	0.0300
			योग	0.5817
	पिण्डवाडा		16	0.1200
			22	0.1750
			24	0.0700
			27	0.1500
			152	0.1900
			898	0.7700
			1038	0.0920
			28	0.1420
			15	0.0700
			1040	0.0100
			1039	0.0400
			1030	0.0020
			129	0.5200

1	2	3	4	5
			3272	0.2200
			3271	0.0160
			3625	0.0880
			योग	2.6810

[फाईल सं. एल-14014/20/01-जी.पी.]

एस.बी. मंडल, अवसर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 22nd January, 2002

S.O. 284.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas No. S.O. 1095(E), dated the 22nd December, 1998 as amended vide S.O. No. 1106, dated the 16th May, 2001; S.O. 1094 (E), dated the 22nd December, 1998, as amended vide S.O. No. 1107, dated the 16th May, 2001 and S.O. 620(E), dated the 19th March, 2001, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to these notifications for the purpose of laying the pipeline for transport of liquid petroleum gas through Kandla-Jamnagar-Loni Pipeline Project in the State of Rajasthan by the Gas Authority of India Limited;

And, whereas, copies of the said Gazette notifications were made available to the public on the 5th day of July 2001 and the 2nd day of April 2001, respectively;

And whereas the objections received from the public to the laying of the pipeline have been considered and disallowed by the Competent Authority.

And, whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act submitted its report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And, further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in the Gas Authority of India Limited, proposing to lay the pipeline and thereupon the right of such user in the land shall, subject to the terms and

conditions so imposed, vest in the Gas Authority of India, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

District	Tahsil	Village	Survey No.	Land to be acquired for R.O.U. in Hectares
1	2	3	4	5
Sirohi	ABU Road	ORE	3	0.3410
			Total	0.3410
		Kiverli	979	0.1980
			849	0.1220
			963	0.3300
			1197	0.0150
			Total	0.6650
		Tartouli	398	0.1030
			395	0.0950
			394	0.1742
			386	0.1188
			387	0.4276
			396	0.0475
			356	0.0158
			397	0.1188
			390	0.0158
			Total	1.1165
		Kui	280	0.0177
			2	0.0474
			84	0.0020
			5	0.4909
			7	0.0773
			Total	0.6353
		Anwa	95	0.0400
			482	0.0320
			Total	0.0720
	Pindwara	Bharja	690	0.1540
			592	0.5660
			602	0.1780
			550	0.7950
			539	0.2690
			515	0.2090
			210	0.3820
			531	0.0650
			701	0.0780
			633	0.0900
			597	0.0320
			596	0.1230
			532	0.1000
			212	0.3160
			211	0.0140
			638	0.1570
			Total	3.5280
		Bhimana	144	0.6160
			148	1.1055
			156	0.8060
			298	0.1900
			301	0.1000

1	2	3	4	5
Sirohi	Pindwara	Bhanwri	340	0.0640
			343	0.0430
			342	0.2600
			354	0.0255
			355	0.1300
			Total	0.3410
		Bhanwri	1992	2.1000
			1364	0.4240
			1304	1.9650
			1993	0.7040
			Total	5.1930
		Dhanari	2033	0.1440
			2032	0.2720
			2039	0.1440
			2014	0.1630
			2027	0.0400
			2015	0.1560
			178	0.1200
			179	0.0100
			1945	0.1360
			1944	0.0010
			1952	0.0450
			171	0.0060
			Total	1.2370
		Kodaria	609	0.1600
			607	0.0420
			577	0.1000
			595	0.1050
			589	0.1000
			586	0.0375
			448	0.1810
			353	0.1800
			364	0.1900
			365	0.0700
		Rampura	515	0.0100
			599	0.0400
			597	0.1900
			590	0.2500
			412	0.1600
			400	0.0600
			366	0.6350
			587	0.1600
			Total	2.6705
			84	0.0840
			85	0.1210
			81	0.0890
			83	0.0610
			194	0.0991
			560/82	0.0110
			52	0.0506
			53	0.0360
			51	0.0300
			Total	0.5817

1	2	3	4	5
Sirohi	Pindwara	Pindwara	16	0.1200
			22	0.1750
			24	0.0700
			27	0.1500
			152	0.1960
			898	0.7700
			1038	0.0920
			28	0.1420
			15	0.0700
			1040	0.0100
			1039	0.0400
			1030	0.0020
			129	0.5200
			3272	0.2200
			3271	0.0160
			3625	0.0880
			Total	2.6810

[F. No.L-14014/20/01-G.P.]

S. B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 22 जनवरी, 2002

का. आ. 285.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई, भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का. आ. 170 (अ) तारीख 16 मार्च, 1999, का. आ. 2686 तारीख 10 दिसम्बर, 1998, का. आ. 1057 (अ) तारीख 9 दिसम्बर, 1998, का. आ. 2387 तारीख 17 नवम्बर, 1998, का. आ. 171(अ) तारीख 16 मार्च, 1999, का. आ. 2558 तारीख 27 नवम्बर, 1998, का. आ. 1093(अ) तारीख 22 दिसम्बर, 1998, का. आ. 1218(अ) तारीख 6 दिसम्बर, 1999, का. आ. 172(अ) तारीख 16 मार्च, 1999, द्वारा यथा संशोधित का. आ. 1707 तारीख 27 जून, 2001, का. आ. 615(अ) तारीख 19 मार्च, 2001 और का. आ. 614(अ) तारीख 19 मार्च, 2001 द्वारा, उन अधिसूचनाओं से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, राजस्थान राज्य में काण्डला-जामनगर-लोनी पाइपलाइन परियोजना के माध्यम से तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस के परिवहन के लिए गैस अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचनाओं की प्रतियां जनता को क्रमशः 5 जुलाई 2001 और 2 अप्रैल 2001 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए जनता से प्राप्त आक्षेपों पर विचार कर लिया है और उन्हें अस्वीकार कर दिया है;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह समाधान होने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उस में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निदेश देती है कि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए भूमि में, उपयोग का अधिकार, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख पर, केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए गैस अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड में, जो पाइपलाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव कर रही है, निहित होगा और तदुपरि भूमि में ऐसे उपयोग का अधिकार, इस प्रकार अधिरोपित निबंधनों और शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त, गैस अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची				
जिला	तहसील	ग्राम	खसरा नं.	उपयोग का अधिकार के लिये अर्जित भूमि (हेक्टेयर में)
1	2	3	4	5
अलवर	किशनगढ़बास	खेडा	654	0.0158
			योग	0.0158
		कौशलपुर	697	0.0040
			698	0.0317
			703	0.1584
			704	0.1980
			709	0.0237
			708	0.1426
			707	0.0040
			710	0.0633
			711	0.0633
			545	0.1505
			544	0.0633
			530	0.1663
			531	0.0792
			529	0.0396
			527	0.1663
			526	0.0317
			525	0.0872
			524	0.0040
			520	0.0040
			521	0.1703
			522	0.0713
			500	0.1860
			1026	0.0237
			योग	1.9324
	कोटकासिम	जटियाना	142	0.0871
			योग	0.0871
		हरसौली	2391	0.0554
			2286	0.1267
			3199	0.0831
			योग	0.2654
		गिरवास	19	0.3564
			124/466	0.0227
			योग	0.3791
	बानसूर	बास दयाल	95/398	} 0.3505
			95/398	
			95/397	
			योग	0.3505
		मोटूका	888	0.0060
			1285	0.0330
			1286	0.1070
			1287	0.1050
			1289	0.0170
			886	0.0525
			887	0.3606
			योग	0.6811
		हरसौरा	387	0.0040
			392	0.1029
			393	0.0079
			योग	0.1148

1	2	3	4	5
अलवर (जारी)	बानसूर (जारी)	खेड़ा श्यामपुरा	1911	0.0180
			1898	0.0600
			1899	0.0200
			1910	0.0300
			1912	0.3980
			1909	0.0900
			1908	0.0240
			1904	0.2695
			1906	0.0260
			योग	0.9355
		बाढ भावसिंह	5	0.0700
			4	0.0340
			3	0.0120
			8	0.1025
			योग	0.2256
	तिजारा	बिछाला	121	0.0396
			योग	0.0325
		हुसैपुर	264	0.0118
			265	0.0040
			266	0.0039
			योग	0.0197
		खेडी	12	0.1000
			योग	0.1000
		गुवालदा	729	0.0940
			727	0.0113
			726	0.0720
			721	0.1540
			710	0.0020
			419	0.0102
			506	0.0220
			423	0.0022
			333	0.0066
			334	0.0060
			730	0.0080
			675	0.0160
			718	0.0020
			413	0.0450
			723	0.0160
			720	0.0760
			714	0.1380
			712	0.1640
			411	0.0100
			414	0.0880
			योग	0.9433
		ईशरोदा	472	0.0673
			योग	0.0673
	मुण्डावर	रसगन	182	0.0158
			योग	0.0158

[फाइल सं. एल.-14014/20/01-जी.पी]

एस.बी. मंडल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 22nd January, 2002

S.O.285.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Nos. S.O. 170(E), dated the 16th March, 1999; S.O. 2686, dated the 10th December, 1998; S.O. 1057(E), dated the 9th December, 1998; S.O. 2387, dated the 17th November, 1998; S.O. 171(E), dated the 16th March, 1999; S.O. 2558, dated the 27th November, 1998; S.O. 1093(E), dated the 22nd December, 1998; S.O. 1218(E), dated the 6th December, 1999, S.O. 172(E) dated the 16th March, 1999 as amended vide S.O. 1707, dated the 27th June, 2001; S.O. 615(E), dated the 19th March, 2001 and S.O. 614(E), dated the 19th March 2001, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to these notifications for the purpose of laying the pipeline for transport of liquid petroleum gas through Kandla-Jamnagar-Loni Pipeline Project in the State of Rajasthan by the Gas Authority of India Limited;

And, whereas, copies of the said Gazette notifications were made available to the public on the 5th day of July 2001, and the 2nd day of April 2001, respectively;

And whereas the objections received from the public to the laying of the pipeline have been considered and disallowed by the competent authority;

And, whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act submitted its report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines;

And, further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in the Gas Authority of India Limited, proposing to lay the pipeline and thereupon the right of such user in the land shall, subject to the terms and conditions so imposed, vest in the Gas Authority of India, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE					1	2	3	4	5
District	Tahsil	Village	Survey No.	Land to be acquired for R.O.U. in Hectares	Alwar	Bansaur	Harsora		
								387	0.0040
								392	0.1029
								393	0.0079
								Total	0.1148
Alwar	Kishangarhbas	Kheda	654	0.0158			Kheda	1911	0.0180
			Total	0.0158			Shayampura	1898	0.0600
		Koshalpur	697	0.0040				1899	0.0200
			698	0.0317				1910	0.0300
			703	0.1584				1912	0.3980
			704	0.1980				1909	0.0900
			709	0.0237				1908	0.0240
			708	0.1426				1904	0.2695
			707	0.0040				1906	0.0260
			710	0.0633				Total	0.9355
			711	0.0633					
			545	0.1505			Bad Bhaw Singh	5	0.0700
			544	0.0633				4	0.0340
			530	0.1663				3	0.0120
			531	0.0792				8	0.1096
			529	0.0396				Total	0.2256
			527	0.1663					
			526	0.0317					
			525	0.0872					
			524	0.0040	Alwar	Tijara	Bichala	121	0.0396
			520	0.0040				Total	0.0396
			521	0.1703					
Alwar	Kishangarhbas	Koshalpur	522	0.0713			Husepur	264	0.0118
			500	0.1860				265	0.0040
			1026	0.0237				266	0.0039
			Total	1.9324				Total	0.0197
Alwar	Kotkasim	Jatiana	142	0.0871			Khedi	12	0.1000
			Total	0.0871				Total	0.1000
		Harsoli	2391	0.0554					
			2286	0.1267			Guwalda	729	0.0940
			3199	0.0831				727	0.0113
			Total	0.2652				726	0.0720
		Girwas	19	0.3564				721	0.1540
			124/466	0.0227				710	0.0020
			Total	0.3791				419	0.0102
Alwar	Bansau	Basdayal	95/398	}				506	0.0220
			95/398					423	0.0022
			95/397					333	0.0066
			Total	0.3505				334	0.0060
		Mothuka	888	0.0060				730	0.0080
			1285	0.0330				675	0.0160
			1286	0.1070				718	0.0020
			1287	0.1050				413	0.0450
			1289	0.0170				723	0.0160
			886	0.0525				720	0.0760
			887	0.3606				714	0.1380
			Total	0.6811				712	0.1640

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
			411	0.0100				3386	0.0198
			414	0.0880				3357	0.0158
			Total	0.9433				3302	0.0871
		Isroda	472	0.0673				3308	0.0158
								3284	0.1663
			Total	0.0673				3274	0.0158
Alwar	Mundawar	Rasgan	182	0.0158				2667	0.0120
			Total	0.0158				योग	0.4791

[File No. L-14014/20/01-G.P.]

S.B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 22 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 286.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई, भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का. आ. 1104 तारीख 16 मई, 2001, का.आ. 2685 तारीख 10 दिसम्बर, 1998, का.आ. 1054 (अ) तारीख 9 दिसम्बर, 1998, का.आ. 1055(अ) तारीख 9 दिसम्बर, 1998, द्वारा यथा संशोधित का.आ. 2433 तारीख 30 अक्टूबर, 2000, का.आ. 2685 तारीख 10 दिसम्बर, 1998, का.आ. 1054 (अ) तारीख 9 दिसम्बर, 1998, का.आ. 1055(अ) तारीख 9 दिसम्बर, 1998 द्वारा यथा संशोधित का.आ. 1108 तारीख 16 मई, 2001 द्वारा, उन अधिसूचनाओं से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, राजस्थान राज्य में काण्डला-जामनगर-लोनी पाइपलाइन परियोजना के माध्यम से तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस के परिवहन के लिए गैस अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचनाओं की प्रतियां जनता को क्रमशः 5 जून 2001, 25 नवम्बर, 2000 और 2 जून 2001 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए जनता से प्राप्त आक्षेपों पर विचार कर लिया है और उन्हें अस्वीकार कर दिया है;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह समाधान होने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निर्देश देती है कि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए भूमि में, उपयोग का अधिकार, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख पर, केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए गैस अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड में, जो पाइपलाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव कर रही है, निहित होगा और तदुपरि भूमि में ऐसे उपयोग का अधिकार, इस प्रकार अधिरोपित निबंधनों और शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, सभी विलक्षणों से मुक्त, गैस अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	ग्राम	खसरा नं.	उपयोग का अधिकार के लिये अर्जित भूमि (हेक्टेयर में)
1	2	3	4	5
अजमेर	अजमेर	तबीजी	3494	0.0594
			3404	0.0871

अजमेर	पीसांगन	बिडकचियाबास	247	0.0158
			1183	0.0079
			1533	0.0158
			1814	0.0079
			1839	0.0316
			योग	0.0790
अजमेर	किशनगढ़	टिहरी	192	0.0554
			202/2	0.4752
			योग	0.5306
		कालानाडा	382/3	0.0040
			328	0.0158
			योग	0.0198
		भारला	436	0.0633
			435/6	0.4673
			योग	0.5306
अजमेर	नसीराबाद	रामपुर अहीरान्	860	0.0237
			859	0.0158
			योग	0.0395
		मोडी	1372	0.0079
			500	0.0396
			501	0.0555
			502	0.1188
			503	0.1108
			504	0.0316
			518	0.0633
			215	0.0554
			496	0.0079
			योग	0.4908
		खापरी	278	0.1425
			योग	0.1425
		राजौसी	2667	0.0871
			2614	0.0396
			2155	0.0316
			योग	0.1583
		राजगढ़	2310/6874	0.0396
			2286	0.0906
			1844	0.1020
			1990	0.0237
			3693	0.0634
			3776	0.0515
			3970	0.0079

1	2	3	4	5
		राजगढ़(जारी)	3972	0.0633
			3366	0.0158
			3969	0.0040
			4304	0.0396
			4198	0.0633
			4196	0.0633
			3959	0.0079
			3983	0.0791
			3957	0.0079
			3958	0.0079
			3984	0.1900
			3985	0.0158
		योग		0.9366
	कानपुरा		438	0.0633
			422	0.0079
			404	0.1306
			1016	0.0158
			1298	0.0158
			1364	0.1584
		योग		0.3918

[फाईल सं. एल.-14014/20/01-जी.पी.]

एस.बी. मंडल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 22nd January, 2002

S.O.286.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Nos. S.O. 1104, dated the 16th May, 2001; S.O. 2685, dated the 10th December, 1998; S.O. 1054 (E), dated the 9th December, 1998; S.O. 1055(E), dated the 9th December, 1998, as amended vide S.O. 2433, dated the 30th October, 2000, S.O. 2685, dated the 10th December, 1998; S.O. 1054(E), dated the 9th December, 1998; S.O. 1055(E) dated the 9th December, 1998, as amended vide S.O. 1108, dated the 16th May, 2001, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to these notifications for the purpose of laying the pipeline for transport of liquid petroleum gas through Kandla-Jamnagar-Loni Pipeline Project in the State of Rajasthan by the Gas Authority of India Limited;

And, whereas, copies of the said Gazette notifications were made available to the public on the 5th day of June 2001, 25th day of November 2000 and the 2nd day of June 2001, respectively;

And whereas the objections received from the public to the laying of the pipeline have been considered and disallowed by the competent authority.

And, whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines;

And, further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in the Gas Authority of India Limited, proposing to lay the pipeline and thereupon the right of such user in the land shall, subject to the terms and conditions so imposed, vest in the Gas Authority of India, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

District	Tehsil	Village	Survey No.	Land to be acquired for R.O.U. in Hectares
1	2	3	4	5
Ajmer	Ajmer	Tabiji	3494	0.0594
			3404	0.0871
			3386	0.0198
			3357	0.0158
			3302	0.0871
			3308	0.0158
			3284	0.1663
			3274	0.0158
			2667	0.0120
			Total	0.4791
Ajmer	Pishangan	Birachiawas	247	0.0158
			1183	0.0079
			1533	0.0158
			1814	0.0079
			1839	0.0316
			Total	0.0790
Ajmer	Kishangarh	Tihiri	192	0.0554
			202/2	0.4752
			Total	0.5306
	Kalanada		382/3	0.0040
			328	0.0158
			Total	0.0198
	Bharla		436	0.0633
			435/6	0.4673
			Total	0.5306

1	2	3	4	5
Ajmer	Nasirabad Rampura (Ahiran)	860		0.0237
		859		0.0158
		Total		0.0395
	Modi	1372		0.0079
		500		0.0396
		501		0.0555
		502		0.1188
		503		0.1108
		504		0.0316
		518		0.0633
		215		0.0554
		496		0.0079
		Total		0.4908
	Khapri	278		0.1425
		Total		0.1425
	Rajoshi	2667		0.0871
		2614		0.0396
		2155		0.0316
		Total		0.1583
	Rajgarh	2310/6874		0.0396
		2286		0.0906
		1844		0.1020
		1990		0.0237
		3693		0.0634
		3776		0.0515
		3970		0.0079
		3972		0.0633
		3366		0.0158
		3969		0.0040
		4304		0.0396
		4198		0.0633
		4196		0.0633
		3959		0.0079
		3983		0.0791
		3957		0.0079
		3958		0.0079
		3984		0.1900
		3985		0.0158
		Total		0.9366
	Kanpura	438		0.0633
		422		0.0079
		404		0.1306
		1016		0.0158
		1298		0.0158
		1364		0.1584
		Total		0.3918

[File No. L-14014/20/01-G.P.]

S.B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 जनवरी, 2002

का. आ. 287.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का. आ. संख्या 1913 तारीख 24 जुलाई, 2001 द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में गुजरात राज्य में दहेज-वेमार-विजयपुर पाइपलाइन परियोजना से प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए गैस अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के लिए अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को 27 अगस्त, 2001 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी;

और उक्त पाइप लाइन बिछाने के सम्बन्ध में जनता से प्राप्त आक्षेपों पर सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा विचार कर लिया गया है और उन्हें अनुज्ञात कर दिया गया है;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निर्देश देती है कि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव करने वाली गैस अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड में इस प्रकार अधिरोपित निबंधनों और शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	ग्राम	सर्वे नंबर	उ. का. अ. के
			ब्लॉक नंबर	लिए अर्जित की
				जाने वाली भूमि
				(हैक्टेयर में)
1	2	3	4	5
भरुच	वागरा	:1: लखीगाम	544	0-55-90
			558	0-00-02
			559	0-30-46
			560	0-48-97
			575	0-27-85
			579	0-33-37
			580	0-37-09
			588	0-13-42
			590	0-20-97
			591	0-19-89
			592	0-08-76
			603	0-28-59
			602	0-10-27
			601	0-11-74
			597	0-04-55
			598	0-69-86

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	
भरुच	वागरा	१: लखी गाम (जारी)	599 रोड़ 450 423 448 449 447 446 443 448 449 447 446 443 442 441 440 439 433 432 कारट्रेक 397 398 400 रोड़ 401 402 रोड़ 279 280 278 277 276 275 263 264 265 266 227 226 225 224 रोड़ 93 95 96 97 98 99 100 161 162 158 167	0-37-96 0-13-28 0-02-92 0-11-80 0-00-32 0-00-32 0-02-20 0-07-87 0-10-98 0-29-62 0-00-32 0-02-20 0-07-87 0-10-98 0-09-62 0-12-37 0-24-27 0-13-69 0-37-73 0-14-64 0-01-61 0-24-78 0-33-10 0-01-94 0-10-51 0-26-00 0-06-73 0-04-73 0-04-69 0-04-38 0-16-64 0-15-87 0-17-67 0-00-46 0-11-47 0-15-58 0-23-98 0-08-07 0-15-25 0-09-86 0-32-25 0-05-78 0-15-69 0-12-26 0-02-00 0-09-34 0-09-52 0-01-78 0-39-17 0-00-30 0-44-93 0-02-93 0-15-03 0-28-30		भरुच	वागरा	१: लखी गाम (जारी)	139 138 136 168 133 132 131 कुल :2: दहेज 158 166 168 165 164 170 171 कारट्रेक 411 410 412 414 कुल :3:अर्भेटा 158 157 156 155 154 148 130 149 126 127 123 121 76 75 74 73 72 रोड़ 71 रोड़ 68 69 66 63 59 61 60 54 53 50 51	0-01-93 0-11-67 0-14-29 0-16-89 0-19-67 0-25-67 0-51-16 12-70-36 0-11-60 0-41-92 0-19-48 0-13-74 0-23-81 0-36-14 0-01-96 0-05-85 0-10-80 0-17-11 0-69-77 0-00-08 02-52-26 0-10-15 0-39-79 0-39-59 0-01-68 0-06-27 0-42-40 0-23-19 0-02-33 0-27-17 0-45-49 0-23-91 0-19-90 0-34-76 0-24-55 0-29-94 0-13-83 0-23-64 0-07-00 0-33-48 0-12-58 0-15-05 0-15-16 0-05-19 0-35-36 0-08-08 0-54-28 0-11-06 0-12-31 0-52-57 0-16-94 0-18-49

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	
भरुच	वागरा	:4: अभटे — (जारी)	48 684 686 683 682 681 680 679 663 664 662 661 657 655 654 653 652 649 648 650 646 कारट्रेक 647 629 628 627 618 615 616 617 613 612 605 601 598 596 597 586 587 595 588 594 589 591 573 कारट्रेक कुल	0-14-65 0-11-51 0-0-23 0-27-86 0-10-21 0-11-11 0-07-80 0-04-23 0-35-66 0-33-54 0-04-28 0-35-95 0-36-02 0-19-40 0-08-86 0-12-25 0-13-78 0-30-77 0-7-24 0-02-16 0-12-53 0-05-09 0-24-57 0-26-09 0-23-94 0-29-17 0-04-04 0-14-78 0-10-00 0-01-25 1-43-08 0-42-08 0-10-69 0-22-91 0-29-99 0-03-20 0-16-58 0-11-16 0-09-99 0-01-30 0-14-56 0-00-31 0-07-15 0-88-65 0-41-90 0-12-17 15-46-83		भरुच	वागरा	:5: जोलावा :6: अटाली :6: अखोड :7: नांदीडा	332/अ 332 334 कुल 85 82 81 74 80 75 73 76 77 72 70 57 100 56 55 101 54 रोड 31 32 43 37 41 39 कारट्रेक 38 352 353 350 349 348 347 नाला कुल 246 267 273 कुल 36 नाला 35 39 38 40 41 66 49	0-10-50 0-04-59 0-11-36 02-00-15 0-07-03 0-24-90 0-40-40 0-00-52 0-10-14 0-26-73 0-06-06 0-25-06 0-21-46 0-15-96 0-61-13 0-20-98 0-37-90 0-01-11 0-26-08 0-00-13 0-54-62 0-08-58 0-61-49 01-07-95 00-01-60 0-90-44 0-19-73 0-2-12 0-08-50 0-06-07 0-48-41 0-1-15 0-48-91 0-21-11 0-83-52 0-03-04 0-09-13 09-01-96 0-06-23 0-41-00 0-05-49 0-52-72 0-07-56 0-20-41 0-29-98 0-18-20 0-47-71 0-66-76 0-04-73 0-29-53 0-40-76
		:5: जोलावा	324 325 326 328 329 331/अ 331/ब	0-07-44 0-30-70 0-55-94 0-29-15 0-20-92 0-12-33 0-17-22						

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
भरुच	वागरा	:7: नांदीडा— (जारी)	52	0-65-05	भरुच	वागरा	:8: वहियाल	481	0-13-20
			51	0-05-37				480	01-31-65
			54	0-59-62				462	0-20-34
			8	0-00-67				477	0-06-13
			7	0-60-46				476	0-59-02
			कारट्रेक	0-10-71				472	0-12-79
			531	0-15-86				470	0-00-61
			538	0-28-72				471	0-19-12
			539	0-01-94				469	0-45-48
			536	0-26-42				468	0-41-78
			535	0-25-96				445	0-06-34
			540	0-21-34				467	0-15-50
			543	0-38-51				436	0-74-09
			542	0-25-40				437	0-29-75
			रोड	0-05-78				440	0-02-44
			551	0-03-69				438	0-35-10
			नाला	0-04-37				439	0-16-02
			552	0-27-64				431	0-36-22
			473	0-57-03				418	0-33-37
			472	0-08-32				419	0-03-45
			474	0-01-02				429	0-43-29
			471	0-20-33				428	0-10-50
			470	0-21-05				427	0-19-61
			469	0-21-11				531	0-51-76
			रोड	0-08-08				426	0-34-11
			352	0-51-91				371	0-04-14
			347	0-50-97				381	0-43-73
			348	0-17-40				360	01-14-47
			343	0-01-22				361	00-00-01
			345	0-05-47				कारट्रेक	0-04-26
			344	0-49-96				334	0-06-93
			353	0-05-33				331	0-40-80
			355	0-00-08				333	0-02-26
			360	01-04-32				332	0-56-58
			359	0-28-34				कारट्रेक	0-04-16
			कारट्रेक	0-07-85				274	0-00-59
			361	0-01-24				275	0-85-10
			435	0-34-18				272	0-31-68
			433	01-18-11				271	0-38-76
			416	0-01-02				265	0-03-49
			417	0-23-08				268	0-37-67
			418	0-16-80				267	0-23-54
			421	0-11-51				रोड	0-06-19
			420	0-21-95				225	0-39-41
			419	0-40-66				226	0-72-24
			422	0-05-54				231	0-98-34
			कुल	14-28-03				230	0-35-24
								239	0-05-80
		:8: वहियाल	गौचार	0-05-88				कुल	16-37-07
			487	0-13-18					
			490	0-40-16			:9: जुनेद	रोड	0-07-77
			491	0-31-50				149	0-10-75
			492	0-29-29				150	0-26-81

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
			153	0-46-66				43	0-42-61
			155	0-27-62				नाला	0-16-53
			154	0-32-44				71	0-42-61
			156	0-15-49				कारट्रेक	0-08-41
			158	0-07-78				77	0-22-08
			कारट्रेक	0-18-10				78	0-27-54
			192	0-19-85				75	0-23-45
			191	0-29-45				रोड	0-06-26
			180	0-61-25				129	02-40-17
			181	0-37-47				131	0-26-14
			कारट्रेक	0-05-75				132	0-42-77
			240	0-32-39				134	0-84-13
			247	0-25-10				117	0-07-67
			246	0-00-63				116	0-83-60
			248	0-25-88				139	0-05-21
			250	0-26-03				115	0-05-80
			251	0-31-92				कुल	09-89-19
			252	0-17-39					
			253	0-12-95	भरुच	वागरा	:12: सुवा	455	0-53-38
			कुल	05-19-48				454	0-00-40
भरुच	वागरा	:10: सारन	241	0-25-45				466	0-51-65
			242	0-07-60				472	0-06-29
			240	0-51-01				473	0-23-65
			239	0-56-20				477	0-45-18
			238	0-56-32				470	0-05-81
			265	0-65-26				478	0-07-75
			264	0-01-72				484	0-04-40
			276	0-46-09				483	0-02-12
			275	0-21-56				479	0-30-69
			267	0-09-15				482	0-03-21
			274	0-47-74				481	0-14-45
			तलाब	0-03-02				493	0-51-48
			कारट्रेक	0-10-17				501	0-14-92
			334	0-03-55				502	0-07-62
			333	0-06-71				500	0-43-50
			332	0-54-44				499	0-09-67
			317	0-14-25				498	0-33-17
			331	01-11-79				377	02-75-04
			330	0-20-34				237	0-12-29
			329	0-39-35				238	0-10-82
			327	0-21-47				236	0-18-33
			326	0-59-16				235	0-05-87
			कुल	07-32-35				233	0-28-68
								234	0-21-08
								230	0-18-90
भरुच	वागरा	:11: सायखा	26/पैकी	0-65-66				231	0-22-00
			29	0-83-93				कारट्रेक	0-03-76
			31	0-01-83				171	0-27-78
			32	0-56-70				167	0-32-07
			39	0-21-35				166	0-35-62
			38	0-19-40				165	0-01-95
			42	0-32-11				164	0-10-22
			37	0-23-23				रोड	0-08-26

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
			162	0-39-55				297	0-50-99
			147	0-32-70				कारट्रेक	0-04-75
			कारट्रेक	0-25-09				300	0-27-99
			कुल	10-39-35				301	0-00-38
भरुच	वागरा	:13: रहाड	166	0-63-87				कारट्रेक	0-04-71
			रोड	0-04-86				286	0-00-81
			175	0-07-00				287	0-09-95
			174	01-00-23				302	0-33-00
			172	0-24-62				306	0-03-72
			169	0-00-98				304	0-10-38
			170	0-52-37				305	0-20-39
			रोड	0-04-42				कारट्रेक	0-05-76
			233	0-40-42				276	0-19-42
			234	0-10-72				275	0-08-19
			226	0-11-90				273	0-18-93
			कारट्रेक	0-06-67				274	0-19-91
			221	0-26-67				कारट्रेक	0-14-17
			225	0-22-01				258	0-89-43
			224	0-16-28				257	0-00-30
			222	0-30-37				रोड	0-02-20
			कारट्रेक	0-04-86				261	0-34-92
			220	0-09-07				224	0-13-37
			कारट्रेक	0-08-05				370	0-35-09
			12	0-41-32				371	0-06-38
			10	0-27-08				372	0-01-41
			13	0-21-22				369	0-16-62
			14	0-30-60				374	0-52-04
			15	0-10-37				375	0-11-88
			कारट्रेक	0-08-92				376	0-11-00
			44	0-09-75				420	0-13-38
			34	0-99-77				419	0-00-68
			33	0-35-16				422	0-15-83
			31	0-82-68				423	0-33-64
			कुल	08-12-05				512	0-18-04
भरुच	वागरा	:14:रहीयाद	722	0-05-92				511	0-20-59
			711	0-03-07				510	0-00-55
			709	0-30-50				428	0-06-60
			710	0-03-32				475	0-26-16
			708	0-29-95				474	0-24-04
			कारट्रेक	0-05-48				473	0-18-94
			706	0-45-88				432	0-30-82
			703	0-06-41				472	0-14-66
			704	0-65-91				471	0-19-07
			683	0-46-78				434	0-36-24
			कारट्रेक	0-03-25				439	0-08-24
			664	0-08-73				440	0-26-90
			663	0-08-55				438	0-13-48
			662	0-27-94				442	0-36-93
			रोड	0-07-87				437	0-09-29
			296	0-01-19				कुल	12-03-37

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
भरुच	बागरा	:15:आंकोट (जारी)	68 66 65 77/अ 77/ब 80 81 स्टेटहाइवे 13 14 केनाल 11/अ 15 16 10/अ, ब 17 रोड 213 215 214 216 217 218 219 206 205 कारट्रेक कुल	01-02-92 0-35-12 0-33-02 0-09-75 0-62-81 0-28-96 0-24-55 0-11-40 0-00-45 0-51-92 0-09-91 0-17-30 0-37-73 0-24-45 0-20-65 0-00-07 0-07-58 0-45-07 0-00-32 0-36-54 0-26-72 0-30-23 0-01-84 0-06-59 0-33-11 0-29-09 0-01-42 06-89-52	भरुच	बागरा	16 वछनाद (जारी)	19/1, 2 केनाल कुल	0-22-80 0-05-85 06-87-70
							:17:कारेला	563 562 561 559 558 557 556 555 553 554 कारट्रेक 552/पैकी 552 551 588 549 547 546 544/पैकी 543 542 541 540 539 537 534 533 532 कारट्रेक 528 529 कुल	0-04-34 0-36-89 0-25-55 0-16-37 0-09-52 0-28-07 0-32-40 0-40-24 0-01-94 0-27-34 0-03-86 0-23-73 0-08-73 0-03-19 0-07-35 0-21-74 0-35-83 0-18-52 0-41-49 0-16-56 0-26-46 0-10-88 0-19-74 0-11-37 0-32-57 0-07-62 0-22-83 0-16-38 0-13-36 0-23-13 0-39-07 06-32-07
		:16:वछनाद	108 107 110 105 104 99 87 88 89 कारट्रेक 70 67 69 68 64 60 कारट्रेक 39 30 252 32 33 34	0-62-34 0-11-48 0-55-89 0-04-06 0-38-04 0-02-91 0-97-58 0-27-11 0-39-05 0-06-83 0-50-58 0-09-47 0-10-06 0-30-91 0-04-36 0-93-17 0-06-37 0-07-82 0-06-05 0-30-58 0-30-84 0-11-07 0-22-48	भरुच		:18:सिमलीया	नाला 53 64 63 65 62 66 67 93 94 92 कुल	0-02-52 0-15-43 0-17-74 0-21-56 0-07-21 0-02-46 0-45-98 0-00-08 0-39-38 0-07-35 0-60-71 02-20-42

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
भरुच	भरुच	:19:पादरीया	257	0-40-79	भरुच	आमोद	:21:समरी	392	0-18-61
			कारट्रेक	0-14-93			(जारी)	396	0-13-23
			263	0-42-04				केनाल	0-01-46
			271	0-55-66				393	0-22-26
			269	0-45-24				395	0-24-57
			279	0-35-94				394	0-33-09
			283	0-33-04				400	0-18-05
			कारट्रेक	0-04-66					
			288	0-48-85				कुल	10-38-41
			285	0-44-61					
			287	0-18-73			:22:कुरचन	510	0-11-97
			286	0-06-66				509	0-01-12
			केनाल	0-02-62				कुल	0-13-09
			कुल	03-93-77			:23:वांतरसा	ड्रेडन	0-11-32
		:20:कोठी	76	0-00-65				455	0-00-12
			75	0-10-67				453	0-24-75
			72	0-07-75				452	0-24-39
			74	0-11-04				448	0-20-03
			73	0-00-40				444	0-19-58
			रोड	0-01-45				447	0-87-73
			कुल	0-31-96				425	0-13-28
			केनाल	0-02-75				417	0-40-73
	आमोद	:21:समनी	157	0-32-61				408	0-17-72
			160	0-80-03				396	0-26-25
			170	0-51-76				397	0-29-98
			173	0-20-14				398	0-05-89
			स्टेटहाइवे	0-09-03				394	0-41-61
			रेल्वे	0-13-43				रोड	0-07-81
			194	0-32-86				357	0-23-29
			191	0-39-82				358	0-19-56
			190	0-14-58				356	0-00-01
			195	0-24-77				362	0-09-88
			कारट्रेक	0-07-30				364	0-22-45
			219	0-52-58				363	0-15-28
			274	0-05-39				367	0-17-04
			276	0-43-37				373	0-32-78
			277	0-15-68				372	0-02-81
			295	0-34-76				368	0-15-40
			296	0-01-98				369	0-14-98
			297	0-47-12				370	0-19-90
			340	0-75-80				कारट्रेक	0-09-87
			कारट्रेक	0-06-09				276	0-25-80
			350	0-12-84				261	0-20-86
			351	0-27-71				260	0-47-45
			352	0-31-91				258	0-38-13
			354	0-31-32				रोड	0-05-40
			355	0-52-31				163	0-07-42
			357	0-09-86				कारट्रेक	0-08-99
			356	0-13-02				244	0-16-60
			कारट्रेक	0-07-87				245	0-03-37
			387	0-40-08					
			388	0-04-30					
			390	0-48-53					
			391	0-15-44					

1	2	3	4	5
भरुच	आमोद	(23)वांतरसा	243	0-48-15
		(जारी)	242	0-14-28
			247	0-26-22
			248	0-00-29
			249	0-33-04
			251	0-27-73
			236	0-29-49
			237	0-05-65
			238	0-07-47
			239	0-21-51
			232	0-14-46
			230	0-04-53
			231	0-35-59
			220	0-19-19
			219	0-18-86
			218	0-32-56
			217	0-00-69
			रोड	0-51-11
			205	0-05-79
			कुल	10-99-07

[फाईल सं. एल-14014/8/01-जी.पी.]

एस.बी. मण्डल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th January, 2002

S.O. 287—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas No. S.O. 1913, dated the 24th July, 2001, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying the pipeline for transport of natural gas from Dahej-Vemar-Vijaipur pipeline Project in the State of Gujarat by the Gas Authority of India Limited;

And, whereas, copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 27th day of August, 2001.

And whereas the objections received from the public to the laying of the said pipeline have been considered and disallowed by the competent authority;

And, whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act submitted its report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And, further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in the Gas Authority of India Limited, proposing to lay the pipeline and thereupon the right of such user in the land shall, subject to the terms and conditions so imposed, vest in the Gas Authority of India, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE				
Dist.	Tehsil	Village	Survey No./ Block No.	Land to be acquired for R.O.U. in Hectares
1	2	3	4	5
Bharuch	Vagra	(1) Lakhigam	544	0-55-90
			558	0-00-02
			559	0-30-46
			560	0-48-97
			575	0-27-85
			579	0-33-37
			580	0-37-09
			588	0-13-42
			590	0-20-97
			591	0-19-89
			592	0-08-76
			603	0-28-59
			602	0-10-27
			601	0-11-74
			597	0-04-55
			598	0-69-86
			599	0-37-96
			Road	0-13-28
			450	0-02-92
			423	0-11-80
			448	0-29-62
			449	0-00-32
			447	0-02-20
			446	0-07-87
			443	0-10-98
			448	0-29-62
			449	0-00-32
			447	0-02-20
			446	0-07-87
			443	0-10-98
			442	0-09-62
			441	0-12-37
			440	0-24-27
			439	0-13-69
			433	0-37-73
			432	0-14-64
			Cart-track	0-07-61
			397	0-24-78
			398	0-33-10
			400	0-01-94
			Road	0-10-51
			401	0-26-00
			402	0-06-73
			Road	0-04-73
			279	0-04-69
			280	0-04-38
			278	0-16-64
			277	0-15-87
			276	0-17-67

1	2	3	4	5
Bharuch	Vagra	(1) Lakhigam	275	0-00-46
			263	0-11-47
			264	0-15-58
			265	0-23-98
			266	0-08-07
			227	0-15-25
			226	0-09-86
			225	0-32-25
			224	0-05-78
			Road	0-15-69
			93	0-12-26
			95	0-02-00
			96	0-09-34
			97	0-09-52
			98	0-01-78
			99	0-39-17
			100	0-00-30
			161	0-44-93
			162	0-02-93
			158	0-15-03
			167	0-28-30
			139	0-01-93
			138	0-11-67
			136	0-14-29
			168	0-16-89
			133	0-19-67
			132	0-25-67
			131	0-51-16
			Total	12-70-86
		(2) Dahej	158	0-11-60
			166	0-41-92
			168	0-19-48
			165	0-13-74
			164	0-23-81
			170	0-36-14
			171	0-01-96
			Cart-Track	0-05-85
			411	0-10-80
			410	0-17-11
			412	0-69-77
			414	0-00-08
			Total	02-52-26
		(3) Ambheta	158	0-10-15
			157	0-39-79
			156	0-39-59
			155	0-01-68
			154	0-06-27
			148	0-42-40
Bharuch	Vagra	(3) Ambheta	130	0-23-19
		(contd.)	149	0-2-33
			126	0-27-17
			127	0-45-49
			123	0-23-91
			121	0-19-90
			76	0-34-76
			75	0-24-55
			74	0-29-94
			73	0-13-83
			72	0-23-64
			Road	0-07-00
			71	0-33-48
			Road	0-12-58
			68	0-15-05
			69	0-15-16
			66	0-05-19
			63	0-35-36
			59	0-08-08
			61	0-54-28
			60	0-11-06
			54	0-12-31
			53	0-52-57
			50	0-16-94
			51	0-18-49
			48	0-14-65
			684	0-11-51
			686	0-04-23
			683	0-27-86
			682	0-10-21
			681	0-11-11
			680	0-07-80
			679	0-04-23
			663	0-35-66
			664	0-33-54
			662	0-04-28
			661	0-35-95
			657	0-36-02
			655	0-19-40
			654	0-08-86
			653	0-12-25
			652	0-13-78
			649	0-30-77
			648	0-07-24
			650	0-02-16
			646	0-12-53
			Cart-track	0-05-09
			647	0-24-57
			629	0-26-09
			628	0-23-94
			627	0-29-17
			618	0-04-04
			615	0-14-78
			616	0-10-00
			617	0-01-25

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Bharuch	Vagra	(4) Ambheta	613	1-43-08	Bharuch	Vagra	(6) Atali Cart-track		0-08-50
		(contd.)	612	0-42-08			(contd.)	38	0-06-07
			605	0-10-69				352	0-48-41
			601	0-22-91				353	0-01-15
			598	0-29-99				350	0-48-91
			596	0-03-20				349	0-21-11
			597	0-16-58				348	0-83-52
			586	0-11-16				347	0-03-04
			587	0-09-99				Nala	0-09-13
			595	0-01-30				Total	09-01-96
			588	0-14-56			(6) Akhod	246	0-06-23
			594	0-00-31				267	0-41-00
			589	0-07-15				273	0-05-49
			591	0-88-65				Total	0-52-72
			573	0-41-90			(7) Nandida	36	0-07-56
			Cart-track	0-12-17				Nala	0-20-41
			Total	15-46-83				35	0-29-98
		(5) Jolva	324	0-07-44				39	0-18-20
			325	0-30-70				38	0-47-71
			326	0-55-94				40	0-66-76
			328	0-29-15				41	0-04-73
			329	0-20-92				66	0-29-53
			331/A	0-12-33				49	0-40-76
			331/B	0-17-22				52	0-65-05
			330/A	0-10-50				51	0-05-37
			332	0-04-59				54	0-59-62
			334	0-11-36				8	0-00-67
			Total	02-00-15				7	0-60-46
		(6) Atali	85	07-0-03				Cart-track	0-10-71
			82	0-24-90				531	0-15-86
			81	0-40-40				538	0-28-72
			74	0-00-52				539	0-01-94
			80	0-10-14				536	0-26-42
			75	0-26-73				535	0-25-96
			73	0-06-06				540	0-21-34
			76	0-25-06				543	0-38-51
			77	0-21-46				542	0-25-40
			72	0-15-96				Road	0-05-78
			70	0-61-13				551	0-03-69
			57	0-20-98				Nala	0-04-37
			100	0-37-90				552	0-27-64
			56	0-01-11				473	0-57-03
			55	0-26-08				472	0-08-32
			101	0-00-13				474	0-01-02
			54	0-54-62				471	0-20-33
			Road	0-08-58				470	0-21-05
			31	0-61-49				469	0-21-11
			32	01-07-95				Road	0-08-08
			43	0-01-60				352	0-51-91
			37	0-90-44				347	0-50-97
			41	0-19-73				348	0-17-40
			39	0-02-12				343	0-01-22

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Bharuch	Vagra	(7) Nandida	345	0-05-47				334	0-06-93
		(Contd)	344	0-49-96				331	0-40-80
			353	0-05-33				333	0-02-26
			355	0-00-08				332	0-56-58
			360	01-04-32				Cart-track	0-04-16
			359	0-28-34				274	0-00-59
			Cart-track	0-07-85				275	0-85-10
			361	0-01-24				272	0-31-68
			435	0-34-18				271	0-38-76
			433	01-18-11				265	0-03-49
			416	0-01-02				268	0-37-67
			417	0-23-08				267	0-23-54
			418	0-16-80				Road	0-06-19
			421	0-11-51				225	0-39-41
			420	0-21-95				226	0-72-24
			419	0-40-66				231	0-98-34
			422	0-50-54				230	0-35-24
			Total	14-28-03				239	0-05-80
		(8) Wahiyal	Gochar	0-05-88				Total	16-37-07
			487	0-13-18			(9) Juned	Road	0-07-77
			490	0-40-16				149	0-10-75
			491	0-31-50				150	0-26-81
			492	0-29-29				153	0-46-66
			481	0-13-20				155	0-27-62
			480	01-31-65				154	0-32-44
			462	0-20-34				156	0-15-49
			477	0-06-13				158	0-07-78
			476	0-59-02				Cart-track	0-18-10
			472	0-12-79				192	0-19-85
			470	0-00-61				191	0-29-45
			471	0-19-12				180	0-61-25
			469	0-45-48				181	0-37-47
			468	0-41-78				Cart-track	0-05-75
			445	0-06-34				240	0-32-39
			467	0-15-50				247	0-25-10
			436	0-74-09				246	0-00-63
			437	0-29-75				248	0-25-88
			440	0-02-44				250	0-26-03
			438	0-35-10				251	0-31-92
			439	0-16-02				252	0-17-39
			431	0-36-22				253	0-12-95
			418	0-33-37				Total	05-19-48
			419	0-03-45			(10) Saran	241	0-25-45
			429	0-43-29				242	0-07-60
			428	0-10-50				240	0-51-01
			427	0-19-61				239	0-56-20
			531	0-51-76				238	0-56-32
			426	0-34-11				265	0-65-26
			371	0-04-14				264	0-01-72
			381	0-43-73				276	0-46-09
			360	01-14-47				275	0-21-56
			361	0-00-01				267	0-09-15
			Cart-track	0-04-26					

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Bharuch	Vagra	(13) Rahad	33	0-35-16	Bharuch	Vagra	(14) Rahiyad	419	0-00-68
		(contd.)	31	0-82-68			(contd.)	422	0-15-83
			Total	08-12-05				423	0-33-64
		(14) Rahiyad	722	0-05-92				512	0-18-04
			711	0-03-07				511	0-20-59
			709	0-30-50				510	0-00-55
			710	0-03-32				428	0-06-60
			708	0-29-95				475	0-26-16
			Cart-track	0-05-48				474	0-24-04
			706	0-45-88				473	0-18-94
			703	0-06-41				432	0-30-82
			704	0-65-91				472	0-14-66
			683	0-46-78				471	0-19-07
			Cart-track	0-03-25				434	0-36-24
			664	0-08-73				439	0-08-24
			663	0-08-55				440	0-26-90
			662	0-27-94			(15) Ankot	438	0-13-48
			Road	0-07-87			(contd.)	442	0-36-93
			296	0-01-19				437	0-09-29
			297	0-50-99				Total	12-03-37
			Cart-track	0-04-75			(15) Ankot	68	01-02-92
			300	0-27-99				66	0-35-12
			301	0-00-38				65	0-33-02
			Cart-track	0-04-71				77/A	0-09-75
			286	0-00-81				77/B	0-62-81
			287	0-09-95				80	0-28-96
			302	0-33-00				81	0-24-55
			306	0-03-72				SH-6	0-11-40
			304	0-10-38				13	0-00-45
			305	0-20-39				14	0-51-92
			Cart-track	0-05-76				Canal	0-09-91
			276	0-19-42				11/A	0-17-30
			275	0-08-19				15	0-37-73
			273	0-18-93				16	0-24-45
			274	0-19-91				10/A, B	0-20-65
			Cart-track	0-14-17				17	0-00-07
			258	0-89-43				Road	0-07-58
			257	0-00-30				213	0-45-07
			Road	0-02-20				215	0-00-32
			261	0-34-92				214	0-36-54
			224	0-13-37				216	0-26-72
			370	0-35-09				217	0-30-23
			371	0-06-38				218	0-01-84
			372	0-01-41				219	0-06-59
			369	0-16-62				206	0-33-11
			374	0-52-04				205	0-29-09
			375	0-11-88				Cart-track	0-01-42
			376	0-11-00				Total	06-89-52
			420	0-13-38					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	(16) Vachhnad		108	0-62-34			(17) Karela	540	0-19-74
			107	0-11-48				539	0-11-37
			110	0-55-89				537	0-32-57
			105	0-04-06				534	0-07-62
			104	0-38-04				533	0-22-83
			99	0-02-91				532	0-16-38
			87	0-97-58				Cart-track	0-13-36
			88	0-27-11				528	0-23-13
			89	0-39-05				529	0-39-07
			Cart-track	0-06-83				Total	06-32-07
			70	0-50-58			(18) Simaliya	Nala	0-02-52
			67	0-09-47				53	0-15-43
			69	0-10-06				64	0-17-74
			68	0-30-91				63	0-21-56
			64	0-04-36				65	0-07-21
			60	0-93-17				62	0-02-46
			Cart-track	0-06-37				66	0-45-98
			39	0-07-82				67	0-00-08
			30	0-06-05				93	0-39-38
			252	0-30-58				94	0-07-35
			32	0-30-84				92	0-60-71
			33	0-11-07				Total	02-20-42
			34	0-22-48				257	0-40-79
			19/1, 2	0-22-80				Cart-track	0-14-93
			Canal	0-05-85				263	0-42-04
			Total	06-87-70				271	0-55-66
	(17) Karela		563	0-09-34				269	0-45-24
			562	0-36-89				279	0-35-94
			561	0-25-55				283	0-33-04
			559	0-16-37				Cart-track	0-04-66
			558	0-09-52				288	0-48-85
			557	0-28-07				285	0-44-61
			556	0-32-40				287	0-18-73
			555	0-40-24				286	0-06-66
			553	0-01-94				Canal	0-02-62
			554	0-27-34				Total	03-93-77
			Cart-track	0-03-86			(20) Kothi	76	0-00-65
			552/P	0-23-73				75	0-10-67
			552	0-08-73				72	0-07-75
			551	0-03-19				74	0-11-04
			588	0-07-35				73	0-00-40
			549	0-21-74				Road	0-01-45
			547	0-35-83				Total	0-31-96
			546	0-18-52					
			544/P	0-41-49		Amod	(21) Samni	Canal	0-02-75
			543	0-16-56				157	0-32-61
			542	0-26-46				160	0-80-03
			541	0-10-88				170	0-51-76

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Bharuch	Amod	(21) Samni	173	0-20-14			(23) Wantarsa	425	0-13-28
			S.H.	0-09-03				417	0-40-73
			Rly	0-13-43				408	0-17-72
			194	0-32-86				396	0-26-25
			191	0-39-82				397	0-29-98
			190	0-14-58				398	0-05-89
			195	0-24-77				394	0-41-61
			Cart-track	0-07-30				Road	0-07-81
			219	0-52-58				357	0-23-29
			274	0-05-39				358	0-19-56
			276	0-43-37				356	0-00-01
			277	0-15-68				362	0-09-88
			295	0-34-76				364	0-22-45
			296	0-01-98				363	0-15-28
			297	0-47-12				367	0-17-04
			340	0-75-80				373	0-32-78
			Cart-track	0-06-09				372	0-02-81
			350	0-12-84				368	0-15-40
			351	0-27-71				369	0-14-98
			352	0-31-91				370	0-19-90
			354	0-31-32				Cart-track	0-09-87
			355	0-52-31				276	0-25-80
			357	0-09-86				261	0-20-86
			356	0-13-02				260	0-47-45
			Cart-track	0-07-87				258	0-38-13
			387	0-40-08				Road	0-05-40
			388	0-04-30				163	0-07-42
			390	0-48-53				Cart-track	0-08-99
			391	0-15-44				244	0-16-60
			392	0-18-61				245	0-03-37
			396	0-13-23				243	0-48-15
			Canal	0-01-46				242	0-14-28
			393	0-22-26				247	0-26-22
			395	0-24-57				248	0-00-29
			394	0-33-09				249	0-33-04
			400	0-18-05				251	0-27-73
			Total	10-38-41				236	0-29-49
		(22) Kurchan	510	0-11-97				237	0-05-65
			509	0-01-12				238	0-07-47
			Total	0-13-09				239	0-21-51
		(23) Wantarsa	Drain	0-11-32				232	0-14-46
			455	0-00-12				230	0-04-53
			453	0-24-75				231	0-35-59
			452	0-24-39				220	0-19-19
			448	0-20-03				219	0-18-86
			444	0-19-58				218	0-32-56
			447	0-87-73				217	0-00-69
								Road	0-5-11
								205	0-05-79
								Total	10-99-07

[File No. L-14014/8/01-G.P.]

S.B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 जनवरी, 2002

का. आ. 288.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का. आ. संख्या 1912, तारीख 24 जुलाई, 2001 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, गुजरात राज्य में दहेज-वेमार-विजयपुर पाइपलाइन परियोजना से प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए गैस अर्थरिटी ऑफ इंडिया द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को 27 अगस्त, 2001 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं;

और उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के सम्बन्ध में जनता से प्राप्त आक्षेपों पर सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा विचार कर लिया गया है और उन्हें अननुज्ञात कर दिया गया है;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निर्देश देती है कि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए सभी विल्लगमों से मुक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव करने वाली गैस अर्थरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड में इस प्रकार अधिरोपित निबंधनों और शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए निहित होगा।

अधिसूचना

जिला	तहसील	ग्राम	सर्वे सं.	क्षेत्रफल
1	2	3	4	5
वडोदरा	करजण	: 24 :	549	0-38-84
		मेसराड	548	0-47-36
			547	0-02-14
			546	0-57-48
		काट्रेक		0-01-82
			533	0-62-86

1	2	3	4	5
वडोदरा	करजण	: 24:	532	0-08-68
		मेसराड-जारी	531	0-24-58
			523	0-21-28
			524	0-29-76
			522	0-04-15
			521	0-19-82
			520	0-12-58
			517	0-19-59
			516	0-25-00
			515	0-28-02
		कारट्रेक		0-02-50
			505	0-41-42
			504	0-15-24
			503	0-26-64
			502	0-24-26
			501	0-28-49
			500	0-11-22
			496	0-07-83
			497	0-00-34
		नाला		0-08-81
			477	0-00-03
			478	0-99-63
			484	0-00-79
			479	0-20-58
			480	0-35-34
			472	0-36-81
		कारट्रेक		0-10-47
			459	0-28-58
			458	0-01-94
			460	0-01-78
			461	0-25-80
			462	0-51-49
			443	0-55-70
			463	0-01-15
			442	0-01-70
			426	0-40-79
			427	0-27-88
		रोड		0-06-61

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
वडोदरा	करजण	:24: मेसराड (जारी)	420 416 407 411 386 388 383 384 863 381 380 379 358 360 357 356 355 354 353 ड्रेडन 336 337 334	0-10-65 0-36-56 0-50-52 0-32-07 0-07-81 0-14-02 0-23-87 0-18-21 0-17-88 0-17-88 0-01-71 0-26-01 0-33-72 0-07-70 0-08-13 0-27-92 0-23-78 0-03-24 0-39-97 0-05-05 0-02-70 0-32-84 0-24-17	वडोदरा	करजण	:25: मांकन (जारी)	रोड 478 477 471 फील्ड केनाल 482 484 486 485 487 488	0-07-74 0-12-16 0-71-00 0-03-98 0-05-96 0-32-83 0-45-49 0-26-52 0-26-10 0-14-06 0-25-00
			कुल	14-84-19	वडोदरा	करजण	:26: बलण	76 75 रोड रोड 74 73 46/2 47 48 52 51 53 54 58 57/1 57/2 रोड 1825 1826 1816 1817 1815 1813 1812 1810	05-15-45 0-02-77 0-23-80 0-05-10 0-09-41 0-34-55 0-00-05 0-24-24 0-24-61 0-24-60 0-37-85 0-04-41 0-40-12 0-01-40 0-01-30 0-34-22 0-19-86 0-07-39 0-63-60 0-41-38 0-19-58 0-00-12 0-22-69 0-30-06 0-19-05 0-00-40
वडोदरा	करजण	:25: मांकन	391 393 392 388 387 408 407 413 414 415 416 422 424 429	0-09-66 0-00-32 0-23-87 0-14-20 0-32-79 0-32-45 0-04-47 0-16-19 0-21-15 0-17-78 0-10-12 0-28-82 0-00-55 0-32-24				केनाल	0-05-08

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
वडोदरा	करजन	:26: वलण (जारी)	1911/1 रेलवे	0-05-75 0-07-97	वडोदरा	करजन	:27:किया (जारी)	290 259	0-39-99 0-00-99
			1714	0-19-52				289	0-27-24
			1712	0-29-85				287	0-17-72
			कारट्रेक	0-03-44				288	0-27-05
			1698	0-02-08				285	0-44-49
			1699	0-31-74				283	0-31-04
			1684	0-17-83				रोड	0-07-59
			1685/1	0-08-38				311	0-33-83
			1685/2	0-08-68				510	0-16-70
			1686/1	0-01-09				313	0-11-83
			1686/2	0-32-30				314	0-24-89
			कारट्रेक	0-13-16				कारट्रेक	0-02-75
			1478	0-72-16				349	0-29-78
			रोड	0-00-80				348	0-73-53
			केनाल	0-04-80				352	0-26-87
			रोड	0-17-63				रोड	0-05-19
			1470	0-00-50				369	0-29-49
			कारट्रेक	0-03-22				368	0-03-68
			1471	0-55-74				370	0-34-44
			1443	0-32-98				374	0-34-29
			1442	0-31-76				रोड	0-08-79
			कारट्रेक	0-02-43				493	0-77-20
			1441	0-01-91				केनाल	0-04-19
			1439	0-41-42				492	0-00-03
			1436/1	0-11-48				491	0-15-17
			1436/2	0-13-55				478	0-23-26
			1436/3	0-04-63				402	0-78-92
			1435	0-10-83				403	0-00-21
			1434	0-09-99				400	0-08-90
			1422	0-01-50				405	0-27-33
			1433	0-03-96				404	0-00-12
			1428	0-49-43				406	0-58-08
			1427	0-11-18				401	0-30-65
			कुल	10-61-33				407	0-68-13
वडोदरा	करजन	:27:किया	रोड	0-06-92				425	0-61-47
			254	0-41-32				424	0-02-60
			257	0-35-61				कुल	10-76-49
			291	0-02-21					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
वडोदरा	करजन	:28:चोरंदा	884	0-20-85	वडोदरा	करजन	:28:चोरंदा	666	0-09-46
			883	0-20-97			(जारी)	665	0-18-15
			रोड	0-06-87				526	0-24-30
			882	0-09-22				527	0-26-62
			881	0-41-33				529	0-07-55
			844	0-07-82				530	0-36-09
			880	0-02-35				कारट्रेक	0-08-22
			846	0-53-25				534	0-24-05
			847	0-00-01				533	0-08-26
			848	0-06-96				657	0-06-72
			840	0-07-08				536	0-06-72
			849	0-28-04				655	0-22-24
			850	0-20-08				654	0-11-38
			831	0-04-16				636	0-21-18
			851	0-14-63				633	0-17-24
			852	0-41-39				634	0-25-55
			नाला	0-04-00				रोड	0-15-76
			853	0-06-62				619	0-21-42
			783	0-01-62				618	0-20-41
			780	0-01-00				617	0-61-47
			रेलवे	0-05-45				611	0-22-77
			781	0-23-41				610	0-18-19
			782	0-05-05				561	0-13-82
			721	0-41-85				609	0-03-48
			कारट्रेक	0-07-03				568	0-04-52
			772	0-20-16				557	0-45-30
			774	0-17-18				567	0-20-28
			रोड	0-06-20				586	0-17-30
			752	0-12-46				572	0-16-50
			753	0-35-53				585	0-21-61
			754	0-06-74				574	0-04-17
			750	0-41-98				584	0-21-64
			749	0-17-54				503	0-34-83
			748	0-16-32				582	0-13-36
			739	0-14-07				580	0-00-03
			738	0-29-69				581	0-19-56
			737	0-02-02				कारट्रेक	0-03-17
			रोड	0-15-08				कुल	12-90-33

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
वडोदरा	करजन	:29:कासमपुर	कारट्रेक	0-03-26	वडोदरा	करजन	:30:कोंठाव	287	0-10-60
			207	0-55-30			(जारी)	रोड	0-08-57
			रोड	0-09-01				356/10	0-21-03
			154	0-32-24				356/11	0-07-08
			150	0-20-34				356/8	0-12-40
			155/ब	0-00-55				356/7	0-14-78
			155/अ	0-14-87				356/6	0-11-68
			151	0-28-62				356/5	0-07-58
			149	0-02-79				356/4	0-26-47
			148	0-22-94				356/3	0-08-55
			147	0-12-74				356/1-अ	0-11-85
			146	0-63-27				303	0-01-64
			145	0-00-04				304	0-07-18
			166	0-25-64				355	0-27-53
			167 } 0-30-31					365	0-01-02
			168 }					354	0-30-63
			177	0-18-57				353	0-21-30
			175	0-46-61				352	0-00-23
			कुल	03-87-10				348/1	0-05-55
वडोदरा	करजन	:30:कोंठाव	397	0-05-77				349/1	0-12-30
			227/1	0-24-35				349/2	0-09-85
			227/2	0-11-16				347/1	0-14-58
			230	0-13-56				347/2	0-01-99
			229	0-17-76				346/3	0-09-75
			228	0-35-34				कुल	06-05-35
			235	0-00-04	वडोदरा	करजन	:31:वेमार	388	0-19-21
			268/1	0-20-36				389	0-13-45
			268/2	0-12-83				390	0-02-44
			268/3	0-02-44				391	0-10-67
			268/4	0-02-93				392	0-07-23
			268/5	0-06-96				382	0-02-04
			268/9	0-04-10				381	0-17-48
			268/8	0-57-24				नाला	0-09-25
			268/7	0-42-34				373	0-11-79
			केनाल	0-06-68				374	0-15-77
			286/1	0-46-89				375	0-05-68
			271	0-00-04				354	0-11-47
			फील्ड	0-05-33				355	0-36-27
			केनाल					353	0-04-00
			290	0-05-01					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
वडोदरा	करजन	:31:वेमार	350	0-15-63	वडोदरा	करजन	:33:ओस्लाम	533	0-02-42
			350/1	0-15-66			(जारी)	485	0-08-02
			349	0-01-65				535	0-12-07
			रोड	0-00-94				467	0-07-79
			कुल	02-00-63				487	0-07-85
वडोदरा	करजन	:32:अटाली	515	0-07-60				486	0-09-76
			517	0-37-20				456/पैकी	0-12-29
			519	0-14-96				769	0-08-03
			537	0-06-16				रोड	0-01-91
			539	0-42-99				457/पैकी	0-14-12
			542	0-37-46				480	0-13-27
			541	0-25-45				479	0-00-29
			540	0-33-33				475	0-15-41
			562	0-00-35				471	0-12-26
			578	0-28-42				476	0-15-04
			577	0-19-94				466	0-08-98
			576	0-12-53				469	0-18-72
			575	0-03-48				465	0-07-04
			579	0-35-71				415	0-37-30
			595	0-17-88				414	0-06-60
			585	0-02-77				413	0-03-31
			586	0-66-87				412	0-08-08
			केनाल	0-05-29				359	0-65-23
			589	0-08-41				358	0-28-01
			588	01-01-28				328	0-06-78
			कुल	04-08-08				329	0-27-20
वडोदरा	करजन	:33:ओस्लाम	553	0-14-92				354	0-16-81
			555	0-00-10				331	0-06-98
			554	0-25-58				332	0-09-72
			556	0-02-17				333	0-18-31
			552	0-19-43				324	0-02-85
			रोड	0-10-54				334	0-34-98
			549	0-05-06				335	0-01-55
			550	0-19-64				322	0-35-89
			551	0-17-05				321	0-01-19
			527	0-00-06				323	0-18-79
			528	0-44-07				कुल	07-35-65
			531	0-18-26				323	0-08-79
			538	0-16-55				कुल	07.35-65
			537	0-17-37					

[फा. सं. एल-14014/8/01-जी.पी.]

एस. बी. मण्डल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th January, 2002

S.O. 288.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 1912, dated the 24th July, 2001, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying the pipeline for transport of natural gas from Dahej—Vemar—Vijaipur Pipeline Project in the State of Gujarat by the Gas Authority of India Limited;

And whereas copies of the said gazette notification were made available to the public on the 27th day of August, 2001;

And whereas the objections received from the public to the laying of the said pipeline have been considered and disallowed by the competent authority;

And whereas the competent authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act submitted its report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline.

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in the Gas Authority of India Limited, proposing to lay the pipeline and thereupon the right of such user in the land shall, subject to the terms and conditions so imposed, vest in the Gas Authority of India, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Distt.	Tehsil	Village	Survey No./ Block No.	Land to be acquired for R.O.U. in hectares.
1	2	3	4	5
Vadodara	Karjan	(24)	549	0-38-84
		Mesrad	548	0-47-36
			547	0-02-14
			546	0-57-48
			Cart-track	0-01-82

1	2	3	4	5
Vadodara	Karjan	(24)	533	0-62-86
		Mesrad	532	0-08-68
			531	0-24-58
			523	0-21-28
			524	0-29-76
			522	0-04-15
			521	0-19-82
			520	0-12-58
			517	0-19-59
			516	0-25-00
			515	0-28-02
			Cart-track	0-02-50
			505	0-41-42
			504	0-15-24
			503	0-26-64
			502	0-24-26
			501	0-28-49
			500	0-11-22
			496	0-07-83
			497	0-00-34
			Nala	0-08-81
			477	0-00-03
			478	0-99-63
			484	0-00-79
			479	0-20-58
			480	0-35-34
			472	0-36-81
			Cart-Track	0-10-47
			459	0-28-58
			458	0-01-94
			460	0-01-78
			461	0-25-80
			462	0-51-49
			443	0-55-70
			463	0-01-15
			442	0-01-70
			426	0-40-79
			427	0-27-88
			Road	0-06-61
			420	0-10-65
			416	0-36-56
			407	0-50-52

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Vadodara	Karjan	(24)	411	0-32-07	Vadodara	Karjan	(25)Makan	485	0-26-10
		Mesrad	386	0-07-81			contd.	487	0-14-06
			388	0-14-02				488	0-25-00
			383	0-23-87				Total	05-15-45
			384	0-18-21			(26) Valan	76	0-02-77
			863	0-17-88				75	0-23-80
			381	0-17-88				Road	0-05-10
			380	0-01-71				Road	0-09-41
			379	0-26-01				74	0-34-55
			358	0-33-72				73	0-00-05
			360	0-07-70				46-2	0-24-24
			357	0-08-13				47	0-24-61
			356	0-27-92				48	0-24-60
			355	0-23-78				52	0-37-85
			354	0-03-24				51	0-04-41
			353	0-39-97				53	0-40-12
		Drain	0-05-05					54	0-01-40
		336	0-02-70					58	0-01-30
		337	0-32-84					57-1	0-34-22
		334	0-24-17					57-2	0-19-86
		Total	14-84-19					Road	0-07-39
		(25)Makan	391	0-09-66				1825	0-63-60
			393	0-00-32				1826	0-41-38
			392	0-23-87				1816	0-19-58
			388	0-14-20				1817	0-00-12
			387	0-32-79				1815	0-22-69
			408	0-32-45				1813	0-30-06
			407	0-04-47				1812	0-19-05
			413	0-16-19				1810	0-00-40
			414	0-21-15				Canal	0-05-08
			415	0-17-78				1911-1	0-05-75
			416	0-10-12				RLY	0-07-97
			422	0-28-82				1714	0-19-52
			424	0-00-55				1712	0-29-85
			429	0-32-24				Cart-track	0-03-44
		Road	0-07-74					1698	0-02-08
		478	0-12-16					1699	0-31-74
		477	0-71-00					1684	0-17-83
		471	0-03-98					1685-1	0-08-38
		Field	0-05-96					1685-2	0-08-68
		canal						1686-1	0-01-09
		482	0-32-83					1686-2	0-32-30
		484	0-45-49					Cart-track	0-13-16
		486	0-26-52						

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Vadodara	Karjan	(28)	780	0-01-00	Vadodara	Karjan	(28)	609	0-03-48
		Choranda	Rly	0-05-45			Choranda	568	0-42-52
		(Contd.)	781	0-23-41			(Contd.)	557	0-45-30
			782	0-05-05				567	0-20-28
			721	0-41-85				586	0-17-30
			Cart-track	0-07-03				572	0-16-50
			772	0-20-16				585	0-21-61
			774	0-17-18				574	0-04-17
			Road	0-06-20				584	0-21-64
			752	0-12-46				583	0-34-83
			753	0-35-53				582	0-13-36
			754	0-06-74				580	0-00-03
			756	0-41-98				581	0-19-56
			749	0-17-54				Cart-track	0-03-17
			748	0-16-32				Total	12-90-33
			739	0-14-07	Vadodara	Karjan	(29)	Cart-track	0-03-26
			738	0-29-69			Kasampur	207	0-55-30
			737	0-02-02				Road	0-09-01
			Road	0-15-08				154	0-32-24
			666	0-09-46				150	0-20-34
			665	0-18-15				155-B	0-00-55
			526	0-24-30				155-A	0-14-87
			527	0-26-62				151	0-28-62
			529	0-07-55				149	0-02-79
			530	0-36-09				148	0-22-94
			Cart-track	0-08-22				147	0-12-74
			534	0-24-05				146	0-63-27
			533	0-08-26				145	0-00-04
			657	0-06-72				166	0-25-64
			536	0-06-60				167	} 0-30-31
			655	0-22-24				168	
			654	0-11-38				177	0-18-57
			636	0-21-18				175	0-46-61
			633	0-17-24				Total	03-87-10
			634	0-25-55	Vadodara	Karjan	(30)	397	0-05-77
			Road	0-15-76			Kothav	227-1	0-24-35
			619	0-21-42				227-2	0-11-16
			618	0-20-41				230	0-13-56
			617	0-61-47				229	0-17-76
			611	0-22-77				228	0-35-34
			610	0-18-19				235	0-00-04
			561	0-13-82				268-1	0-20-36

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Vadodara	Karjan	(30)	268-2	0-12-83				391	0-10-67
		Kothav	268-3	0-02-44				392	0-07-23
		(Contd.)	268-4	0-02-93				382	0-02-04
			268-5	0-06-96				381	0-17-48
			268-9	0-04-10				Nala	0-09-25
			268-8	0-57-24				373	0-11-79
			268-7	0-42-34				374	0-15-77
			Canal	0-06-68				375	0-05-68
			286-1	0-46-89				354	0-11-47
			271	0-00-04				355	0-36-27
			Field	0-05-33				353	0-04-00
			Canal					350	0-15-63
			290	0-05-01				350-1	0-15-66
			287	0-10-60				349	0-01-65
			Road	0-08-57				Road	0-00-94
			356-10	0-21-03				Total	2-00-63
			356-11	0-07-08					
			356-8	0-12-40					
			356-7	0-14-78	Vadodara	Karjan	(32) Atali	515	0-07-60
			356-6	0-11-68				517	0-37-20
			356-5	0-07-58				519	0-14-96
			356-4	0-26-47				537	0-06-16
			356-3	0-08-55				539	0-42-99
			361-1-A	0-11-85				542	0-37-46
			303	0-01-64				541	0-25-45
			304	0-07-18				540	0-33-33
			355	0-27-53				562	0-00-35
			365	0-01-02				578	0-28-42
			354	0-30-63				577	0-19-94
			353	0-21-30				576	0-12-53
			352	0-00-23				575	0-03-48
			348-1	0-05-55				579	0-35-71
			349-1	0-12-30				595	0-17-88
			349-2	0-09-85				585	0-02-77
			347-1	0-14-58				586	0-66-87
			347-2	0-01-99				Canal	0-05-29
			346-3	0-09-75				589	0-08-41
			Total	06-05-35				588	0-01-28
Vadodara	Karjan	(31) Vemmar	388	0-09-21				Total	04-08-08
			389	0-13-45					
			390	0-02-44					

1	2	3	4	5
Vadodara	Karjan	(33) Oslam	553	0-14-92
			555	0-00-10
			554	0-25-58
			556	0-02-17
			552	0-19-43
		Road		0-10-54
			549	0-05-06
			550	0-19-64
			551	0-17-05
			527	0-00-06
			528	0-44-07
			531	0-18-26
			538	0-16-55
			537	0-17-37
			533	0-02-42
			485	0-08-02
			535	0-12-07
			467	0-07-79
			487	0-07-85
			486	0-09-76
		456/P		0-12-29
		769		0-08-03
		Road		0-01-91
		457/P		0-14-12
			480	0-13-27
			479	0-00-29
			475	0-15-41
			471	0-12-26
			476	0-15-04
			466	0-08-98
			469	0-18-72
			465	0-07-04
			415	0-37-30
			414	0-06-60
			413	0-03-31
			412	0-08-08
			359	0-65-23
			358	0-28-01
			328	0-06-78
			329	0-27-20
			354	0-16-81
			331	0-06-98
			332	0-09-72
			333	0-18-31
			324	0-02-85

1	2	3	4	5
Vadodara	Karjan	(33) Oslam-	334	0-34-98
		(Contd.)	335	0-01-55
			322	0-35-89
			321	0-01-19
			323	0-08-79
		Total		07-35-65

[F. No. L-14014/8/01-G.P.]

S.B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 289.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि तमिलनाडु राज्य में कमलापुरम से डॉयमण्ड सिलिकेट पाइपलाइन परियोजना तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए गैस अथॉरिटी ऑफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसमें पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार अर्जित किया जाना चाहिए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रति साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन या भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गैस अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड, 1842, नीला साउथ स्ट्रीट, नागापट्टिनम-611001 (तमिलनाडु) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	गांव	सर्वे सं.	क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर में)
1	2	3	4	5
तिरुवरुर	कोडवासल	104	120	0.1400 जी.पी.
		पेरुन्तरा-	198/1	0.0050 जी.पी.
		गुडी	198/12	0.0200
			198/14	0.0050 जी.पी.
			198/10	0.0250
			198/19ए	0.0050
			198/19बी	0.0050
		कुल		0.2050

[फा. सं. एल-14014/1/2002-जी.पी.]

एस. बी. मण्डल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th January, 2002

S.O. 289.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest for the transportation of natural gas from Kamalapuram to Diamond Silicate gas pipeline project in the State of Tamilnadu, a pipeline should be laid by the Gas Authority of India Limited;

And whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to the notification;

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of the notification as published in the Gazette of India are made available to the General Public object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Gas Authority of India Limited, 1842, Neela South Street, Nagapattinam-611001 (Tamil Nadu).

SCHEDULE

Distt.	Tehsil	Village	Survey No.	Area in hectares
Tiruvarur	Koda-vasal	104 Perun-tharagudi	120	0.1400 G.P.
			198/1	0.0050 G.P.
			198/12	0.0200
			198/14	0.0050 G.P.
			198/10	0.0250
			198/19A	0.0050
			198/19B	0.0050
			Total	0.2050

[File No. L-14014/1/2002-G.P.]

S.B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 290.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का.आ. संख्या 2067 तारीख 3 अगस्त, 2001 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, पांडिचेरी राज्य में एसएफसीएल से सौन्दराराजा कॉटन मिल्स पाइपलाइन परियोजना तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए गैस अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन

बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को 23 अक्टूबर, 2001 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी;

और उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के सम्बन्ध में जनता से प्राप्त आक्षेपों पर सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा विचार कर लिया गया है और उन्हें अनुज्ञात कर दिया गया है;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

प्रतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निर्देश देती है कि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी विल्लगमों से मुक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव करने वाली गैस अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड में इस प्रकार अधिरोपित निबंधनों और शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	गांव	सर्वे सं.	क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर में)
1	2	3	4	5
पांडिचेरी	करैकल	17, तेन्नान-कुडी	152/2	0.01.5 जी.पी.
			152/3	0.30.0
			153/3	0.04.5
			154/2	0.02.0 जी.पी.
			कुल	0.38.0
4, देवामा-पुरम			152/2	0.02.0
			152/3A	0.15.0
			152/3B	0.09.0
			152/3C	0.16.5
			153/1	0.03.0 जी.पी.

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5
			140/4	0.07.5
			140/5	0.04.0
			140/6	0.04.5
			140/7	0.03.0
			140/8	0.00.5
			139/3	0.01.0
			139/4	0.09.5
			151/3	0.01.5 जी.पी.
			152/1	0.06.0 जी.पी.
			152/2	0.05.0
			291/1	0.03.0
			291/2	0.05.0
			291/3	0.01.0
			291/5	0.04.5
			कुल	0.89.0

[फा. सं. एल-14014/18/01-जी.पी.]

एस. बी. मण्डल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th January, 2002

S.O. 290.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 2067, dated the 3rd August, 2001, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to the notification for the purpose of laying the pipeline for the transport of natural gas from SFCL to Soundaraja Cotton Mills Gas Pipeline Project in the State of Pondicherry by the Gas Authority of India Limited;

And whereas copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 23rd October, 2001;

And whereas the objections received from the public to the laying of the said pipeline have been considered and disallowed by the competent authority;

And whereas the competent authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act submitted its report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline.

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in the Gas Authority of India Limited, proposing to lay the pipeline and thereupon the right of such user in the land shall, subject to the terms and conditions so imposed, vest in the Gas Authority of India, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Distt.	Tehsil	Town/ Village	Survey & Sub. Div. No.	Area to be acquired for ROU in hect.
1	2	3	4	5
Pondicherry	Karaikal	17, Then-nankudy	152/2 152/3 153/3 154/2	0.01.5 G.P. 0.30.0 0.04.5 0.02.0 G.P.
			Total	0.38.0
	4, Deva-mapuram		152/2 152/3A 152/3B 152/3C 153/1 153/2 153/3 153/5 167/1 169/1 154/1 154/2 155/2C 93/3 93/4 92/1 92/2 92/4 90/3 89/1 89/6	0.02.0 0.15.0 0.09.0 0.16.5 0.03.0 G.P. 0.01.5 0.28.5 0.01.0 G.P. 0.00.5 G.P. 0.01.0 G.P. 0.01.0 G.P. 0.11.5 0.33.0 0.07.0 0.01.0 G.P. 0.01.0 G.P. 0.04.0 G.P. 0.01.0 G.P. 0.17.0 0.04.0 G.P. 0.15.0

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	
Pondi-cherry	Karaikal	4.Devanapuram contd.	88/1	0.01.0 G.P.	Pondi-cherry	Karaikal	16. Sora-kudy	15/1	0.00.5	
			81/1	0.00.5 G.P.				3/1	0.14.0	
			81/2	0.02.0				3/2	0.09.0	
			82/1	0.01.5 G.P.				3/3	0.00.5 G.P.	
			82/2	0.21.0				3/4	0.04.0	
			76/6	0.03.0				3/6	0.02.0 G.P.	
			76/7	0.03.0				4/1	0.05.0	
			76/4	0.70.0				Total	0.80.5	
			76/9	0.01.5 G.P.				5. Nedunkadu	138/2	0.00.5
			76/10	0.10.5					138/3	0.05.0 G.P.
			75	0.04.0 G.P.					142/1	0.01.5
			52	0.00.5 G.P.					412/2	0.07.5
			50/1	0.01.0 G.P.					141/1A	0.02.5
			50/2	0.05.5					141/1B	0.01.0
			49/9	0.00.5					141/2	0.03.5
			49/10	0.00.5					141/3	0.05.0
			49/11	0.01.0					141/4	0.05.0
			49/13	0.18.0					140/3	0.01.5
			51/1	0.01.5 G.P.					140/4	0.07.5
			51/2	0.03.5					140/5	0.04.0
			Total	2.60.5					140/6	0.04.5
		16. Sora-kudy	18/4D	0.02.5					140/7	0.03.0
			18/5	0.01.0				140/8	0.00.5	
			19/1	0.06.0				139/3	0.01.0	
			19/2	0.00.5				139/4	0.09.5	
			19/3	0.00.5				151/3	0.01.5 G.P.	
			19/4	0.10.0				152/1	0.06.0 G.P.	
			19/5	0.01.0				152/2	0.05.0	
			20/1	0.06.0				291/1	0.03.0	
			20/3A	0.01.5				291/2	0.05.0	
			16/5	0.01.0				291/3	0.01.0	
			16/7	0.01.5				291/5	0.04.5	
			16/8	0.08.0				Total	0.89.0	
			16/9	0.04.5				[File No. L-14014/18/01-G.P.]		
			16/1	0.01.5 G.P.				S.B. MANDAL, Under Secy.		

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 30 जनवरी, 2002

का. आ. 291.— केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 2 के खंड (क) के अनुसरण में, मध्यप्रदेश के कतिपय जिलों में अवस्थित विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं को वितरण के लिए गुजरात में जामनगर और हजीरा स्थित एल. एन. जी. टर्मिनल से पुनः गैसीकृत तरल प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए मैसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी लिमिटेड (जी. टी. आई. सी. एल.) द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारी की नियुक्ति से संबंधित भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 2524, तारीख 17 सितम्बर, 2001 का संशोधन करती है, अर्थातः—

उक्त अधिसूचना में अनुसूची के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित अनुसूची रखी जाएगी।

अनुसूची

	व्यक्तियों का नाम और पता	अधिकारिता का क्षेत्र
	(1)	(2)
1.	श्री एम. सी. रेजा, सेवानिवृत्त मध्यप्रदेश राज्य प्रशासनिक सेवा के अधिकारी मार्फत मैसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी, आर. पी. एल. हाउस, तृतीय तल, 15 वालचन्द हीराचन्द्र मार्ग, बेलार्ड एस्टेट, मुम्बई-400038	मध्यप्रदेश राज्य के झाबुआ, धार, उज्जैन, इन्दौर, देवास, सिहोरे, भोपाल और शाजापुर जिले।
2.	श्री एन. एस. कनेश सेवानिवृत्त मध्यप्रदेश राज्य प्रशासनिक सेवा के अधिकारी मार्फत मैसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी, आर. पी. एल. हाउस, तृतीय तल, 15 वालचन्द हीराचन्द्र मार्ग, बेलार्ड एस्टेट, मुम्बई-400038	मध्यप्रदेश राज्य के झाबुआ, धार, उज्जैन, इन्दौर, देवास, सिहोरे, भोपाल और शाजापुर जिले।

[फा. सं. एल-14014/9/01—जीपी]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 30th January, 2002

S. O. 291.— In pursuance of clause (a) of section 2 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby amends the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. 2524 dated the 17th September 2001 relating to the appointment of competent authority for laying of the pipeline by M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited (GTICL) for transportation of regasified liquefied natural gas from the LNG terminals at Jamnagar and Hazira in Gujarat for distribution to various consumers located in certain Districts of Madhya Pradesh, namely :-

In the said notification, for the Schedule, the following Schedule shall be substituted .

“SCHEDULE”

Name and addresses of the persons	Area of jurisdiction
(1)	(2)
(1) Shri M.C. Reja, Retired MP State Administrative Service Officer, C/o M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company R.P.L. House, 3 rd Floor, 15, Walchand Hirachand Marg, Ballard Estate, Mumbai-400038	Districts of Jhabua, Dhar, Ujjain, Indore, Dewas, Sehore, Bhopal and Shajapur of Madhya Pradesh State :
(2) Shri N.S. Kanesh, Retired MP State Administrative Service Officer, C/o M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company R.P.L. House, 3 rd Floor, 15, Walchand Hirachand Marg, Ballard Estate, Mumbai-400038	Districts of Jhabua, Dhar, Ujjain, Indore, Dewas, Sehore, Bhopal and Shajapur of Madhya Pradesh State :

[No. L-14014/9/01—GP]
SWAMI SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 30 जनवरी, 2002

का. आ. 292.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मेसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एण्ड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी लिमिटेड की संवर्धक कंपनी मेसर्स रेलाएंस इण्डस्ट्रीज के गुजरात में जामनगर और हजीरा स्थित एल.एन.जी. संस्थापनों से मध्यप्रदेश राज्य के धार जिले में विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं तक पुनःगैसीकृत तरल प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए मेसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एण्ड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसके भीतर उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के भीतर पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने के लिए श्री एन. एस. कनेश, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एण्ड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी लिमिटेड, प्लॉट नं०7 क्वालिटी विजनेस सेन्टर, एम. पी. नगर, जोन-2 भोपाल, को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : धार

जिला : धार

राज्य : मध्यप्रदेश

गांव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टर	आर	सेन्टीयर
1	2	3	4	5
1. सरवनिया	1	0	11	40
	104	0	14	95
	105	0	37	10
	106	0	35	5
	113	0	6	95
	118	0	10	35
	123	0	8	45
	140	0	14	75
	139	0	16	20
	138	0	11	35

1	2	3	4	5
	141/1			
	141/2	0	0	20
	141/3			
	142	0	20	75
	135/1	0	40	80
	135/2			
	134	0	23	40
	171	0	19	0
	169	0	20	15
	170/1	0	41	30
	170/2			
	172	0	8	45

[फा. सं. एल-14014/35/2001—जीपी]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 30th January, 2002

S. O. 292.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of re-gasified liquified natural gas from the LNG terminals at Jamnagar and Hazira in Gujarat of M/s Reliance Industries Limited, the promoter company of M/s Gas Transportation & Infrastructure Company Limited to the various consumers of District Dhar in the State of Madhya Pradesh, a pipeline should be laid by M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of this notification issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri N.S. Kanesh, Competent Authority, GTICL Pipeline Project, Ground floor, 24 – A Chandra Nagar, A.B.Road, Indore – 452008.

SCHEDULE**Tehsil :DHAR****District : DHAR****State: Madhya Pradesh****Name of the Village****Survey No****AREA****Hectare****Are****C-Are**

1	2	3	4	5
SARVANIYA	1	0	11	40
	104	0	14	95
	105	0	37	10
	106	0	35	5
	113	0	6	95
	118	0	10	35
	123	0	8	45
	140	0	14	75
	139	0	16	20
	138	0	11	35
	141/1	}	0	20
	141/2			
	141/3			
	142	0	20	75
	135/1	}	0	80
	135/2			
	134	0	23	40
	171	0	19	0
	169	0	20	15
	170/1	}	0	30
	170/2			
	172	0	8	45

[No. L-14014/35/2001—GP]
SWAMI SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 30 जनवरी, 2002

का. आ. 293.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मेसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी लिमिटेड की संवर्धक कंपनी मेसर्स रेलाएंस इण्डस्ट्रीज के गोवा के उत्तरी दक्षिणी अपतट (ऑफ्सोर) में खोज ब्लॉकों और आन्ध्रप्रदेश की संरचनाओं से आन्ध्रप्रदेश राज्य में रंगारेड्डी जिले के विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए मेसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एण्ड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसके भीतर उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के लिए श्री पी. बूच्चा रेड्डी, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एण्ड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी लिमिटेड, पाइपलाइन परियोजना सर्वे नं० 683 और 684, गांव पेद्दापुर, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 9, सदाशिवपेठ मण्डल, मेडक जिला, आन्ध्रप्रदेश-502306 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची					
मण्डल : मरपल्लि		जिला : रंगारेड्डी		राष्ट्र : आन्ध्रप्रदेश	
ऐरिया					
गांव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	सब-डिविजन नंबर	हेक्टेर	ऐर	सि-ऐर
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. घनापूर	57	-	1	36	20
	70	-	0	55	95
	71	-	0	81	95
	87	-	0	30	40
	88	-	0	55	35
	89	-	0	38	90
	90	-	0	39	30
	92	-	0	00	75
	136	-	0	21	95
	138	-	0	49	00
	139	-	0	61	20
	140	-	0	10	80
	भैल गाडी रस्ता	-	0	05	40
	(सर्वे नं 57 & 70 के बीच में)				
	भैल गाडी रस्ता	-	0	05	15
	(सर्वे नं 88 & 136 के बीच में)				
2. कामसेट्टिपल्लि	32	-	0	39	60
	35	-	0	29	15
	36	-	0	19	35
	39	-	0	11	10
	47	-	0	32	60
	50	-	0	54	85
	52	-	0	00	25
	53	-	0	11	55
	54	-	0	57	30
	56	-	0	40	40
	150	-	0	03	95
	151	-	0	08	35
	152	-	0	27	70
	155	-	0	04	40
	156	-	0	76	80
	158	-	0	00	40
	210	-	0	01	00
	211	-	0	01	10
	213	-	0	27	75
	214	-	0	36	35
	215	-	0	17	65
	221	-	0	05	00
	222	-	0	26	60
	223	-	0	03	55
	228	-	0	01	70
	229	-	0	38	30
	230	-	0	16	45
	231	-	0	01	00
255	-	0	24	45	

1	2	3	4	5	6
2. कामसेट्टिपल्लि (निरंतर)	256	-	0	26	30
	268	-	0	44	70
	269	-	0	00	80
	270	-	0	08	50
	271	-	0	80	90
	सड़क	-	0	03	15
	(सर्वे नं 268 में)				
	नाला	-	0	12	10
	(सर्वे नं 256 & 230 के बीच में)				
	भैल गाड़ी रस्ता	-	0	12	50
	(सर्वे नं 156 & 213 के बीच में)				
	नाला	-	0	09	55
	(सर्वे नं 32 & 151 के बीच में)				
	नाला	-	0	04	75
	(सर्वे नं 36 & 56 के बीच में)				
3. बिलकल	44	-	0	55	70
	45	-	0	31	40
	46	-	0	29	35
	50	-	0	04	35
	51	-	0	29	85
	52	-	0	23	20
	53	-	0	02	25
	54	-	0	26	75
	55	-	0	66	70
	73	-	0	20	80
	74	-	0	47	25
	75	-	0	13	25
	86	-	0	44	45
	87	-	0	43	90
	नाला	-	0	16	05
	(सर्वे नं 74 में)				
	सड़क	-	0	01	35
	(सर्वे नं 73 & 86 के बीच में)				
4. मोगिलिगुण्डला	4	-	0	61	30
	5	-	0	74	80
	113	-	0	61	55
	114	-	0	49	55
	115	-	0	16	65
	117	-	0	21	90
	118	-	0	11	75
	119	-	0	34	40
	121	-	0	66	35
	124	-	0	20	05
	125	-	0	06	80
	129	-	0	01	35
	130	-	0	43	35
	131	-	0	77	85
	133	-	0	14	40
	135	-	0	38	30
	136	-	0	08	25
	137	-	0	05	05
	138	-	0	42	75
	139	-	0	07	55
	भैल गाड़ी रस्ता	-	0	04	40
	(सर्वे नं 114 & 115 के बीच में)				
	भैल गाड़ी रस्ता	-	0	03	35
	(सर्वे नं 117 & 118 के बीच में)				
	भैल गाड़ी रस्ता	-	0	02	90
	(सर्वे नं 118 & 119 के बीच में)				

1	2	3	4	5	6
मण्डल : खुतबुल्लापुर	जिला : रंगारेड्डी			राष्ट्र : आन्ध्रप्रदेश	
1. दुर्गडिगल	11	-	0	05	00
	16	-	0	00	85
	646	-	0	00	85
	650	-	0	52	75
	651	-	0	18	10
	652	-	0	70	10
	657	-	0	88	80
	669	-	0	14	35
	671	-	0	48	05
	674	-	0	28	05
	677	-	0	15	05
	689	-	0	31	60
	690	-	0	63	65
	691	-	0	31	70
	717	-	0	00	40
	718	-	0	02	60
	720	-	0	11	75
	सड़क	-	0	03	00
	(सर्वे नं 690 & 691 के बीच में)				
	सड़क	-	0	01	80
	(सर्वे नं 674 & 718 के बीच में)				
2. गारिगलापुर	78	-	0	47	70
	138	-	0	07	75
	139	-	0	18	60
	140	-	0	00	40
	143	-	0	01	15
	144	-	0	30	85
	145	-	0	01	60
	146	-	0	23	05
	147	-	0	26	50
	152	-	0	31	00
	160	-	0	64	40
	161	-	1	20	00
	163	-	0	52	70
	सड़क	-	0	05	60
	(सर्वे नं 152 & 163 के बीच में)				
	सड़क	-	0	08	60
	(सर्वे नं 139 & 143 के बीच में)				

[फ़. सं. एल-14014/34/2001 --जीपी]

स्वामी मिह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 30th January, 2002

S. O. 293.— Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of the natural gas from the exploration blocks in the Northern/Southern Offshore of Goa and structures in Andhra Pradesh of M/s Reliance Industries Limited, the promoter company of M/s Gas Transportation & Infrastructure Company Limited to the various consumers of District Rangareddy in the State of Andhra Pradesh, a pipeline should be laid by M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited;

And, whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of **laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under** which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of this notification issued under section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri P. Butcha Reddy, Competent Authority, GTICL Pipeline Project, Village Peddapur (Survey No.683&684), On NH9, Sadashivpet Mandal, Medak District, Andhra Pradesh, Pin: 502306.

SCHEDULE

Mandal : Marpalli

District : Rangareddy

State : Andhra Pradesh

AREA

Name of the Village	Survey No	Sub-Division No
1	2	3
1. Ghanapur	57	-
	70	-
	71	-
	87	-
	88	-
	89	-
	90	-
	92	-
	136	-
	138	-
	139	-
	140	-
	Cart - Track	-
	(Between Sy. Nos. 57 & 70)	
	Cart - Track	-
	(Between Sy. Nos 88 & 136)	
2. Kamsettipalli	32	-
	35	-
	36	-
	39	-
	47	-
	50	-
	52	-
	53	-
	54	-
	56	-
	150	-
	151	-
	152	-
	155	-
	156	-
	158	-
	210	-
	211	-
	213	-
	214	-
	215	-
	221	-
	222	-
	223	-
	228	-
	229	-
	230	-
	231	-
	255	-
	256	-
	268	-
	269	-
	270	-
	271	-
	Road	-
	(In Sy. No. 268)	

Hectare	Are	C-Are
4	5	6
1	36	20
0	55	95
0	81	95
0	30	40
0	55	35
0	38	90
0	39	30
0	00	75
0	21	95
0	49	00
0	61	20
0	10	80
0	05	40
0	05	15
0	39	60
0	29	15
0	19	35
0	11	10
0	32	60
0	54	85
0	00	25
0	11	55
0	57	30
0	40	40
0	03	95
0	08	35
0	27	70
0	04	40
0	76	80
0	00	40
0	01	00
0	01	10
0	27	75
0	36	35
0	17	65
0	05	00
0	26	60
0	03	55
0	01	70
0	38	30
0	16	45
0	01	00
0	24	45
0	26	30
0	44	70
0	00	80
0	08	50
0	80	90
0	03	15

1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Kamsettipalli (Cont'd)	Nala	-	0	12	10
	(Between Sy.Nos.256&230)				
	Cart – Track	-	0	12	50
	(Between Sy.Nos.156&213)				
	Nala	-	0	09	55
	(Between Sy.Nos.32&151)				
	Nala	-	0	04	75
	(Between Sy.Nos.36&56)				
3. Bilkal	44	-	0	55	70
	45	-	0	31	40
	46	-	0	29	35
	50	-	0	04	35
	51	-	0	29	85
	52	-	0	23	20
	53	-	0	02	25
	54	-	0	26	75
	55	-	0	66	70
	73	-	0	20	80
	74	-	0	47	25
	75	-	0	13	25
	86	-	0	44	45
	87	-	0	43	90
	Nala	-	0	16	05
	(In Sy.No.74)				
	Road	-	0	01	35
	(Between Sy.Nos.73&86)				
4. Mogiligundla	4	-	0	61	30
	5	-	0	74	80
	113	-	0	61	55
	114	-	0	49	55
	115	-	0	16	65
	117	-	0	21	90
	118	-	0	11	75
	119	-	0	34	40
	121	-	0	66	35
	124	-	0	20	05
	125	-	0	06	80
	129	-	0	01	35
	130	-	0	43	35
	131	-	0	77	85
	133	-	0	14	40
	135	-	0	38	30
	136	-	0	08	25
	137	-	0	05	05
	138	-	0	42	75
	139	-	0	07	55
	Cart – Track	-	0	04	40
	(Between Sy.Nos.114&115)				
	Cart – Track	-	0	03	35
	(Between Sy.Nos.117&118)				
	Cart – Track	-	0	02	90
	(Between Sy.Nos.118&119)				

Mandal	Qutbullapur	District	Rangareddy	State	Andhra Pradesh
1	Dundigal	11	-	0	05 00
		16	-	0	00 85
		646	-	0	00 85
		650	-	0	52 75
		651	-	0	38 10
		652	-	0	70 10
		657	-	0	88 80
		669	-	0	14 35
		671	-	0	48 05
		674	-	0	28 05
		677	-	0	15 05
		689	-	0	31 60
		690	-	0	63 65
		691	-	0	31 70
		717	-	0	00 40
		718	-	0	02 60
		720	-	0	11 75
		Road	-	0	03 00
		(Between Sy Nos.690&691)			
		Road	-	0	01 80
		(Between Sy.Nos.674&718)			
2	Gagilapur	78	-	0	47 70
		138	-	0	07 75
		139	-	0	18 60
		140	-	0	00 40
		143	-	0	01 15
		144	-	0	30 85
		145	-	0	01 60
		146	-	0	23 05
		147	-	0	26 50
		152	-	0	31 00
		160	-	0	64 40
		161	-	1	20 00
		163	-	0	52 70
		Road	-	0	05 60
		(Between Sy.Nos.152&163)			
		Road	-	0	08 60
		(Between Sy. Nos.139&143)			

[No. L-14014/34/2001—GP]

SWAMI SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 30 जनवरी, 2002

का. आ. 294.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में विरमगाम से कोयली तक अपरिष्कृत तेल के परिवहन के लिये, इंडियन ऑयल कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन प्रणाली के विरमगाम-कोयली, सेक्शन के संवर्धन के कार्यान्वयन हेतु एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिये ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में जिसमें पाइप लाइन बिछाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 का 50 (की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितवद्ध जो कोई व्यक्ति है उस तारीख से जिसको, भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में श्री आर.एम.पंड्या, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड पाइपलाइन प्रभाग पो.वा.सं. 4, डाकघर विरमगाम, जिला अहमदाबाद गुजरात-382150 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा ;

अनुसूची

तालुका : साणंद	जिल्ला : अहमदाबाद	राज्य : गुजरात			
गाँव का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	क्षेत्रफल			
		उप-खण्ड संख्या	हेक्टर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
खोरज	540		0	14	00
	538		0	04	81
	544		0	08	96
	537		0	00	54
	552		0	15	24
	553		0	06	70
	568		0	15	84
	593		0	08	76
	592		0	08	65
	82		0	00	55
	590		0	06	96
	591		0	01	03
	588		0	12	66
	586		0	00	99
	631		0	17	17
	661		0	07	96
	662		0	09	44
	693		0	13	01
	692		0	00	06

1	2	3	4	5	6
	698		0	01	28
	700		0	04	13
	707		0	00	67
	708		0	12	85
	836		0	01	66
	837		0	05	07
	834		0	06	48
	833		0	01	42
	830		0	07	82
	826		0	09	21
	809		0	02	68
	810		0	00	07
	803		0	06	25
	802		0	06	48
	801		0	06	60
कलाना	57	1	0	09	92
	57	2			
	57	3			
	57	4			
	59		0	08	51
	58	1	0	08	56
	58	2			
	54		0	04	22
	73		0	00	33
	74	1	0	14	67
	74	2			
	74	3			
	74	4			
	75	1	0	05	55
	75	2			
	83		0	03	06
	78		0	09	44
	79		0	04	68
	100	1	0	03	76
	100	2			
	100	3			
	106	1	0	05	87
	106	2			
	105		0	04	94
	116		0	00	01
	118	1	0	08	17
	118	2			
	118	3			
	119	1	0	11	04
	119	2			
	126	1	0	10	08
	126	2			

1	2	3	4	5	6
	137	1	0	00	10
	137	2			
	137	3			
	138	1	0	08	16
	138	2			
	138	3			
	138	4			
	138	5			
	146	1	0	09	59
	146	2			
	147	1	0	04	47
	147	2			
	147	3			
	147	4			
	147	5			
	147	6			
	149	1	0	12	11
	149	2			
	149	3			
	155		0	07	67
	154		0	10	65
खोडा	39		0	01	06
	38	1	0	05	20
	38	2			
	38	3			
	38	4			
	38	5			
	35	1	0	04	80
	35	2			
	35	3			
	17	1	0	02	27
	17	2			
	17	3			
	17	4			
	16	1	0	04	70
	16	2			
	15	1	0	03	50
	15	2			
	15	3			
	15	4			
	15	5			
	15	6			
	15	7			
	15	8			
	15	9			
	15	10			

1	2	3	4	5	6
	3	1+2	0	01	31
	3	3			
	3	4			
	3	5			
	3	6			
	3	7			
	5	1	0	02	74
	5	2			
	5	3			
	5	4			
	5	5			
	5	6			
	4	1	0	03	09
	4	2			
	4	3			
298			0	02	54
299		1	0	03	90
299		2			
299		3			
299		4			
299		5			
299		6			
239		2	0	03	27
239		3			
239		4			
239		5			
239		6			
239		7			
239		8			
232		1	0	04	54
232		2			
232		3			
232		4			
232		5			
232		6			
233		1	0	05	06
233		2			
233		3			
233		4			
233		5			
233		6			
233		7			
233		8			

1	2	3	4	5	6
	234	1	0	02	58
	234	2			
	234	3			
	234	4			
	234	5			
	234	6			
	234	7			
	234	8			
	223	1	0	08	58
	223	2			
	223	3			
	223	4			
	204		0	06	12
	203		0	04	07
	202		0	03	55
रुपावती	145	1	0	07	78
	145	2			
	146		0	13	83
	144	1	0	00	03
	144	2			
	144	3			
	144	4			
	144	5			
	143	1	0	08	69
	143	2			
	142	1	0	06	38
	142	2			
	141		0	09	16
	140	1	0	00	70
	140	2			
	140	3			
	140	4			
	140	5			
	208	1	0	09	08
	208	2			
	207		0	03	73
	206	1	0	05	63
	206	2			
	211	1	0	04	57
	211	2			
	211	3			
	211	4			
	211	5			
	211	6			
	213	1	0	02	30
	213	2			
	271	1	0	04	22
	271	2			

1	2	3	4	5	6
	271	3			
	270	1	0	03	94
	270	2			
	274	1	0	00	83
	274	2			
	274	3			
	274	4			
वसोदरा	204	1/P	0	17	57
	204	2/P			
	204	3/P			
	204	4/P			
	204	5/P			
	204	6/P			
	204	7/P			
	204	8/P			
	204	9/P			
	204	10/P			
	204	11/P			
	204	12/P			
	204	13/P			
	204	14/P			
	204	15/P			
	204	16/P			
	204	17/P			
	204	18/P			
	204	19/P			
	204	20/P			
	204	21/P			
	204	22/P			
	232	1	0	01	89
	232	2			
	232	3			
	232	4			
	232	5			
	232	6			
	233		0	06	82
	253		0	12	48
	252		0	00	50
	251		0	17	77
	249		0	19	95
	246		0	26	96
	314		0	15	77

1	2	3	4	5	6
	317	1	0	54	70
	317	2			
	317	3			
	317	4			
	317	5			
	317	6			
	317	7			
	317	8			
	317	9			
	317	10			
	317	11			
	317	12			
	317	13			
	317	14			
	317	15			
	317	16			
	310		0	07	50
	306		0	16	62
	305		0	10	49
	304		0	12	61
	303		0	21	32
साणंद	74		0	35	15
	77		0	03	35
	62		0	07	39
	58	1	0	30	00
	58	2/P			
	58	3/P			
	58	4/P			
	59		0	16	55
	57		0	09	62
	1964	1/P	0	04	44
	1964	2/P			
	1964	3/P			
	1964	4/P			
	1963		0	09	47
	1975	1/P	0	17	38
	1975	2/P			
	1975	3/P			
	1975	4/P			
	2000		0	12	59
	1999		0	04	48
	2055		0	06	46
	2057		0	00	25
	1986	P	0	22	24
	1986	P			
	1986	P			
	1986	P			
	1986	P			

1	2	3	4	5	6
	2062	P	0	13	09
	2062	P			
	2063		0	08	20
	1908		0	11	55
	2064	1	0	07	83
	2064	2			
	2067		0	25	22
	2068	P	0	11	98
	2068	P			
	2069		0	09	96
	2070		0	08	19
	2089		0	32	89
	2087	1	0	11	08
	2087	2			
	2086	1	0	08	83
	2086	2			
	2078	1	0	00	46
	2078	2			
	2078	3			
	2076	1	0	15	04
	2076	2			
	1690	1	0	02	77
	1690	2			
	1688	1	0	05	87
	1688	2			
	1688	3			
	1688	4			
	1689		0	27	23
	1681	1	0	33	45
	1681	2			
	1681	3			
	1681	4			
	1681	5			
	1680	1	0	03	35
	1663+1664+1665+1677+		0	00	06
	1679+1680/2				
	1696		0	07	35
	1659	P	0	02	22
	1659	P			
	1658		0	03	42
	1657	P	0	00	84
	1657	1/P			
	1657	2/P			
	1657	3/P			
	1657	4/P			
	1657	5/P			
	1701	1+2+3 to 8	0	00	91
	1701	3			

1	2	3	4	5	6
	1709		0	08	36
	1708		0	03	97
	1706	P	0	01	78
	1706	P			
	1712		0	03	37
	1714		0	05	35
	1713	1+2	0	00	02
	1594	1+2	0	05	96
	1593		0	01	34
	1591	P	0	05	59
	1591	P			
	1582		0	04	79
	1572	1/A	0	04	46
	1572	1/B			
	1572	2			
	1571		0	05	24
	1526	1	0	04	03
	1526	2			
	1526	3			
	1527	1	0	01	15
	1527	2			
	1527	3			
	1524		0	06	34
	1522	1/1	0	07	44
	1522/2+1522/1+2				
	1515	1	0	05	74
	1515	2			
	1516		0	06	64
	1510	1	0	06	64
	1510	2			
	1243		0	02	64
	1242	1	0	01	05
	1242	2			
	1244	1	0	06	68
	1244	2			
	1252	1	0	02	46
	1252	2			
	1251	1	0	04	99
	1251	2			
	1255		0	05	51
	1260		0	01	40
	1259		0	08	74
	1258	1	0	03	13
	1258	2			
	1258	3			
	1284		0	01	22
	1283	P	0	07	86
	1283	2			

1	2	3	4	5	6
	1286 }	1	0	04	58
	1286 }	2			
	1287		0	04	59
	1288		0	02	06
	1043 }	1	0	06	75
	1043 }	2			
	1042		0	07	82
	1041 }	1	0	01	96
	1041 }	2			
	1041 }	3			
	1041 }	4			
	1032		0	02	07
	1033		0	06	32
	1034		0	06	02
	1025 }	1	0	17	89
	1025 }	2			
	1024 }	P	0	17	06
	1024 }	P			
	1014 }	1	0	02	34
	1014 }	2			
	1016 }	1	0	25	67
	1016 }	2			
कोलट	628		0	09	80
	627		0	05	45
	625		0	17	69
	626		0	18	59
	622		0	08	14
	554		0	11	81
	620		0	05	41
	555		0	28	65
	617		0	18	38
	616 }	1	0	25	72
	616 }	2			
	616 }	3			
	616 }	4			
	563		0	03	26
	564		0	22	17
	565		0	01	36
	607 }	1	0	32	63
	607 }	2			
	607 }	3			
	607 }	4			
	606		0	08	75
	587		0	08	28
	588 }	1	0	13	67
	588 }	2			
	589		0	14	51

1	2	3	4	5	6
	590		0	26	26
	581		0	17	24
	744		0	20	77
	745	1	0	26	87
	745	2			
	745	3			
	745	4			
	745	5			
	743	1	0	01	67
	743	2			
	743	3			
	729		0	29	02
	728		0	11	75
	727		0	12	42
	717		0	31	64
	720		0	20	74
	718	1	0	00	06
	718	2			
	719		0	13	61
	684	1	0	07	36
	684	2			
	685		0	06	35
	686		0	14	33
	683	1	0	14	57
	683	2			
	681	1	0	16	25
सनाथल	828		0	20	11
	827		0	26	34
	839		0	21	43
	841		0	22	04
	773		0	15	22
	771		0	20	62
	772		0	09	67
	767		0	08	35
	766		0	17	82
	720		0	02	77
	714		0	08	43
	715		0	21	63
	726		0	14	06
	686		0	00	11
	716		0	06	66
	684		0	12	34
	681		0	05	32
	682		0	00	32
	679		0	15	32
	662		0	08	71
	678		0	05	33

1	2	3	4	5	6
	676		0	07	39
	667		0	02	77
	684		0	18	08
	391		0	08	90
	390		0	09	74
	393		0	09	30
	394		0	01	82
	393		0	18	64
	394		0	01	36
	395		0	02	43
	377-11		0	29	85
	397		0	08	68
	355		0	10	83
	387		0	16	85
	364		0	06	43
	42		0	21	53
	337		0	06	12
	338		0	06	39
	339		0	03	82
	329		0	20	89
	327		0	37	64
मार्गदर्शक	156		0	08	57
	12-1292		0	09	15
	13		0	09	85
	131		0	04	23
	130		0	09	57
	128		0	02	74
	162		0	01	03
	181		0	06	85
	160		0	05	55
	159		0	05	14
	157		0	10	99
	157		0	05	24
	198		0	00	08
	203		0	02	21
	199		0	31	86
	200		0	11	93

[फा. सं. आर.-25011/45/2001—ओ. आर.-I]

एस. चन्द्रशेखर, अवर मन्त्रि

New Delhi, the 30th January, 2002

S. O. 294.— Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of crude oil from Viramgam to Koyali in the State of Gujarat, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the "Augmentation of Viramgam - Koyali Section of Calicut - Mathura Pipeline System":

And, whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of this notification as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri R.M. Pandya, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, (Pipelines Division), P.B. No. 4, P.O. Viramgam, Distt. Ahmedabad, Gujarat - 382150

SCHEDULE

Taluka : SANAND		District : AHMEDABAD		State : GUJARAT	
Name of the Village	Survey No.	Sub-Division No.	Hectare	Area	
				Are	Sq. Mu.
1	2	3	4	5	6
KHORAJ	540		0	14	00
	538		0	14	81
	544		0	08	98
	537		0	00	54
	552		0	15	24
	553		0	06	11
	568		0	15	84
	593		0	18	76
	592		0	08	65
	82		0	00	50
	590		0	06	96
	591		0	01	03
	588		0	12	06
	586		0	00	99
	631		0	17	17
	661		0	37	05
	662		0	09	44
	693		0	15	01
	692		0	00	19
	698		0	01	20

1	2	3	4	5	6	
	700		0	04	13	
	707		0	00	67	
	708		0	12	85	
	836		0	01	66	
	837		0	05	07	
	834		0	06	48	
	833		0	01	42	
	830		0	07	82	
	826		0	09	21	
	809		0	02	68	
	810		0	00	07	
	803		0	06	25	
	802		0	06	48	
	801		0	06	60	
KALANA	57	}	1	0	09	92
	57		2			
	57		3			
	57		4			
	59			0	08	51
	58	}	1	0	08	56
	58		2			
	54			0	04	22
	73			0	00	33
	74	}	1	0	14	67
	74		2			
	74		3			
	74		4			
	75	}	1	0	05	55
	75		2			
	83			0	03	06
	78			0	09	44
	79			0	04	68
	100	}	1	0	03	76
	100		2			
	100		3			
	106	}	1	0	05	87
	106		2			
	105			0	04	94
	116			0	00	01
	118	}	1	0	08	17
	118		2			
	118		3			
	119	}	1	0	11	04
	119		2			
	126	}	1	0	10	08
	126		2			

1	2	3	4	5	6
	137	1	0	00	10
	137	2			
	137	3			
	138	1	0	08	16
	138	2			
	138	3			
	138	4			
	138	5			
	146	1	0	09	59
	146	2			
	147	1	0	04	47
	147	2			
	147	3			
	147	4			
	147	5			
	147	6			
	149	1	0	12	11
	149	2			
	149	3			
	155		0	07	67
	154		0	10	65
KHODA	39		0	01	06
	38	1	0	05	20
	38	2			
	38	3			
	38	4			
	38	5			
	35	1	0	04	80
	35	2			
	35	3			
	17	1	0	02	27
	17	2			
	17	3			
	17	4			
	16	1	0	04	70
	16	2			
	15	1	0	03	50
	15	2			
	15	3			
	15	4			
	15	5			
	15	6			
	15	7			
	15	8			
	15	9			
	15	10			

1	2	3	4	5	6
	3	1+2	0	01	31
	3	3			
	3	4			
	3	5			
	3	6			
	3	7			
	5	1	0	02	74
	5	2			
	5	3			
	5	4			
	5	5			
	5	6			
	4	1	0	03	09
	4	2			
	4	3			
298			0	02	54
299		1	0	03	90
299		2			
299		3			
299		4			
299		5			
299		6			
239		2	0	03	27
239		3			
239		4			
239		5			
239		6			
239		7			
239		8			
232		1	0	04	54
232		2			
232		3			
232		4			
232		5			
232		6			
233		1	0	05	06
233		2			
233		3			
233		4			
233		5			
233		6			
233		7			
233		8			

1	2	3	4	5	6
	234	1	0	02	58
	234	2			
	234	3			
	234	4			
	234	5			
	234	6			
	234	7			
	234	8			
	223	1	0	08	58
	223	2			
	223	3			
	223	4			
	204		0	06	12
	203		0	04	07
	202		0	03	55
RUPAVATI	145	1	0	07	78
	145	2			
	146		0	13	83
	144	1	0	00	03
	144	2			
	144	3			
	144	4			
	144	5			
	143	1	0	08	69
	143	2			
	142	1	0	06	38
	142	2			
	141		0	09	16
	140	1	0	00	70
	140	2			
	140	3			
	140	4			
	140	5			
	208	1	0	09	08
	208	2			
	207		0	03	76
	206	1	0	05	88
	206	2			
	211	1	0	04	57
	211	2			
	211	3			
	211	4			
	211	5			
	211	6			
	213	1	0	02	30
	213	2			
	271	1	0	04	22
	271	2			
	271	3			

1	2	3	4	5	6
	270	1	0	03	94
	270	2			
	274	1	0	00	83
	274	2			
	274	3			
	274	4			
VASODARA	204	1/P	0	17	57
	204	2/P			
	204	3/P			
	204	4/P			
	204	5/P			
	204	6/P			
	204	7/P			
	204	8/P			
	204	9/P			
	204	10/P			
	204	11/P			
	204	12/P			
	204	13/P			
	204	14/P			
	204	15/P			
	204	16/P			
	204	17/P			
	204	18/P			
	204	19/P			
	204	20/P			
	204	21/P			
	204	22/P			
	232	1	0	01	89
	232	2			
	232	3			
	232	4			
	232	5			
	232	6			
	233		0	06	82
	253		0	12	48
	252		0	00	50
	251		0	17	77
	249		0	19	95
	246		0	26	96
	314		0	15	77

1	2	3	4	5	6
	317	1	0	54	70
	317	2			
	317	3			
	317	4			
	317	5			
	317	6			
	317	7			
	317	8			
	317	9			
	317	10			
	317	11			
	317	12			
	317	13			
	317	14			
	317	15			
	317	16			
	310		0	07	50
	306		0	16	62
	305		0	10	49
	304		0	12	61
	303		0	21	32
SANAND	74		0	35	15
	77		0	03	35
	62		0	07	39
	58	1	0	30	00
	58	2/P			
	58	3/P			
	58	4/P			
	59		0	16	55
	57		0	09	62
	1964	1/P	0	04	44
	1964	2/P			
	1964	3/P			
	1964	4/P			
	1963		0	09	47
	1975	1/P	0	17	38
	1975	2/P			
	1975	3/P			
	1975	4/P			
	2000		0	12	59
	1999		0	04	48
	2055		0	06	46
	2057		0	00	25
	1986	P	0	22	24
	1986	P			
	1986	P			
	1986	P			
	1986	P			

1	2	3	4	5	6
	2062	P	0	13	09
	2062	P			
	2063		0	08	20
	2068		0	11	55
	2064	1	0	07	83
	2064	2			
	2057		0	25	22
	2058	P	0	11	98
	2068	P			
	2069		0	09	96
	2070		0	08	19
	2089		0	32	89
	2087	1	0	11	08
	2087	2			
	2086	1	0	08	83
	2086	2			
	2078	1	0	00	46
	2078	2			
	2078	3			
	2076	1	0	15	04
	2076	2			
	1690	1	0	02	77
	1690	2			
	1688	1	0	05	87
	1688	2			
	1688	3			
	1688	4			
	1689		0	27	23
	1681	1	0	33	45
	1681	2			
	1681	3			
	1681	4			
	1681	5			
	1690	1	0	03	35
	1663+1664-1665+1666-1667+1668-1669+1670		0	00	06
	1663+1664-1665+1666-1667+1668-1669+1670				
	1696		0	07	35
	1659	P	0	02	22
	1659	P			
	1658		0	03	42
	1657	P	0	00	84
	1657	1/P			
	1657	2/P			
	1657	3/P			
	1657	4/P			
	1657	5/P			
	170	1+2+3 to 8	0	00	91
		3			

1	2	3	4	5	6
	1709		0	08	36
	1708		0	03	07
	1706 }	P	0	01	78
	1706 }	P			
	1712		0	03	2
	1714		0	05	35
	1713	1+2	0	00	02
	1594	1+2	0	05	96
	1593		0	01	34
	1591 }	P	0	05	59
	1591 }	P			
	1582		0	04	19
	1572 }	1/A	0	04	46
	1572 }	1/B			
	1572 }	2			
	1571		0	05	24
	1526 }	1	0	01	01
	1526 }	2			
	1526 }	3			
	1527 }	1	0	01	15
	1527 }	2			
	1527 }	3			
	1524		0	00	32
	1522 }	1/1	0	07	44
	1522/2+1522/1+2 }				
	1515 }	1	0	05	74
	1515 }	2			
	1516		0	06	64
	1510 }	1	0	03	64
	1510 }	2			
	1243		0	02	64
	1242 }	1	0	01	05
	1242 }	2			
	1244 }	1	0	00	60
	1244 }	2			
	1252 }	1	0	02	46
	1252 }	2			
	1251 }	1	0	04	99
	1251 }	2			
	1255		0	05	11
	1260		0	01	40
	1259		0	08	71
	1258 }	1	0	03	13
	1258 }	2			
	1258 }	3			
	1284		0	01	22
	1283 }	P	0	07	86
	1283 }	2			

1	2	3	4	5	6
	1286 }	1	0	04	58
	1286 }	2			
	1287		0	04	59
	1288		0	02	06
	1043 }	1	0	06	75
	1043 }	2			
	1042		0	07	82
	1041 }	1	0	01	96
	1041 }	2			
	1041 }	3			
	1041 }	4			
	1032		0	02	07
	1033		0	06	32
	1034		0	06	02
	1025 }	1	0	17	89
	1025 }	2			
	1024 }	P	0	17	06
	1024 }	P			
	1014 }	1	0	02	34
	1014 }	2			
	1016 }	1	0	25	67
	1016 }	2			
KOLAT	628		0	09	80
	627		0	05	45
	625		0	17	69
	626		0	18	59
	622		0	08	14
	554		0	11	81
	620		0	05	41
	555		0	28	65
	617		0	18	38
	616 }	1	0	25	72
	616 }	2			
	616 }	3			
	616 }	4			
	563		0	03	26
	564		0	22	17
	565		0	01	36
	607 }	1	0	32	63
	607 }	2			
	607 }	3			
	607 }	4			
	606		0	08	75
	587		0	08	28
	588 }	1	0	13	67
	588 }	2			
	589		0	14	51
	590		0	26	26

1	2	3	4	5	6
	581		0	17	24
	744		0	20	77
	745	1	0	26	87
	745	2			
	745	3			
	745	4			
	745	5			
	743	1	0	01	67
	743	2			
	743	3			
	729		0	29	02
	728		0	11	75
	727		0	12	42
	717		0	31	64
	720		0	20	74
	718	1	0	00	06
	718	2			
	719		0	13	61
	684	1	0	07	36
	684	2			
	685		0	06	35
	686		0	14	33
	683	1	0	14	57
	683	2			
	681	1	0	16	25
SANATHAL	828		0	20	11
	827		0	26	34
	839		0	21	43
	841		0	22	04
	773		0	15	22
	771		0	20	62
	772		0	09	67
	767		0	08	35
	766		0	17	82
	720		0	02	77
	714		0	08	43
	715		0	21	63
	726		0	14	06
	686		0	00	11
	716		0	06	66
	684		0	12	34
	681		0	05	32
	682		0	00	32
	679		0	15	32
	662		0	08	71
	676		0	05	33
	676		0	07	39

1	2	3	4	5	6
	667		0	02	77
	669		0	18	08
	391		0	08	90
	390		0	09	74
	389		0	09	30
	388		0	01	82
	393		0	18	64
	384		0	01	36
	385		0	02	43
	377+378		0	29	85
	397		0	08	68
	355		0	10	83
	354		0	16	85
	351		0	06	43
	352		0	21	53
	337		0	06	12
	338		0	06	39
	339		0	03	82
	329		0	20	89
	327		0	37	64
NAVAPURA	135		0	08	57
	133+292		0	09	15
	125		0	09	85
	131		0	04	23
	130		0	09	57
	128		0	02	74
	162		0	01	03
	161		0	06	85
	160		0	05	55
	159		0	05	14
	158		0	10	99
	157		0	05	24
	198		0	00	08
	203		0	02	21
	199		0	31	86
	224		0	11	93

[No. R-25011/45/2001—OR-I]
S. CHANDRASEKHAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 30 जनवरी, 2002

का. आ. 295.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में विरमगाम से कोयली तक अपरिष्कृत तेल के परिवहन के लिये, इंडियन ऑयल कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन प्रणाली के विरमगाम-कोयली, सेक्शन के संवर्धन के कार्यान्वयन हेतु एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिये ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में जिसमें पाइप लाइन बिछाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए :

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 का 50 (की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध जो कोई व्यक्ति है उस तारीख से जिसको, भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में श्री आर.एम.पंड्या, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड पाइपलाइन प्रभाग पो.वा.सं. 4, डाकघर विरमगाम, जिला अहमदाबाद गुजरात-382150 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा ;

अनुसूची

तालुका : विरमगाम		जिल्ला : अहमदाबाद		राज्य : गुजरात	
गाँव का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	क्षेत्रफल			
		उप-खण्ड संख्या	हेक्टर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
हांसलपुर सेरेस्वर	26+28+29		0	03	99
	946		0	02	45
	945		0	05	37
	938		0	09	08
	936		0	11	06
	920		0	06	30
	921		0	04	17
	829		0	06	30
	827		0	07	88
	825		0	03	52
	796		0	07	07
	798	2	0	08	76
	799		0	04	52
	719		0	05	03
	709+710		0	07	32
	700		0	07	47
	698		0	08	11
	695		0	10	46
	686	1	0	04	06
	685	1	0	13	73

1	2	3	4	5	6
	645	1	0	01	22
	663		0	07	79
	664	4	0	04	45
	665		0	08	16
	666		0	07	15
	667	1+2	0	00	60
	668	1	0	02	76
	668	2	0	06	07
	677	2	0	04	43
	674		0	02	57
	1025		0	02	94
सोकली	160		0	04	91
	161		0	00	29
	174		0	11	59
	176		0	08	61
	177		0	04	64
	178		0	13	83
	182		0	01	01
	185		0	04	22
	184		0	05	42
	187		0	08	72
जखवाडा	769		0	06	87
	778		0	07	63
	777		0	03	69
	776		0	04	70
	775		0	02	54
	779		0	03	54
	758		0	04	29
	756		0	04	78
	757		0	07	05
	753/A		0	14	00
	687		0	04	16
	688		0	04	90
	689		0	06	90
	690		0	10	47
	668		0	03	87
	667		0	03	31
	693		0	00	59
	666		0	08	83
	665		0	05	03
	575		0	01	41
	578		0	09	34
	570		0	12	72
	569		0	04	30
	567		0	19	32
	566		0	03	98

1	2	3	4	5	6
	562		0	05	32
	528		0	07	64
	524		0	14	90
	523		0	00	25
	514		0	04	21
	513		0	05	64
	512		0	00	42
	503		0	04	40
शियाल (कल्यानपुर)	116		0	05	92
	117		0	05	22
	118		0	00	09
	148		0	12	45
	120		0	00	41
	146		0	05	27
	147		0	01	21
	135		0	04	30
	136		0	07	33
	138		0	02	76
	139		0	04	05
सचाणा	1130		0	02	84
	1123		0	02	45
	1125		0	07	62
	1124		0	04	07
	1128		0	03	05
	1115		0	05	96
	1110		0	02	72
	1109		0	11	38
	1108		0	06	67
	1107		0	01	12
	1014		0	11	37
	1031		0	01	65
	1032		0	01	67
	1019		0	03	21
	1020		0	05	07
	1021		0	05	24
	1022		0	00	35
	1024		0	08	73
	977		0	00	85
	975		0	07	38
	976		0	05	16
	936		0	03	02
	972		0	05	59
	962		0	03	19
	966		0	00	51
	964		0	08	31
	965		0	04	76

1	2	3	4	5	6
	927		0	06	97
	926		0	06	99
	930		0	08	43
	847		0	05	44
	846		0	03	15
	845		0	10	06
	844		0	01	76
	837		0	12	05

[फा. सं. आर.-25011/45/2001—ओ. आर.-1]

एस. चन्द्रशेखर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 30th January, 2002

S. O. 295.— Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of crude oil from Viramgam to Koyali in the State of Gujarat, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the "Augmentation of Viramgam – Koyali Section of Salaya-Mathura Pipeline System";

And, whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of this notification as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri R.M. Pandya, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, (Pipelines Division), P.B. No. 4, P.O. Viramgam, Distt. Ahmedabad, Gujarat – 382150.

SCHEDULE

Taluka : VIRAMGAM		District : AHMEDABAD		State : GUJARAT	
Name of the Village	Survey No.	Sub-Division No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
HANSALPUR SERESHVAR	28+28+29		0	03	99
	946		0	02	45
	945		0	05	37
	938		0	09	08
	936		0	11	06
	920		0	06	30
	921		0	04	17
	829		0	06	30
	827		0	07	88
	825		0	03	52
	796		0	07	07
	798	2	0	08	76
	799		0	04	52
	719		0	05	03
	709+710		0	07	32
	700		0	07	47
	698		0	08	11
	695		0	10	46
	686	1	0	04	06
	685	1	0	13	73
	645	1	0	01	22
	663		0	07	79
	664	4	0	04	45
	665		0	08	16
	666		0	07	15
	667	1+2	0	00	60
	668	1	0	02	76
	668	2	0	06	07
	677	2	0	04	43
	674		0	02	57
	1025		0	02	94
SOKALI	160		0	04	91
	161		0	00	29
	174		0	11	59
	176		0	08	61
	177		0	04	64
	178		0	13	83
	182		0	01	01
	185		0	04	22
	184		0	05	42
	187		0	08	72

1	2	3	4	5	6
JAKHWADA	769		0	06	87
	778		0	07	63
	777		0	03	69
	776		0	04	70
	775		0	02	54
	779		0	03	54
	758		0	04	29
	756		0	04	78
	757		0	07	05
	753/A		0	14	00
	687		0	04	16
	688		0	04	90
	689		0	06	90
	690		0	10	47
	668		0	03	87
	667		0	03	31
	693		0	00	59
	666		0	08	83
	665		0	05	03
	575		0	01	41
	578		0	09	34
	570		0	12	72
	569		0	04	30
	567		0	19	32
	566		0	03	98
	562		0	05	32
	528		0	07	64
	524		0	14	90
	523		0	00	25
	514		0	04	21
	513		0	05	64
	512		0	00	42
	503		0	04	40
HIYAL (KALYANPUR)	116		0	05	92
	117		0	05	22
	118		0	00	09
	148		0	12	45
	120		0	00	41
	146		0	05	27
	147		0	01	21
	136		0	04	30
	136		0	07	33
	138		0	02	78
	139		0	04	05

1	2	3	4	5	6
SACHANA	1130		0	02	84
	1123		0	02	45
	1125		0	07	62
	1124		0	04	07
	1128		0	03	05
	1115		0	05	96
	1110		0	02	72
	1109		0	11	38
	1108		0	06	67
	1107		0	01	12
	1014		0	11	37
	1031		0	01	65
	1032		0	01	67
	1019		0	03	21
	1020		0	05	07
	1021		0	05	24
	1022		0	00	35
	1024		0	08	73
	977		0	00	85
	975		0	07	38
	976		0	05	16
	936		0	03	02
	972		0	05	59
	962		0	03	19
	966		0	00	51
	964		0	08	31
	965		0	04	76
	927		0	06	97
	926		0	06	99
	930		0	08	43
	847		0	05	44
	846		0	03	15
	845		0	10	06
	844		0	01	76
	837		0	12	05

[No. R-25011/45/2001—OR-I]
S. CHANDRASEKHAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 30 जनवरी, 2002

का. आ. 296.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोक हित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में विरमगाम से हरियाणा राज्य में पानीपत तक, राजस्थान राज्य में चाकसू से होती हुई अपरिष्कृत तेल के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन प्रणाली के विरमगाम-चाकसू, चाकसू-पानीपत व चाकसू-मथुरा सेक्शनों के संवर्द्धन के कार्यान्वयन हेतु एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में जिसमें पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि से हितबद्ध है उस तारीख से जिसको, भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने या भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में श्री सुनील शर्मा, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन (संवर्द्धन) परियोजना, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, 33, मुक्तानन्द नगर, गोपालपुरा बाई पास के निकट, जयपुर (राजस्थान) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : बस्सी	जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
गाँव का नाम	खसरा संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5
भटेसरी	36	0	31	92
	35	0	10	40
	33/117	0	09	90
रलावता	94	0	45	50

[फा. सं. आर.-25011/1/2002—ओ. आर.-1]

एस. चन्द्रशेखर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 30th January, 2002

S. O. 296.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of crude oil from Viramgam in the State of Gujarat to Panipat in the State of Haryana via Chaksu in the State of Rajasthan, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the "Augmentation of Viramgam-Chaksu, Chaksu-Panipat and Chaksu-Mathura sections of Salaya-Mathura pipeline System";

And, whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of this notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri Sunil Sharma, Competent Authority, Salaya-Mathura Pipeline (Augmentation) Project, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, 33, Muktanand Nagar, Near Gopalpura Bye Pass, Jaipur (Rajasthan).

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Bassi	District : Jaipur	State : Rajasthan		
Name of Village	Khasra No.	Area		
		Hectare	Are	Sq. Mtr.
1	2	3	4	5
Bhatesari	36	0	31	92
	35	0	10	40
	33/117	0	09	90
Ralawata	94	0	45	50

[No. R-25011/1/2002—OR-I]
S. CHANDRASEKHAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 31 जनवरी, 2002

का. आ. 297.—केंद्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्यांक का. आ. 2584 तारीख 25 सितम्बर 2001 द्वारा महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पानेवाडी (मनमाड) संस्थापन से मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में मांगल्या (इंदौर) तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए भारत पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजनार्थ उक्त अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 19 अक्टूबर, 2001 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी ;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा 3) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात यह विनिश्चय किया है कि इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा(1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है।

यह और कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त, भारत पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची
तहशिल : अमलनेर **जिला : जलगांव** **राज्य : महाराष्ट्र**

ग्राम का नाम	गट/सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्र		
		हेक्टर	आर	चौरस मीटर
1. चोपडाई	25	0	47	01
	सडक	0	01	08
	24	0	04	20
	27	0	10	80
	29/2	0	36	54
	नाला	0	01	26
	23	0	16	20
	22	0	19	80
	31	0	03	60
	32	0	12	24
	21/1ब/अ	0	15	48
	36/2-1अ	0	02	64
	35/1	0	17	82
	35/2	0	34	50
	34/1ब	0	16	20
	कच्चा रास्ता	0	00	72
	37/1अ	0	00	90
	42	0	12	78
	40/2	0	40	30
	नाला	0	03	42
	41/2अ	0	33	37
	12	0	00	70
	47/3	0	01	63
	कच्चा रास्ता	0	01	98
	11	0	26	28
	48/1	0	22	48
	48/2	0	22	48
	49/अ	0	00	21
	51	0	13	69
	राज्य मार्ग. 14	0	05	40
	52/1	0	19	98
	54/1	0	04	07
	58/2अ	0	59	58
	सडक	0	01	98

ग्राम का नाम	गट/सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्र		
		हेक्टर	आर	चौरस मीटर
1. चोपडाई (जारी)	61	0	09	72
	80	0	10	70
	79	0	12	24
	77	0	06	83
	76	0	06	32
	नाला	0	02	08
	84	1	76	04
	नाला	0	00	27
2. अंचलवाडी	12/1	0	05	79
	13/1	0	20	05
	15/2	0	16	75
	कच्चा रास्ता	0	00	36
	17/1	0	23	04
	17/2	0	33	84
	19	0	18	01
	21	0	17	90
	24	0	23	32
	23/2	0	15	11
	551	0	06	73
	541/1/1	0	05	04
3. जवखेडे	541/1/2	0	08	67
	541/3/2	0	08	50
	549	0	01	01
	542/1	0	09	17
	543	0	09	18
	544	0	20	48
	531/1 /1	0	10	96
	531/2	0	13	85
	702	0	00	60
	530/1	0	16	36
	530/2/1	0	16	37
	527	0	39	96
	नाला	0	08	10
	कच्चा रास्ता	0	00	90
	475	0	07	93
	477/2	0	21	96
	478	0	22	50
	479	0	01	17

ग्राम का नाम	गट/सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्र		
		हेक्टर	आर	चौरस मीटर
3. जवखेडे (जारी)	469/1/2	0	07	56
	469/2	0	23	22
	नाला	0	00	54
	492	0	11	35
	493	0	29	70
	495	0	09	00
	446	0	09	00
	447	0	08	10
	446/1	0	15	30
	एम.डी.आर-53	0	02	70
	435	0	22	50
	ओ.डी.आर-121	0	03	60
	263	0	21	60
	272/1	0	20	52
	कच्चा रास्ता	0	01	44
	273	0	00	17
	114	0	21	60
	249	0	05	76
	248	0	04	68
	247	0	05	40
	246	0	05	94
	245	0	05	22
	244	0	05	58
	243	0	05	94
	242	0	06	30
	241	0	01	62
	नाला	0	07	56
	238	0	39	60
	नाला	0	00	90
	239	0	14	58
	229	0	22	68
	एम.डी.आर-53	0	03	96
	208	0	09	00
	कच्चा रास्ता	0	00	72
	210/1	0	14	50
	210/2	0	09	90
	212	0	38	24
4. वावडे	270/2	0	09	72

ग्राम का नाम	गट/सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्र		
		हेक्टर	आर	चौरस मीटर
4. वावडे (जारी)	271/1	0	15	63
	271/2	0	15	63
	272 / क	0	23	20
	341	0	32	16
	कच्चा रास्ता	0	00	38
	338/1/1	0	06	30
	338/1/2	0	05	94
	338/1/3	0	39	06
	338/2/2	0	06	48
	338/2/3	0	13	14
	338/2/1	0	13	68
	कच्चा रास्ता	0	00	38
	337 /1	0	24	50
	337/2	0	11	16
	एम.डी.आर-54	0	03	60
	435	0	27	11
	422	0	43	45
	428	0	24	59
	425/1	0	16	38
	425/2	0	15	84
	37/4	0	10	70
	ग्राम रास्ता -57	0	03	60
	नाला	0	05	45
	29/1	0	45	57
	52/3	0	12	24
	27	0	11	88
	51/2	0	16	70
	नाला	0	01	08
	51/1	0	28	08
	लोणी मंडल रोड	0	00	54
5. लोणसीम	41	0	03	74
	42	0	14	90
	43	0	30	17
	45	0	23	59
	कच्चा रास्ता	0	00	72
	48/1	0	21	24
	47/1	0	05	40
	47/2	0	05	40

ग्राम का नाम	गट/सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्र		
		हेक्टर	आर	चौरस मीटर
5. लोणसीम (जारी)	64	0	00	60
	69/2	0	25	20
	65	0	13	50
	66/1	0	05	40
	66/2	0	07	92
	60	0	09	72
	57	0	12	24
	58	0	06	30
	59	0	06	48
	125	0	10	80
	एम.डो.आर -60	0	03	96
	124	0	14	76
	121/1	0	04	14
	120	0	04	68
	122	0	17	10
6. लोणधारम	113	0	32	76
	नाला	0	09	00
	97/1	0	22	50
	98/1	0	13	66
	98/2	0	13	66
	63	0	00	09
	61/1	0	12	62
	61/2	0	06	31
	61/3	0	06	31
	64/3	0	11	63
	68	0	45	61
	72/1अ	0	06	73
	72/1ब	0	06	74
	72/2	0	16	38
	73/1	0	06	24
	ग्राम रोड -80	0	04	50
7. भरवस	132	0	37	42
	131	0	24	33
	129	0	51	12
	110	0	17	28
	111	0	13	86
	कच्चा रास्ता	0	00	90
	199	0	01	40

ग्राम का नाम	गट/सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्र		
		हेक्टर	आर	चौरस मीटर
7. भरवस (जारी)	198	0	17	78
	191	0	00	35
	193	0	25	20
	194/1	0	10	35
	194/2	0	10	35
	195	0	00	28
	नाला	0	01	26
	197	0	22	50
	215/1	0	27	54
	216	0	27	36
8. एकलहरे	159/1	0	45	90
	159/2/अ	0	29	88
	159/2ब	0	03	06
	165	0	27	36
	166/ब/1	0	12	78
	168	0	11	88
	169	0	12	96
	111	0	19	80
	110	0	08	10
	पश्चिम रेलमार्ग	0	25	74
	108	0	23	22
	राज्यमार्ग-6	0	06	12
	107	0	10	80
	55	0	24	30
	नाला	0	00	72
	53	0	27	00
	52	0	01	04
	49	0	36	00
	नाला	0	01	08
	4/1	0	11	10
	4/2	0	11	10
	4/3	0	11	10
	3	0	07	56
	कच्चा रास्ता	0	00	90
	308/2	0	04	14
	307/1	0	07	38
	307/2	0	07	38

ग्राम का नाम:	गट/सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्र		
		हेक्टर	आर	चौरस मीटर
8. एकलहरे (जारी)	305	0	27	00
	306/1	0	01	80
	306/2	0	01	80
	304	0	17	10
	लोकी नदी	0	09	36
9. एकतास	108/1अ	0	08	94
	108/1ब	0	08	94
	108/2	0	08	94
	109/अ	0	12	40
	109/ब	0	11	00
	नाला	0	00	90
	110/ब	0	11	79
	110/ब2	0	12	00
	110/ब3	0	10	40
	110/ब4	0	12	97
	116	0	01	44
	ग्राम रास्ता-1	0	03	06
10. भीलाली	144/1/ब	0	25	92
	141/1	0	04	50
	141/2	0	16	08
	142/2	0	20	77
	138/1ब	0	09	90
	138/2	0	09	90
	137	0	32	56
	67/अ	0	09	25
	67/ब1	0	09	27
	67/ब2	0	09	25
	नाला	0	00	60
	80	0	15	84
	79	0	10	82
	82	0	17	10
	एम.डी.आर-55	0	04	32
	7	0	09	00
	6/2ब	0	33	48

ग्राम का नाम	गट/सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्र		
		हेक्टर	आर	चौरस मीटर
10. भीलाली (जारी)	11/अ	0	09	45
	11/ब	0	09	45
	6/1ड	0	17	64

[फा. सं. आर.-31015/15/2001—ओ. आर.-II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 31st January, 2002

S. O. 297.—Whereas, by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, number S.O. 2584, dated the 25th September, 2001, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transport of petroleum products through the Mumbai -Manmad Pipeline Extension Project from Panewadi (Manmad) in the State of Maharashtra to Manglya (Indore) in the State of Madhya Pradesh by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And, whereas, copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 19th day of October, 2001 :

And, whereas, the Competent Authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Central Government;

And further, whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline.

And, further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on this date of the publication of this declaration, in Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE**Taluka: Amalner****Dist. Jalgaon****State : Maharashtra**

Name of village	Gat/ Survey No.	Area		
		Hectors	Area's	Sq. Mts.
1. Chopdai	25	0	47	01
	Road	0	01	08
	24	0	04	20
	27	0	10	80
	29/2	0	36	54
	Drain	0	01	26
	23	0	16	20
	22	0	19	80
	31	0	03	60
	32	0	12	24
	21/1B/A	0	15	48
	36/2-1A	0	02	64
	35/1	0	17	82
	35/2	0	34	50
	34/1B	0	16	20
	Cart Track	0	00	72
	37/1A	0	00	90
	42	0	12	78
	40/2	0	40	30
	Drain	0	03	42
	41/2A	0	33	37
	12	0	00	70
	47/3	0	01	63
	Cart Track	0	01	98
	11	0	26	28
	48/1	0	22	48
	48/2	0	22	48
	49/A	0	00	21
	51	0	13	69
	Road S.H.14	0	05	40
	52/1	0	19	98
	54/1	0	04	07
	58/2A	0	59	58
	Road	0	01	98

Name of village	Gat/ Survey No:	Area		
		Hectars	Area's	Sq. Mts.
1. Chopdai Contd..	61	0	09	72
	80	0	10	70
	79	0	12	24
	77	0	06	83
	76	0	06	32
	Drain	0	02	08
	84	1	76	04
	Drain	0	00	27
2. Anchawadi	12/1	0	05	79
	13/1	0	20	05
	15/2	0	16	75
	Cart Track	0	00	36
	17/1	0	23	04
	17/2	0	33	84
	19	0	18	01
	21	0	17	90
	24	0	23	32
	23/2	0	15	11
3. Javkhede	551	0	06	73
	541/1/1	0	05	04
	541/1/2	0	08	67
	541/3/2	0	08	50
	549	0	01	01
	542/1	0	09	17
	543	0	09	18
	544	0	20	48
	531/1 /1	0	10	96
	531/2	0	13	85
	702	0	00	60
	530/1	0	16	36
	530/2/1	0	16	37
	527	0	39	96
	Drain	0	08	10
	Cart Track	0	00	90
	475	0	07	93
	477/2	0	21	96
	478	0	22	50
	479	0	01	17

Name of village	Gat/ Survey No.	Area		
		Hect ^स rs	Area ^स	Sq. Mts.
3.Javkhede Contd.	469/1/2	0	07	56
	469/2	0	23	22
	Drain	0	00	54
	492	0	11	35
	493	0	29	70
	495	0	09	00
	446	0	09	00
	447	0	08	10
	446/1	0	15	30
	Road, MDR-53	0	02	70
	435	0	22	50
	Road, ODR -121	0	03	60
	263	0	21	60
	272/1	0	20	52
	Cart Track	0	01	44
	273	0	00	17
	114	0	21	60
	249	0	05	76
	248	0	04	68
	247	0	05	40
	246	0	05	94
	245	0	05	22
	244	0	05	58
	243	0	05	94
	242	0	06	30
	241	0	01	62
	Drain	0	07	56
	238	0	39	60
	Drain	0	00	90
	239	0	14	58
	229	0	22	68
	Road, MDR-53	0	03	96
	208	0	09	00
	Cart Track	0	00	72
	210/1	0	14	50
	210/2	0	09	90
	212	0	38	24
4. Wavade	270/2	0	09	72

Name of village	Gat/ Survey No.	Area		
		Hectares	Area	Sq. Mts.
4. Wavade Contd..	271/1	0	15	63
	271/2	0	15	63
	272 / C	0	23	20
	341	0	32	16
	Cart Track	0	00	38
	338/1/1	0	06	30
	338/1/2	0	05	94
	338/1/3	0	39	06
	338/2/2	0	06	48
	338/2/3	0	13	14
	338/2/1	0	13	68
	Cart Track	0	00	38
	337 /1	0	24	50
	337/2	0	11	16
	Road, MDR-54	0	03	60
	435	0	27	11
	422	0	43	45
	428	0	24	59
	425/1	0	16	38
	425/2	0	15	84
	37/4	0	10	70
	Road, VR-57	0	03	60
	Drain	0	05	45
	29/1	0	45	57
	52/3	0	12	24
	27	0	11	88
	51/2	0	16	70
	Drain	0	01	08
	51/1	0	28	08
	Loni to Mandal Road	0	00	54
5. Lonsim	41	0	03	74
	42	0	14	90
	43	0	30	17
	45	0	23	59
	Cart Track	0	00	72
	48/1	0	21	24
	47/1	0	05	40
	47/2	0	05	40

Name of village	Gat/ Survey No.	Area		
		Hectars	Area	Sq. Mts.
5. Lonsim Contd..	64	0	00	60
	69/2	0	25	20
	65	0	13	50
	66/1	0	05	40
	66/2	0	07	92
	60	0	09	72
	57	0	12	24
	58	0	06	30
	59	0	06	48
	125	0	10	80
	Road, MDR-60	0	03	96
	124	0	14	76
	121/1	0	04	14
	120	0	04	68
	122	0	17	10
6. Loncharam	113	0	32	76
	Drain	0	09	00
	97/1	0	22	50
	98/1	0	13	66
	98/2	0	13	66
	63	0	00	09
	61/1	0	12	62
	61/2	0	06	31
	61/3	0	06	31
	64/3	0	11	63
	68	0	45	61
	72/1A	0	06	73
	72/1B	0	06	74
	72/2	0	16	38
	73/1	0	06	24
	Road, VR-80	0	04	50
7. Bharwas	132	0	37	42
	131	0	24	33
	129	0	51	12
	110	0	17	28
	111	0	13	86
	Cart Track	0	00	90
	199	0	01	40

Name of village	Gat/ Survey No.	Area		
		Hect ^{rs}	Area ^{1/2}	Sq. Mts.
7. Bharwas Contd.	198	0	17	78
	191	0	00	35
	193	0	25	20
	194/1	0	10	35
	194/2	0	10	35
	195	0	00	28
	Drain	0	01	26
	197	0	22	50
	215/1	0	27	54
	216	0	27	36
8. Eklahare	159/1	0	45	90
	159/2/A	0	29	88
	159/2B	0	03	06
	165	0	27	36
	166/B/1	0	12	78
	168	0	11	88
	169	0	12	96
	111	0	19	80
	110	0	08	10
	Western Railway	0	25	74
	108	0	23	22
	SH-6	0	06	12
	107	0	10	80
	55	0	24	30
	Drain	0	00	72
	53	0	27	00
	52	0	01	04
	49	0	36	00
	Drain	0	01	08
	4/1	0	11	10
	4/2	0	11	10
	4/3	0	11	10
	3	0	07	56
	Cart Track	0	00	90
	308/2	0	04	14
	307/1	0	07	38
	307/2	0	07	38

Name of village	Gat/ Survey No.	Area		
		Hectars	Acres	Sq. Mts.
8.Eklahare Contd..	305	0	27	00
	306/1	0	01	80
	306/2	0	01	80
	304	0	17	10
	Lauki River	0	09	36
9.Ektas	108/1A	0	08	94
	108/1B	0	08	94
	108/2	0	08	94
	109/A	0	12	40
	109/B	0	11	00
	Drain	0	00	90
	110/B	0	11	79
	110/B2	0	12	00
	110/B3	0	10	40
	110/B4	0	12	97
	116	0	01	44
	Road, VR-1	0	03	06
10. Bhilali	144/1/B	0	25	92
	141/1	0	04	50
	141/2	0	16	08
	142/2	0	20	77
	138/1B	0	09	90
	138/2	0	09	90
	137	0	32	56
	67/A	0	09	25
	67/B1	0	09	27
	67/B2	0	09	25
	Drain	0	00	60
	80	0	15	84
	79	0	10	82
	82	0	17	10
	Road, MDR-55	0	04	32
	7	0	09	00
	6/2B	0	33	48

Name of village	Gat/ Survey No.	Area		
		Hectares	Acres	Sq. Mts.
10. Bhilali Contd.	11/A	0	09	45
	11/B	0	09	45
	6/1D	0	17	64

[No. R-31015/15/2001—OR-II]
HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 31 जनवरी, 2002

का. आ. 298.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में जामनगर से मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में भोपाल तक पुनः गैसीकृत तरल प्राकृतिक गैस (एल.एन.जी.) के परिवहन के लिए मेसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसके भीतर पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में श्री के. बी. पाठक,, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, जी. टी. आई. सी. एल. पाइपलाइन परियोजना, 102-103, शिवम, 9, पटेल कालोनी, पंडित नेहरू मार्ग, जागनगर-361008, गुजरात को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूचि

तालुका:- धरोल

ज़िला:- जामनगर

राज्य:- गुजरात

क्रमांक का नाम	सर्वेक्षण संख्या / खंड संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टर	एअर	सेन्टीएअर
1	2	3	4	5
1 : जालीया मालसर	113/ये	0	06	90
	95/ये	0	25	30
	95/ये	0	25	30
	109/ये	0	18	90
	109/ये	0	44	50
	108/1/ये	0	21	30
	108/1/ये	0	27	70
	108/2	0	04	20
	176/ये	0	14	10
	110/ये	0	00	10
	127/ये	0	26	00
	126	0	41	10
	127	0	02	00
	134	0	30	80
	176/ये	0	18	40
	128/1/ये	0	23	50
	135/ये	0	61	30
	176/ये	0	14	40
	176/ये	0	06	00
	160/1/ये	0	39	30
	160/3	0	20	00
	160/3	0	20	10
	161/2	0	70	60
	161/1/ये	0	28	40
	161/1/ये	0	06	70
	176/ये	0	83	60
	कुंड नदी (स. नं. 176/ये के पास)	0	95	80
2 खीजडीया	91/2	0	19	10
	11/2/ये	0	81	10
	12/1/ये	0	16	40
	12/1/ये	0	16	40
	13/ये	0	21	80
	13/ये	0	21	80
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स. नं. 13/ये और 14/ये के बीच में)	0	02	50
	14/ये	0	28	10
	केनाल (स. नं. 14/ये और 14 के बीच में)	0	08	80
	14	0	37	30
	15	0	27	40
	16	0	44	00
	17/ये	0	43	30
	91/1/1	0	04	60
	39	0	14	00
	91/1/1	0	14	80
	38	0	01	10
	37/ये	0	16	10

1	2	3	4	5
भीमडीया (निरंतर)	36/ये	0	37	60
	36/ये	0	37	60
	36/ये	0	37	60
	35/1/ये	0	26	50
	35/1/ये	0	26	50
	35/1/ये	0	47	70
	35/2/ये	0	28	20
	91/1/1	0	05	20
	34/ये	0	38	90
	33/ये	0	02	00
	33/ये	0	57	70
	31/2/ये	0	51	80
	31/2/ये	0	51	80
3 : पीपस्टोडा	11/ये	0	38	00
	11/ये	0	37	80
	14/ये	0	30	60
	14/ये	0	16	10
	14/ये	0	10	20
	15/ये	0	25	60
	15/ये	0	16	90
	15/ये	0	16	90
	18/ये	0	42	20
	18/ये	0	42	20
	17/ये	0	02	10
	19/ये	0	18	50
	19/ये	0	15	30
	19/ये	0	15	30
	21/ये	0	17	60
	21/ये	0	17	60
	46/2	0	71	10
	25	0	01	20
	26	0	56	60
	46/2	0	07	80
	नाला (स. नं. 46/2 के पास)	0	16	80
	पिपस्टोडा-खैंगारका रोड (स. नं. 46/1 के पास)	0	02	40
	46/1	0	84	10
	घेस नदी (स. नं. 46/1 के पास)	0	25	80
4 : खैंगारका	167	0	11	60
	150	0	00	10
	149	0	14	00
	148/ये	0	20	60
	148/ये	0	20	60
	168/ये	0	43	20
	168/ये	0	43	20
	42/ये	0	40	50
5 : छत्ता	नाला (स. नं. 42/ये ओर 47/ये के बीच में)	0	18	60
	47/ये	0	24	70
	47/ये	0	16	40
	कर्ट ट्रेक (स. नं. 47/ये ओर 53/ये के बीच में)	0	08	50
	53/ये	0	58	20
	56/2	0	22	80
	51/ये	0	12	20

1	2	3	4	5
छत्ता (निरंतर)	51/ऐ	0	12	20
	52	0	38	10
	कार्टट्रेक (स. नं. 52 के पास)	0	03	10

तालुका:- टंकारा

ज़िला:- राजकोट

राज्य:- गुजरात

गांव का नाम

सर्वेक्षण संख्या/ खंड संख्या

क्षेत्रफल
हेक्टर एअर सेन्टीएअर

1	2	3	4	5
1 : सख्यार	56/ऐ	0	19	80
	56/ऐ	0	11	50
	59/1	0	14	00
	59/2	0	14	00
	58/1	0	15	40
	60	0	36	90
	61/ऐ	0	14	50
	61/ऐ	0	06	50
	61/ऐ	0	06	50
	64/ऐ	0	21	10
	64/ऐ	0	21	30
	65/ऐ	0	21	50
	65/ऐ	0	21	50
	68/1 ऐ	0	28	10
	68/1/ऐ	0	28	80
	69	0	02	20
	70	0	41	00
2 : नेकनाम	174/ऐ	0	58	40
	174/ऐ	0	21	40
	173	0	18	90
	172	0	12	50
	172/ऐ	0	74	40
	171/ऐ	0	69	40
	171/ऐ	0	00	20
	175	0	06	90
	कार्टट्रेक (स. नं 175 और 164/1 के बीच में)	0	22	90
	164/1	0	48	50
	164/2	0	36	60
	161/1/ऐ	0	54	70
	161/1/ऐ	0	99	80
	161/1/ऐ			
	161/1/ऐ			
	162			
	157/ऐ			
	157/ऐ			
	156/ऐ			
	156/ऐ			
	156/ऐ			
	156/ऐ			

1	2	3	4	5
नाम (निरंतर)	कार्ड नं. (स. नं. 156/ये अथवा 154/ये के बीच में)	0	32	00
	154/ये			
	154/ये			
	154/ये	0	03	20
	154/ये			
	116/1/ये			
	116/1/ये			
	116/1/ये	0	02	00
	116/2			
	117/ये			
	117/ये	0	48	70
	119	0	55	70
	118/ये			
	118/ये	0	13	40
	118/ये			
	118	0	40	60
	120	0	31	40
	113/ये			
	113/ये	0	01	70
	113/ये			
	121/ये			
	121/ये	0	12	00
	121/ये			
	111/ये			
	111/ये	0	04	10
	112/1			
	112/2	0	17	00
	मेकनाम - कोयालीया रोड (स. नं. 112/2 अथवा 69 के बीच में)	0	06	10
	69	0	03	50
	65	0	60	40
	66	0	40	00
	21	0	73	80
	57/ये			
	57/ये	0	22	70
	21	0	26	90
	53	0	49	80
	54/ये			
	54/ये	0	03	70
	52	0	14	30
	50/ये			
	50/ये	0	55	00
	50/ये			
	50/ये			
	21	1	70	40
	48/ये			
	48/ये			
	48/ये	0	00	20
	48/ये			
	288/ये	0	03	00
	288/ये	0	43	60
	288/ये	0	03	00
	249	0	02	10

1	2	3	4	5
हमीरपुर (निरंतर)	250	0	09	80
	248	0	20	20
	288/ऐ	1	20	40
	241/ऐ	0	13	00
	242	0	41	00
	243	0	11	00
	288/ऐ	0	11	20
	237	0	11	80
	236/ऐ	0	22	70
	288/ऐ	0	05	40
	छत्तर—बसुक्कर डबल्यु. बी.एम. रोड (स. नं. 288/ऐ के बीच में)	0	06	60
4 : बसुक्कर	8	0	12	90
	9	0	68	50
	10	0	14	50
5 : छत्तर	146/ऐ	0	20	50
	146/ऐ			
	147/ऐ			
	147/ऐ	1	07	70
	147/ऐ			
	149/ऐ			
	149/ऐ	0	12	80
	149/ऐ			
	149/ऐ			
	141/1/ऐ			
	141/1/ऐ			
	141/1/ऐ			
	141/1/ऐ			
	141/2/ऐ	0	09	40
	141/2/ऐ			
	141/3/ऐ			
	141/3/ऐ			
	141/3/ऐ			
	150	0	22	30
	151	0	62	10
	152/ऐ	0	36	30
	152/ऐ			
	141	0	67	00
	155/1/ऐ			
	155/1/ऐ			
	155/2/ऐ			
	155/2/ऐ			
	155/3/ऐ	1	19	00
	155/3/ऐ			
	155/3/ऐ			
	155/3/ऐ			
	157/ऐ			
	157/ऐ			
	157/1	0	53	40
	157/2			
	157/3			

1	2	3	4	5
उत्तर (निरंतर)	158/1			
	158/2			
	159/ये			
	159/ये			
	159/ये			
	160/ये			
	160/ये			
	160/ये			
	160/ये			
	कार्ट ट्रैक - नाला (स. नं. 160/ये ओर 97 के बीच में)			
	97			
	96/ये			
	96/ये			
	96/ये			
	96/ये			
	96/ये			
	96/ये			
	96/ये			
	96/ये			
	96/ये			
	93/ये			
	93/ये			
	93/ये			
	93/ये			
	93/ये			
	राजकोट - मोरबी स्टेट हाइवे - 24 (स. नं. 93/ये ओर 68/1 के बीच में)			
	68/1			
	68/2			
	68/3			
	68/4			
	68/5			
	68/7			
	68/8			
	68/9			
	68/10			
	68/11			
	68/12			
	68/13			
	68/14			
	68/15			
	68/16			
	65/1			
	65/2			
	65/3			
	65/4			
	65/5			
	65/6			

1	2	3	4	5
छत्तर (निरंतर)	64/1			
	64/2			
	64/3			
	64/4			
	64/5			
	64/6	0	52	50
	64/7			
	64/8			
	64/9			
	64/10			
	64/11			
	63/1/ये			
	63/2			
	63/3			
	63/4			
	63/5/ये	0	33	80
	63/5/ये			
	63/5/ये			
	63/6/ये			
	63/6/ये			
	63/6/ये			
	कार्ट्रिज (स. नं. 63/6/ये अंश 8/1 के बीच में)	0	03	90
	8/1			
	8/2			
	8/3			
	8/4/ये			
	8/4/ये	1	20	10
	8/5/ये			
	8/6/ये			
	8/6/ये			
	8/7			
	नाला (स. नं. 8/7 अंश 23/ये के बीच में)	0	08	00
	23/ये	0	30	00
	23/ये			
	24/1			
	24/2	0	72	60
	24/3			
	25	0	28	40
	20	0	30	00
	35/1/ये			
	35/1/ये	0	68	40
	35/2			
	नाला (स. नं. 35/2 अंश 40/1/ये के बीच में)	0	19	00
	40/1/ये			
	40/1/ये			
	40/1/ये	0	97	30
	40/2			
	40/3/ये			
	40/3/ये			
	39/ये			
	39/ये	0	17	40
	39/ये			

1	2	3	4	5
	42/1/ये			
	42/1/ये			
	42/2			
	42/3			
	42/4			
	42/5	0	46	20
	42/6/ये			
	42/6/ये			
	42/7			
	42/8			
	42/9			

तालुका:- बांकांनेर

जीला:- राजकोट

राज्य:- गुजरात

गांव का नाम

सर्वेक्षण संख्या / खंड संख्या

क्षेत्रफल

हेक्टर

एअर

सेन्टीएअर

1	2	3	4	5
1 : कोटडा नायानी	674/ये1-2-3	2	71	40
	674/ये9	0	45	60
	नाला (स. नं. 674/ये9 के पास)	0	06	00
	डेमी नदी (स. नं. 674/ये9 के पास)	0	24	20
	नाला (स. नं. 563/ये/ये1 के पास)	0	05	40
	563/ये/ये1	0	44	80
	563/ये/ये2	0	89	10
	कर्ट ट्रैक (स. नं. 563/ये/ये2 ओर 512 के बीच में)	0	05	00
	512	0	27	30
	नाला (स. नं. 512 ओर 511 के बीच में)	0	10	10
	511	0	42	10
	513/ये/ये1	0	22	20
	कर्ट ट्रैक (स. नं. 513/ये/ये1 ओर 509 के बीच में)	0	10	10
	509	0	17	90
	508	0	14	20
	507/ये/ये1	0	00	40
	507/ये/ये2	0	21	90
	506	0	32	40
	481/ये/ये3	0	20	20
	482/ये/ये1	0	64	00
	483/ये/ये2	0	42	30
	484	0	41	90
	485/ये/ये1	0	00	60
	466/ये/ये1	0	20	80
	466/ये/ये2	0	14	40
	465	0	34	50
	कर्ट ट्रैक (स. नं. 465 ओर 464 बीच में)	0	02	00
	464	0	12	10
	463	0	01	70
	456/ये/ये1	0	61	60
	456/ये/ये3	0	07	10
	रोड (स. नं. 456/ये/ये3 ओर 442/ये/ये1 के बीच में)	0	06	60
	442/ये/ये1	0	32	90

1	2	3	4	5
कोटडा नाथान्नी (निरंतर)	442/ये/ये2	0	01	00
	441/ये/ये1	0	50	80
	441/ये/ये2	0	30	40
	441/ये/ये3	0	51	50
	नाला (स.नं. 441/ये/ये3 ओर 429 के बीच में)	0	29	60
	429	0	55	10
	430	1	18	10
	नाला (स.नं. 430 के पास)	0	15	40
	218/5/2	0	36	70
	217/1	0	29	30
2 : पीपलीयासाज	216/1	0	15	60
	216/2	0	12	50
	215/ये/ये2	0	22	70
	215/ये/ये1	0	26	10
	214/1/ये/ये2	0	04	70
	214/3/2	0	26	70
	नाला (स.नं. 214/3/2 ओर 187/1/ये/ये2 के बीच में)	0	04	50
	187/1/ये/ये2	0	22	20
	187/1/ये/ये1	0	54	20
	187/2/ये/ये2	0	19	60
	187/2/ये/ये1	0	21	60
	186/ये/ये/ये1	0	09	90
	186/ये/ये/ये2	0	07	50
	186/ये/ये/ये3	0	09	80
	186/ये/ये/ये4	0	08	40
	185/ये/ये/ये1	0	48	50
	185/ये/ये/ये2	0	22	80
	184/ये/ये/ये2	0	33	30
	184/ये/ये/ये3	0	30	70
	170/2	0	69	60
	170/1	0	32	50
	733/1/ये/ये1	2	96	20
	119	0	10	00
	92/2	0	25	40
	91/1	0	11	70
	84/2	0	45	20
	91/2/ये/ये1	}	0	00
	91/2/ये/ये2		0	40
	नाला (स.नं. 91/2/ये/ये2 ओर 717/1/ये/ये1 के बीच में)	0	06	40
	717/1/ये/ये1	0	00	10
	712/ये/ये2	0	35	80
	712/ये/ये1	0	06	00
	711/ये/ये2	0	01	70
	713/ये/ये4	0	49	10
	नाला (स.नं. 713/ये/ये4 ओर 710/1/ये/ये2)	0	06	10
	710/1/ये/ये2	0	10	80
	710/1/ये/ये1	0	05	90
	710/2/ये/ये2	0	06	30
	707	0	18	00
	706/ये/ये1	0	10	50
	706/ये/ये3	0	30	10
	705	0	18	00

1	2	3	4	5
3 : प्रनापगढ	नाली (स.नं. 111/2/3/ये के पास)	0	02	10
	111/2/3/ये	0	13	40
	111/2/ये1	0	02	80
	111/1	0	18	20
	112/2/ये1	0	46	80
	115/1/ये	0	01	10
	115/3/ये	0	03	70
	115/4/ये	0	20	80
	114/1/ये1	0	27	90
	114/1/ये2	0	17	00
	114/2	0	18	30
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 114/2 और 97/1 के बीच में)	0	21	00
	97/1	0	18	00
	97/2	0	11	90
	98/3/ये	0	20	60
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 98/3/ये & 140/4 के बीच में)	0	02	30
	140/4	0	26	60
	140/3	0	22	00
	141/1	0	22	60
	140/2	0	05	30
	144	0	31	40
	145	0	00	60
	143/1/ये	0	24	80
	143/2/ये	0	22	30
	160/1	0	20	70
	159/1/ये	0	20	20
	159/2	0	18	10
	158/1	0	00	10
	158/2	0	01	20
	158/3	0	04	00
	163	0	18	00
	158/4	0	12	80
	165/2/ये	0	42	80
	68/ये अ/1	0	32	50
	रोड (स.नं. 68/ये अ/1 के पास)	0	08	70
4 : पांच द्वारका	394/1 ये1	02	10	00
	394/1 ये2	02	00	00
	127 ये ये2	0	01	00
	93/1	0	45	60
	93/2	0	02	20
	94/1 ये1	}	00	90
	94/1 ये2			
	94/1 ये3			
	नाली (स. नं. 94/1 ये3 और 124/1 ये1 के बीच में)	0	04	60
	124/1 ये1	0	16	20
	124/1 ये2	0	13	40
	123/1 ये1	0	51	90
	123/1/2	0	10	70
	122 ये2	0	05	00
	121/ये1	0	17	80
	121 ये3	0	08	70
	121/ये4	0	10	20

1	2	3	4	5
पांच द्वायका (निरंतर)	121/ये5	0	33	90
	121/ये6	0	07	00
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 121/ये6 ओर 141/ये1 के बीच में)	0	04	40
	141/ये1	0	20	60
	150/ये1	0	26	10
	150/ये2	0	34	90
	151/2/ये1	0	00	50
	151/2/ये2	0	24	70
	151/2/ये3	0	15	80
	नाली (स.नं. 151/2/ये3 ओर 152/3 के बीच में)	0	10	80
	152/3	0	39	40
	152/2	0	09	90
	155/2	0	25	10
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 155/2 ओर 154/ये1 के बीच में)	0	02	60
	154/ये1	0	18	30
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 154/ये1 ओर 161/2 के बीच में)	0	02	20
	161/2	0	05	20
	161/1	0	56	60
	162/ये1	0	07	10
	162/ये2	0	00	10
	162/ये3	0	16	50
	नाली (स.नं. 162/ये3 ओर 165/2/ये1 के बीच में)	0	02	00
	165/2/ये1	0	49	60
	165/2/ये2	0	12	00
	165/1	0	15	60
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 165/1 ओर 188/ये1 के बीच में)	0	02	00
	188/ये1	0	13	80
	188/ये2	0	32	10
	188/ये3	0	19	80
	187	0	08	60
	ओसोई नदी (स.नं. 187 के पास)	0	25	60
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 237/3 के पास)	0	06	60
	237/3	0	00	20
	237/1	0	50	30
	239/ये1	0	09	60
	239/ये2	0	10	40
	239/ये3	0	10	20
	240/2	0	04	70
	241	0	17	80
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 241 ओर 275/3 के बीच में)	0	02	90
	275/3	0	23	00
	290/1	0	01	50
	274/2/ये1	0	18	80
	274/2/ये2	0	19	40
	274/2/ये3	0	15	50
	274/1/ये2	0	03	60
	276/ये1	0	19	70
	276/ये2	0	44	10
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 276/ये2 ओर 278/1 के बीच में)	0	01	30
	278/1	0	21	90
	278/2/1	0	00	50
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 278/2/1 ओर 314/ये1 के बीच में)	0	05	30

1	2	3	4	5
पांच द्वाराका (निरंतर)	314 ये1	0	08	80
	314 ये2	0	16	50
	314 ये3	0	11	80
	319 ये3	0	23	50
	319 ये2	0	00	10
	318 ये1	0	22	50
	318 ये2	0	21	40
	318/3	0	07	80
	कार्ट ट्रेक (स.नं. 318/3 अंश 331 ये1 के बीच में)	0	02	40
	331 ये1	0	16	70
	331 ये2	0	25	20
	332	0	23	20
	333/1	0	18	50
	333/2	0	17	20
	334/1	0	05	10
	नाली (स.नं. 334/1 के पास)	0	04	40
	कार्ट ट्रेक (स.नं. 338 ये1 के पास)	0	02	20
	338 ये1	0	11	70
	338 ये2	0	01	70
	नाली (स.नं. 338 ये2 अंश 336 के बीच में)	0	04	20
	336	0	07	90
	नाली (स.नं. 336 अंश 337/2 के बीच में)	0	14	40
	337/2	0	07	30
	24/3	0	21	00
	26 ये ये 1	0	02	10
	26 ये ये 2	0	04	30
	कार्ट ट्रेक (स.नं. 26 ये ये 2 अंश 29/4 के बीच में)	0	23	70
	29/4	0	03	30
	28	0	15	10
	21/1 ये ये 1	0	04	90
	21/5	0	10	40
	21/4	0	09	90
	21/3	0	08	60
	20/3 ये 2	0	14	40
	17 ये ये 3	0	17	40
	17 ये ये 4	0	07	80
	रेल्वे लाईन (स.नं. 17 ये ये 4 अंश 50/1 ये ये 2 के बीच में)	0	13	00
	50/1 ये ये 2	0	12	10
	50/2 ये 2	0	16	50
	50/4 ये 2	0	23	30
	50/4 ये ये 1	0	03	40
	49/2	0	09	40
	51 ये ये 1	0	40	30
	51 ये ये 2	0	25	00
	नाली (स.नं. 51 ये ये 2 अंश 68/1 ये ये 1 के बीच में)	0	06	20
	68/1 ये ये 1	0	25	10
	68/1 ये ये 2	0	13	20
	68/2 ये ये 2	0	27	20
	कार्ट ट्रेक (स.नं. 68/2 ये ये 2 के पास)	0	01	60
	रोड (स.नं. 114 के पास)	0	12	60
	114	0	44	60
	115/1 + 115/1 ये ये 2	0	50	30

5 : अमरसर

1	2	3	4	5
अमरसर (निरंतर)	125/1	0	25	40
	125/2 ये दे-1	0	13	10
	125/2 ये दे-2	0	08	40
	116 ये दे-1	0	03	80
	116 ये दे-2	0	16	50
	124/1	0	16	60
	124/2	0	01	60
	123 ये दे-1	0	27	30
	123 ये दे-2	0	28	20
	122 ये दे-2 + 122 ये दे-4	0	01	30
	122 ये दे-3	0	07	10
	137/ये दे-1	}	40	00
	137 ये दे-2			
	137 ये दे-3			
	केनाल (स.नं. 137 ये दे-3 ओर 138 के बीच में)	0	18	20
	138	0	60	40
	144/1	0	12	70
	144/3 ये दे-1	0	33	20
	144/3 ये दे-2	0	05	50
	154/3 ये दे-2	0	42	50
	154/4	0	02	40
6 : चांदपुर	नाला (स.नं. 270/1 के पास)	0	08	20
	270/1	0	09	60
	270/2	0	30	20
	264/1 ये	1	59	00
	273/2 ये	0	25	20
	273/1 ये	0	02	70
	273/3 ये	0	12	50
	273/4 ये	0	05	40
	274/1 ये	0	19	80
	274/2 ये	0	00	10
	कर्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 274/2 ये ओर 263/1 ये के बीच में)	0	14	90
	263/1 ये	0	30	60
	263/3 ये	0	22	40
	204/1 ये ये-1	0	17	70
	204/1 ये ये-2	0	42	60
	205/ये ये-1	0	02	50
	नाली (स.नं. 205/ये ये-1 ओर 202/2 ये ये-2 के बीच में)	0	13	00
	202/2 ये ये-2	0	27	80
	202/3 +4 ये	0	13	60
	201/2	0	38	50
	200 ये ये-3	0	37	80
7 : राजवडला	203/1	0	08	00
	कर्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 203/1 ओर 203/2 के बीच में)	0	03	50
	203/2	0	03	00
	202 ये-1	0	26	70
	204	0	38	70
	205/1 ये	0	16	00
	कर्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 205/1 ये ओर 206/2 के बीच में)	0	05	30
	206/2	0	53	70
	349/1 ये	0	68	50
	199 ये-1	0	61	60

1	2	3	4	5
राजवडला (निरंतर)	199 ये 2	0	18	60
	197 ये 1	0	29	50
	197 ये 2	0	00	40
	197 ये 3	0	22	70
	रोड (स.नां. 197 ये 3 ओर 194 ये 4 के बीच में)	0	04	20
	194 ये 4	0	05	70
	193/1	0	04	20
	193/2	0	09	80
	193/3	0	18	00
	नाला (स.नां. 193/3 ओर 159/1 के बीच में)	0	11	80
	159/1	0	31	70
	159/2	0	45	00
	153/1 ये 1	0	03	40
	153/2	0	65	80
	153/3	0	00	70
	132 ये 1	0	01	60
	132 ये 2	0	14	40
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नां. 132 ये 2 ओर 125 ये 2 के बीच में)	0	14	30
	125 ये 2	0	55	00
	116	0	11	20
	राज वडला डबल्यु बी एम रोड (स.नां. 116 ओर 115 के बीच में)	0	39	80
	115	0	00	20
	114	0	11	00
	113	0	21	90
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नां. 113 ओर 112 के बीच में)	0	06	90
	112	0	02	50
8 : केरला	37/4	0	15	00
	37/2	0	31	40
	37/1	0	30	00
	38/1 ये 1	0	08	70
	68/1	0	02	50
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नां. 68/1 ओर 69/1 ये के बीच में)	0	01	30
	69/1 ये	0	01	80
	69/3 ये	0	47	00
	70	0	12	00
	86/1	0	37	50
	86/2 ये 1	0	05	80
	85/ये 1	0	03	70
	85/ये 2	0	27	90
	100/3/ये 2	0	14	20
	100/2/ये 2	0	17	00
	101	0	19	70
	102	0	27	40
	83 ये 1	0	42	80
	83 ये 3	0	12	20
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नां. 83 ये 3 ओर 153/2 के बीच में)	0	22	10
	153/2	0	32	90
	151/1	0	00	60
	151/2	0	13	50
	152/1 ये 1	0	05	80
	152/1 ये 2	0	14	20
	180 ये 2	0	15	30
	180 ये 3	0	13	90

1	2	3	4	5
केराला (निरंतर)	180/ये6	0	27	40
	180/ये7	0	01	40
	180/ये8	0	37	90
	177/2 + 4/1	0	02	80
	177/2 + 4/2	0	01	80
	177/1	0	02	40
	144/ये/ये1	0	08	30
	181/ये1	0	33	40
	181/ये2	0	33	20
	नाला (स.नं. 181/ये2 ओर 183/ये1 के बीच में)	0	42	80
	183/ये1	0	22	70
	184/ये2	0	26	70
	196/2	0	02	40
	196/1	0	37	50
	195/1 + 2/ये1	0	32	60
	195/1 + 2/ये2	0	00	80
	187/4	0	06	10
	193/ये2	0	39	70
	193/ये3	0	17	50
	193/ये1	0	40	80
	209	0	14	60
9 : दलडी	283/ये1	7	83	30
	183/1	0	10	10
	286	0	07	30
	नाला (स.नं. 286 ओर 186/1 के बीच में)	0	04	30
	186/1	0	13	90
	282/16	0	17	60
	265/3/ये1	0	02	80
	268/3/ये1	0	06	60
	275/1/ये1	0	10	00
	294	0	43	00
10 : दीधलीया	163/ये1	0	09	30
	163/ये2	0	34	30
	162/1/ये2	0	51	70
	162/2	0	16	10
	नाली (स.नं. 162/2 ओर 168 के बीच में)	0	14	80
	168	2	62	70
	151/3	0	09	60
	151/4	0	12	30
	152	0	00	90
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 152 ओर 157/2)	0	06	20
	157/2	0	12	50
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 157/2 ओर 158 के बीच में)	0	02	70
	158	0	13	90
	नाला (स.नं. 158 के पास)	0	05	60
	रोड (स.नं. 203/1 के पास)	0	07	50
	203/1	0	20	60
	203/2/ये2	0	51	10
11 : काछीया जाला	70/2/ये	0	47	80
	69/1/ये	0	38	10
	69/2	0	27	00
	67	0	19	60
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 67 ओर 102/2 के बीच में)	0	11	80

1	2	3	4	5
काशीया गाला (निरंतर)	102/2	0	00	10
	102/1	0	13	80
	102/3	0	38	60
	101/1	0	24	30
	103/3	0	26	10
	103/2/1	0	02	30
	100/1	0	12	10
12 : लालपर	44	0	12	90
	42	0	16	00
	45	0	45	30
	40/1	0	41	30
	नाला (स.नां. 40/1 ओर 27/1 के बीच में)	0	31	40
	27/1	0	59	80
	27/2/1	}	16	20
	27/1/2			
	27/2/2			
	25/2			
	रोड (स.नां. 25/2 ओर 17/1 के बीच में)	0	09	10
	17/1	0	19	40
	14/1/1	0	16	60
	14/2/1	0	12	00
	14/3/1	0	11	80
	15/1	0	14	20
	15/2	0	31	40
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नां. 15/2 ओर 6/1/1 के बीच में)	0	06	10
	6/1/1	0	23	70
	ईरीजेशन केनाल (स.नां. 6/1/1 के पास)	0	00	60
13 : बोकडयांबा	मच्छु नदी (स.नां. 92/1/1 के पास)	0	78	30
	92/1/1	2	03	60
	92/1	0	16	70
	74/2	0	01	70
	80/5	0	10	10
	80/3	0	08	50
	80/2	0	10	40
	80/1	0	27	10
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नां. 80/1 ओर 81 के बीच में)	0	01	50
	81	0	07	00
	रेल्वे लाईन (स.नां. 81 ओर 85 के बीच में)	0	10	60
	85	0	27	50
	84	0	15	40
	82	0	18	50
	नाला (स.नां. 82 ओर 29 के बीच में)	0	34	80
	29	0	47	40
	28	0	04	30
	32	0	23	40
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नां. 32 ओर 24/1/1 के बीच में)	0	02	20
	24/1/1	0	41	70
	24/2/1	0	38	00
	23	0	52	00
	21	0	18	10
	20	0	58	30
	19/1	0	18	60
	19/2	0	16	70

1	2	3	4	5
बोकडयांबा (निरंतर)	19/3	0	14	50
	19/4	0	20	10
	19/5	0	16	00
	19/6	0	00	20
	18/1	0	41	90
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 18/1 के पास)	0	01	80

[फा. सं. एल-14014/8/02—जीपी]
स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 31st January, 2002

s. O. 298.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of re-gasified liquified natural gas (LNG) from Jamnagar in the State of Gujarat to Bhopal in the State of Madhya Pradesh, a pipeline should be laid by M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which copies of the notification issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri K. B. Pathak, Competent Authority GTICL Pipeline Project, 102-103, Shivam, 9 Patel Colony, Pandit Nehru Marg, Jamnagar – 361008, Gujarat.

SCHEDULE**Taluka :- Dhrol****District :- Jamnagar****State :- Gujarat****Name of Village****Survey No. / Block No.**

	Hectare	Area	Centare
	3	4	5

1	2	3	4	5
1 : Jaliya Mansar	113/P	0	06	90
	95/P	0	25	30
	95/P	0	25	30
	109/P	0	18	90
	109/P	0	44	50
	108/1/P	0	21	30
	108/1/P	0	27	70
	108/2	0	04	20
	176/P	0	14	10
	110/P	0	00	10
	127/P	0	26	00
	126	0	41	10
	127	0	02	00
	134	0	30	80
	176/P	0	18	40
	128/1/P	0	23	50
	135/P	0	61	30
	176/P	0	14	40
	176/P	0	06	00
	160/1/P	0	39	30
	160/3	0	20	00
	160/3	0	20	10
	161/2	0	70	60
	161/1/P	0	28	40
	161/1/P	0	06	70
	176/P	0	83	60
	Und River (Near S. No. 176/P)	0	95	80
2 : Khijadiya	91/2	0	19	10
	11/2/P	0	81	10
	12/1/P	0	16	40
	12/1/P	0	16	40
	13/P	0	21	80
	13/P	0	21	80
	Cart – track (Btn. S. No. 13/P & 14/P)	0	02	50
	14/P	0	28	10
	Canal (Btn. S. No. 14/P & 14)	0	08	80
	14	0	37	30
	15	0	27	40
	16	0	44	00
	17/P	0	43	30
	91/1/1	0	04	60
	39	0	14	00
	91/1/1	0	14	80
	38	0	01	10
	37/P	0	16	10
	36/P	0	37	60

1	2	3	4	5
Khijadiya (Cont'd)	36/P	0	37	60
	36/P	0	37	60
	35/1/P	0	26	50
	35/1/P	0	26	50
	35/1/P	0	47	70
	35/2/P	0	28	20
	91/1/1	0	05	20
	34/P	0	38	90
	33/P	0	02	00
	33/P	0	57	70
	31/2/P	0	51	80
	31/2/P	0	51	80
3 : Pipartoda	11/P	0	38	00
	11/P	0	37	80
	14/P	0	30	60
	14/P	0	16	10
	14/P	0	10	20
	15/P	0	25	60
	15/P	0	16	90
	15/P	0	16	90
	18/P	0	42	20
	18/P	0	42	20
	17/P	0	02	10
	19/P	0	18	50
	19/P	0	15	30
	19/P	0	15	30
	21/P	0	17	60
	21/P	0	17	60
	46/2	0	71	10
	25	0	01	20
	26	0	56	60
	46/2	0	07	80
	Nala (Near S. No. 46/2)	0	16	80
	Pipartoda-Khengarka Road (Near S. No. 46/1)	0	02	40
	46/1	0	84	10
	Ghel River (Near S. No. 46/1)	0	25	80
4 : Khengarka	167	0	11	60
	150	0	00	10
	149	0	14	00
	148/P	0	20	60
	148/P	0	20	60
	168/P	0	43	20
	168/P	0	43	20
5 : Chhala	42/P	0	40	50
	Nala (Btn. S. No. 42/P & 47/P)	0	18	60
	47/P	0	24	70
	47/P	0	16	40
	Cart track (Btn. S. No. 47/P & 53/P)	0	08	50
	53/P	0	58	20
	56/2	0	22	80
	51/P	0	12	20
	51/P	0	12	20
	52	0	38	10
	Cart - track (Near S. No. 52)	0	03	10

Taluka :- Tankara

District :- Rajkot

State :- Gujarat

Name of Village

Survey No. / Block No.

Hectare Area Centare

1	2	3	4	5
1 : Sakhpur	56/P	0	19	80
	56/P	0	11	50
	59/1	0	14	00
	59/2	0	14	00
	58/1	0	15	40
	60	0	36	90
	61/P	0	14	50
	61/P	0	06	50
	61/P	0	06	50
	64/P	0	21	10
	64/P	0	21	30
	65/P	0	21	50
	65/P	0	21	50
	68/1/P	0	28	10
	68/1/P	0	28	80
	69	0	02	20
	70	0	41	00
2 : Neknam	174/P	0	58	40
	174/P			
	173	0	21	40
	172/P	0	18	90
	172/P			
	171/P	0	12	50
	171/P			
	175	0	74	40
	178	0	69	40
	175	0	00	20
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 175 & 164/1)	0	06	90
	164/1	0	22	90
	164/2			
	161/1/P			
	161/1/P	0	48	50
	161/1/P			
	161/1/P			
	162	0	36	60
	157/P	0	54	70
	157/P			
	156/P			
	156/P	0	99	80
	156/P			
	156/P			
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 156/P & 154/P)	0	32	00
	154/P			
	154/P	0	03	20
	154/P			
	154/P			

1	2	3	4	5
Neknam (Cont'd)	116/1/P			
	116/1/P			
	116/1/P			
	116/2			
	117/P			
	117/P			
	119			
	118/P			
	118/P			
	118/P			
	118			
	120			
	113/P			
	113/P			
	113/P			
	121/P			
	121/P			
	121/P			
	111/P			
	111/P			
	112/1			
	112/2			
	Neknam-Koyaliya Road (Btn. S.No. 112/2 & 69)			
	69			
	65			
	66			
	21			
	57/P			
	57/P			
	21			
	53			
	54/P			
	54/P			
	52			
	50/P			
	50/P			
	50/P			
	50/P			
	21			
	48/P			
	48/P			
	48/P			
	48/P			
3 : Hamirpur	288/P			
	288/P			
	288/P			
	249			
	250			
	248			
	288/P			
	241/P			
	242			
	243			
	288/P			

1	2	3	4	5
Hamirpur (Cont'd)	237	0	11	80
	236/P	0	22	70
	288/P	0	05	40
	Chatar-Vachhakpar WBM Road (Near S.No. 288/P)	0	06	60
4 : Vachhakpar	8	0	12	90
	9	0	68	50
	10	0	14	50
5 : Chatar	146/P	0	20	50
	146/P			
	147/P			
	147/P	1	07	70
	147/P			
	149/P			
	149/P	0	12	80
	149/P			
	149/P			
	141/1/P			
	141/1/P			
	141/1/P			
	141/1/P			
	141/2/P	0	09	40
	141/2/P			
	141/3/P			
	141/3/P			
	150	0	22	30
	151	0	62	10
	152/P	0	36	30
	152/P			
	141	0	67	00
	155/1/P			
	155/1/P			
	155/2/P			
	155/2/P			
	155/3/P	1	19	00
	155/3/P			
	155/3/P			
	155/3/P			
	155/3/P			
	157/P			
	157/P			
	157/1	0	53	40
	157/2			
	157/3			
	158/1	0	33	00
	158/2			
	159/P	0	62	20
	159/P			
	159/P			
	160/P			
	160/P	0	00	60
	160/P			
	160/P			
	Cart track- Nala (Btn. S.No. 160/P & 97)	0	03	90

1	2	3	4	5
Chatar (Cont'd)	97	0	29	10
	96/P	1	31	50
	96/P			
	96/P			
	96/P			
	96/P			
	96/P			
	96/P			
	93/P	0	40	20
	93/P			
	93/P			
	93/P			
	93/P			
	Rajkot -Morbi SH-24 (Btm. S.No. 93/P & 68/1)	0	12	40
	68/1	0	45	50
	68/2			
	68/3			
	68/4			
	68/5			
	68/7			
	68/8			
	68/9			
	68/10			
	68/11			
	68/12	0	19	60
	68/13			
	68/14			
	68/15			
	68/16			
	65/1	0	52	50
	65/2			
	65/3			
	65/4			
	65/5			
	65/6	0	52	50
	64/1			
	64/2			
	64/3			
	64/4			
	64/5			
	64/6			
	64/7			
	64/8	0	52	50
	64/9			
	64/10			
	64/11			

1	2	3	4	5
Chatar (Cont'd)	63/1/P			
	63/2			
	63/3			
	63/4			
	63/5/P	0	33	80
	63/5/P			
	63/5/P			
	63/6/P			
	63/6/P			
	63/6/P			
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 63/6/P & 8/1)	0	03	90
	8/1			
	8/2			
	8/3			
	8/4/P	1	20	10
	8/4/P			
	8/5/P			
	8/6/P			
	8/6/P			
	8/7			
	Nala (Btn. S. No. 8/7 & 23/P)	0	08	00
	23/P	0	30	00
	23/P			
	24/1	0	72	60
	24/2			
	24/3			
	25	0	28	40
	20	0	30	00
	35/1/P	0	68	40
	35/1/P			
	35/2			
	Nala (Btn. S. No. 35/2 & 40/1/P)	0	19	00
	40/1/P	0	97	30
	40/1/P			
	40/1/P			
	40/2			
	40/3/P			
	40/3/P			
	39/P	0	17	40
	39/P			
	39/P			
	42/1/P	0	46	20
	42/1/P			
	42/2			
	42/3			
	42/4			
	42/5			
	42/6/P			
	42/6/P			
	42/7			
	42/8			
	42/9			

Taluka :- Wankaner		District :- Rajkot		State :- Gujarat	
Name of Village		Survey No. / Block No.		Area	
		Hectare	Are	Centare	
1	2	3	4	5	
1 : Kotda Nayani	674/P/1-2-3	2	71	40	
	674/P/9	0	45	60	
	Nala (Near S.No. 674/P/9)	0	06	00	
	Demi River (Near S.No. 674/P/9)	0	24	20	
	Nala (Near S.No. 563/P/P/1))	0	05	40	
	563/P/P/1	0	44	80	
	563/P/P/2	0	89	10	
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 563/P/P/2 & 512)	0	05	00	
	512	0	27	30	
	Nala (Btn. S.No. 512 & 511)	0	10	10	
	511	0	42	10	
	513/P/P/1	0	22	20	
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 513/P/P/1 & 509)	0	10	10	
	509	0	17	90	
	508	0	14	20	
	507/P/P/1	0	00	40	
	507/P/P/2	0	21	90	
	506	0	32	40	
	481/P/P/3	0	20	20	
	482/P/P/1	0	64	00	
	483/P/P/2	0	42	30	
	484	0	41	90	
	485/P/P/1	0	00	60	
	466/P/P/1	0	20	80	
	466/P/P/2	0	14	40	
	465	0	34	50	
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 465 & 464)	0	02	00	
	464	0	12	10	
	463	0	01	70	
	456/P/P/1	0	61	60	
	456/P/P/3	0	07	10	
	Road (Btn. S.No. 456/P/P/3 & 442/P/P/1)	0	06	60	
	442/P/P/1	0	32	90	
	442/P/P/2	0	01	00	
	441/P/P/1	0	50	80	
	441/P/P/2	0	30	40	
	441/P/P/3	0	51	50	
	Nala (Btn. S.No. 441/P/P/3 & 429)	0	29	60	
	429	0	55	10	
	430	1	18	10	
	Nala (Near S.No. 430)	0	15	40	
2 : Pipaliyaraj	218/5/2	0	36	70	
	217/1	0	29	30	
	216/1	0	15	60	
	216/2	0	12	50	
	215/P/2	0	22	70	
	215/P/1	0	26	10	
	214/1/P/2	0	04	70	
	214/3/2	0	26	70	

1	2	3	4	5
Pipaliyaraj (Cont'd)	Nala (Btn. S.No. 214/3/2 & 187/1/P/2)	0	04	50
	187/1/P/2	0	22	20
	187/1/P/1	0	54	20
	187/2/P/2	0	19	60
	187/2/P/1	0	21	60
	186/P/P/1	0	09	90
	186/P/P/2	0	07	50
	186/P/P/3	0	09	80
	186/P/P/4	0	08	40
	185/P/P/1	0	48	50
	185/P/P/2	0	22	80
	184/P/P/2	0	33	30
	184/P/P/3	0	30	70
	170/2	0	69	60
	170/1	0	32	50
	733/1/P/1	2	96	20
	119	0	10	00
	92/2	0	25	40
	91/1	0	11	70
	84/2	0	45	20
	91/2/P/1	}	00	40
	91/2/P/2			
	Nala (Btn. S.No. 91/2/P/2 & 717/1/P/1)	0	06	40
	717/1/P/1	0	00	10
	712/P/2	0	35	80
	712/P/1	0	06	00
	711/P/2	0	01	70
	713/P/4	0	49	10
	Drain (Btn. S.No. 713/P/4 & 710/1/P/2)	0	06	10
	710/1/P/2	0	10	80
	710/1/P/1	0	05	90
	710/2/P/2	0	06	30
	707	0	18	00
	706/P/1	0	10	50
	706/P/3	0	30	10
	705	0	18	00
3 : Pratapgadh	Drain (Near S.No. 111/2/3/P)	0	02	10
	111/2/3/P	0	13	40
	111/2/P/1	0	02	80
	111/1	0	18	20
	112/2/P/1	0	46	80
	115/1/P	0	01	10
	115/3/P	0	03	70
	115/4/P	0	20	80
	114/1/P/1	0	27	90
	114/1/P/2	0	17	00
	114/2	0	18	30
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 114/2 & 97/1)	0	21	00
	97/1	0	18	00
	97/2	0	11	90
	98/3/P	0	20	60
	Cart track (Btn. 98/3/P & 140/4)	0	02	30
	140/4	0	26	60
	140/3	0	22	00

1	2	3	4	5
Pratapgad (Cont'd)	141/1	0	22	60
	140/2	0	05	30
	144	0	31	40
	145	0	00	60
	143/1/P	0	24	80
	143/2/P	0	22	30
	160/1	0	20	70
	159/1/P	0	20	20
	159/2	0	18	10
	158/1	0	00	10
	158/2	0	01	20
	158/3	0	04	00
	163	0	18	00
	158/4	0	12	80
	165/2/P	0	42	80
	68/P/A/1	0	32	50
	Road (Near S.No. 68/P/A/1)	0	08	70
4 : Panchdwarka	394/1P/1	02	10	00
	394/1P/2	02	00	00
	127P/P2	0	01	00
	93/1	0	45	60
	93/2	0	02	20
	94/1P/1	}	00	90
	94/1P/2			
	94/1P/3			
	Drain (Btm. S.No. 94/1P/3 & 124/1P/1)	0	04	60
	124/1P/1	0	16	20
	124/1P/2	0	13	40
	123/1P/1	0	51	90
	123/1/2	0	10	70
	122P/2	0	05	00
	121/P1	0	17	80
	121P/3	0	08	70
	121/P4	0	10	20
	121/P/5	0	33	90
	121P/6	0	07	00
	Cart track (Btm. S.No. 121/P/6 & 141 P/1)	0	04	40
	141P/1	0	20	60
	150P/1	0	26	10
	150P/2	0	34	90
	151/2P/1	0	00	50
	151/2P/2	0	24	70
	151/2P/3	0	15	80
	Drain (Btm. S.No. 151/2P/3 & 152/3)	0	10	80
	152/3	0	39	40
	152/2	0	09	90
	155/2	0	25	10
	Cart track (Btm. S.No. 155/2 & 154 P/1)	0	02	60
	154 P/1	0	18	30
	Cart track (Btm. S.No. 154 P/1 & 161/2)	0	02	20
	161/2	0	05	20
	161/1	0	56	60
	162P/1	0	07	10
	162P/2	0	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
Panchdwarka (Cont'd)	162P/3	0	16	50
	Drain (Btn S.No. 162 P/3 & 165/2/P1)	0	02	00
	165/2/P1	0	49	60
	165/2/P2	0	12	00
	165/1	0	15	60
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 165/1 & 188P/P1)	0	02	00
	188P/P1	0	13	80
	188P/P2	0	32	10
	188P/P3	0	19	80
	187	0	08	60
	Asoi River (Near S.No. 187)	0	25	60
	Cart track (Near S.No. 237/3)	0	06	60
	237/3	0	00	20
	237/1	0	50	30
	239P/P1	0	09	60
	239P/P2	0	10	40
	239P/P3	0	10	20
	240/2	0	04	70
	241	0	17	80
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 241 & 275/3)	0	02	90
	275/3	0	23	00
	290/1	0	01	50
	274/2P/P1	0	18	80
	274/2P/P2	0	19	40
	274/2P/P3	0	15	50
	274/1P/P2	0	03	60
	276P/P1	0	19	70
	276P/P2	0	44	10
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 276 P/P2 & 278/1)	0	01	30
	278/1	0	21	90
	278/2/1	0	00	50
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 278/2/1 & 314 P/1)	0	05	30
	314P/1	0	08	80
	314P/2	0	16	50
	314P/3	0	11	80
	319P/3	0	23	50
	319P/2	0	00	10
	318P/1	0	22	50
	318P/2	0	21	40
	318/3	0	07	80
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 318/3 & 331 P/1)	0	02	40
	331P/1	0	16	70
	331P/2	0	25	20
	332	0	23	20
	333/1	0	18	50
	333/2	0	17	20
	334/1	0	05	10
	Drain (Near S.No. 334/1)	0	04	40
	Cart track (Near S.No. 338 P/1)	0	02	20
	338P/1	0	11	70
	338P/2	0	01	70
	Drain (Btn. S.No. 338 P/2 & 336)	0	04	20
	336	0	07	90
	Drain (Btn. S.No. 336 & 337/2)	0	14	40

1	2	3	4	5
Panchdwarka (Cont'd)	337/2	0	07	30
5 : Amarsar	24/3	0	21	00
	26P/P-1	0	02	10
	26P/P-2	0	04	30
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 26P/ P-2 & 29/4)	0	23	70
	29/4	0	03	30
	28	0	15	10
	21/1P/P-1	0	04	90
	21/5	0	10	40
	21/4	0	09	90
	21/3	0	08	60
	20/3P-2	0	14	40
	17P/P-3	0	17	40
	17P/P-4	0	07	80
	Rly. (Btn. S.No. 17P/P -4 & 50/1P/P -2)	0	13	00
	50/1P/P-2	0	12	10
	50/2/P-2	0	16	50
	50/4/P-2	0	23	30
	50/4P/P-1	0	03	40
	49/2	0	09	40
	51P/P-1	0	40	30
	51P/P-2	0	25	00
	Nala (Btn. S.No. 51P/P-2 & 68/1P/P-1)	0	06	20
	68/1P/P-1	0	25	10
	68/1P/P-2	0	13	20
	68/2P/P-2	0	27	20
	Cart track (Near S.No. 68/2P/P-2)	0	01	60
	Road (Near S.No. 114)	0	12	60
	114	0	44	60
	115/1 + 115/1P/P-2	0	50	30
	125/1	0	25	40
	125/2P/P-1	0	13	10
	125/2P/P-2	0	08	40
	116P/P-1	0	03	80
	116P/P-2	0	16	50
	124/1	0	16	60
	124/2	0	01	60
	123P/P-1	0	27	30
	123P/P-2	0	28	20
	122P/P-2 + 122P/P-4	0	01	30
	122P/P-3	0	07	10
	137/P/P-1	}	40	00
	137P/P-2			
	137P/P-3			
	Canal (Btn. S.No. 137P/P-3 & 138)	0	18	20
	138	0	60	40
	144/1	0	12	70
	144/3P/P-1	0	33	20
	144/3P/P-2	0	05	50
	154/3P/P-2	0	42	50
	154/4	0	02	40
6 : Chandrapur	Nala (Near S.No. 270/1)	0	08	20
	270/1	0	09	60
	270/2	0	30	20

1	2	3	4	5
Chandrapur (Cont'd)	264/1 P	1	59	00
	273/2 P	0	25	20
	273/1 P	0	02	70
	273/3 P	0	12	50
	273/4 P	0	05	40
	274/1 P	0	19	80
	274/2 P	0	00	10
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 274/2 P & 263/1 P)	0	14	90
	263/1 P	0	30	60
	263/3 P	0	22	40
	204/1P/P1	0	17	70
	204/1P/P2	0	42	60
	205/P/P1	0	02	50
	Drain (Btn. S.No. 205/P/P1 & 202/2P/P2)	0	13	00
	202/2P/P2	0	27	80
	202/3 +4P	0	13	60
	201/2	0	38	50
	200P/P3	0	37	80
7 : Rajavadla	203/1	0	08	00
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 203/1 & 203/2)	0	03	50
	203/2	0	03	00
	202P/1	0	26	70
	204	0	38	70
	205/1P	0	16	00
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 205/1P & 206/2)	0	05	30
	206/2	0	53	70
	349/1P	0	68	50
	199P/1	0	61	60
	199P/2	0	18	60
	197P/1	0	29	50
	197P/2	0	00	40
	197P/3	0	22	70
	Road (Btn. S.No. 197 P/3 & 194 P/4)	0	04	20
	194P/4	0	05	70
	193/1	0	04	20
	193/2	0	09	80
	193/3	0	18	00
	Nala (Btn. S.No. 193/3 & 159/1)	0	11	80
	159/1	0	31	70
	159/2	0	45	00
	153/1P/1	0	03	40
	153/2	0	65	80
	153/3	0	00	70
	132P/1	0	01	60
	132P/2	0	14	40
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 132P/2 & 125 P/2)	0	14	30
	125P/2	0	55	00
	116	0	11	20
	Rajavadla WBM Road (Btn. S.No. 116 & 115)	0	39	80
	115	0	00	20
	114	0	11	00
	113	0	21	90
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 113 & 112)	0	06	90
	112	0	02	50

1	2	3	4	5
8 : Kerala	37/4	0	15	00
	37/2	0	31	40
	37/1	0	30	00
	38/1P/1	0	08	70
	68/1	0	02	50
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 68/1 & 69/1P)	0	01	30
	69/1P	0	01	80
	69/3P	0	47	00
	70	0	12	00
	86/1	0	37	50
	86/2P/1	0	05	80
	85/P/1	0	03	70
	85/P/2	0	27	90
	100/3/P/2	0	14	20
	100/2/P/2	0	17	00
	101	0	19	70
	102	0	27	40
	83P/1	0	42	80
	83P/3	0	12	20
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 83P/3 & 153/2)	0	22	10
	153/2	0	32	90
	151/1	0	00	60
	151/2	0	13	50
	152/1P/1	0	05	80
	152/1P/2	0	14	20
	180P/2	0	15	30
	180P/3	0	13	90
	180P/6	0	27	40
	180P/7	0	01	40
	180P/8	0	37	90
	177/2 + 4/1	0	02	80
	177/2 + 4/2	0	01	80
	177/1	0	02	40
	144/P/P1	0	08	30
	181P/1	0	33	40
	181P/2	0	33	20
	Nala (Btn. S.No. 181P/2 & 183P/1)	0	42	80
	183P/1	0	22	70
	184/P/2	0	26	70
	196/2	0	02	40
	196/1	0	37	50
	195/1 + 2P/1	0	32	60
	195/1 + 2P/2	0	00	80
	187/4	0	06	10
	193/P2	0	39	70
	193/P3	0	17	50
	193/P1	0	40	80
	209	0	14	60
9 : Daldi	283/P1	7	83	30
	183/1	0	10	10
	286	0	07	30
	Nala (Btn. S.No. 286 & 186/1)	0	04	30
	186/1	0	13	90
	282/16	0	17	60

1	2	3	4	5
Daldi (Cont'd)	265/3/P1	0	02	80
	268/3/P1	0	06	60
	275/1P/1	0	10	00
	294	0	43	00
10 : Dighaliya	163/P/1	0	09	30
	163/P/2	0	34	30
	162/1/P/2	0	51	70
	162/2	0	16	10
	Drain (Btn. S.No. 162/2 & 168)	0	14	80
	168	2	62	70
	151/3	0	09	60
	151/4	0	12	30
	152	0	00	90
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 152 & 157/2)	0	06	20
	157/2	0	12	50
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 157/2 & 158)	0	02	70
	158	0	13	90
	Nala (Near S.No. 158)	0	05	60
	Road (Near S.No. 203/1)	0	07	50
	203/1	0	20	60
	203/2/P-2	0	51	10
11 : Kachhiya Gala	70/2P	0	47	80
	69/1P	0	38	10
	69/2	0	27	00
	67	0	19	60
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 67 & 102/2)	0	11	80
	102/2	0	00	10
	102/1	0	13	80
	102/3	0	38	60
	101/1	0	24	30
	103/3	0	26	10
	103/2/1	0	02	30
	100/1	0	12	10
12 : Lalpar	44	0	12	90
	42	0	16	00
	45	0	45	30
	40/1	0	41	30
	Nala (Btn. S.No. 40/1 & 27 P/1)	0	31	40
	27P/1	0	59	80
	27/2/P	}	16	20
	27/1/P2			
	27/2/P			
	25/2	0	27	30
	Road (Btn. S.No. 25/2 & 17/1)	0	09	10
	17/1	0	19	40
	14/1P	0	16	60
	14/2P	0	12	00
	14/3P	0	11	80
	15/1	0	14	20
	15/2	0	31	40
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 15/2 & 6/1/P)	0	06	10
	6/1/P	0	23	70
	Irrigation Canal (Near S.No. 6/1/P)	0	00	60
13 : Bokadthambha	Machchhu River (Near S.No. 92 P/P/1)	0	78	30
	92P/P/1	2	03	60
	92P	0	16	70
	74/2	0	01	70
	80/5	0	10	10
	80/3	0	08	50
	80/2	0	10	40

1	2	3	4	5
Boadthambha (Cont'd)	80/1	0	27	10
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 80/1 & 81)	0	01	50
	81	0	07	00
	Railway Line (Btn. S.No. 81 & 85)	0	10	60
	85	0	27	50
	84	0	15	40
	82	0	18	50
	Nala (Btn. S.No. 82 & 29)	0	34	80
	29	0	47	40
	28	0	04	30
	32	0	23	40
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 32 & 24/1P)	0	02	20
	24/1P	0	41	70
	24/2P	0	38	00
	23	0	52	00
	21	0	18	10
	20	0	58	30
	19/1	0	18	60
	19/2	0	16	70
	19/3	0	14	50
	19/4	0	20	10
	19/5	0	16	00
	19/6	0	00	20
	18/1	0	41	90
	Cart track (Near S.No. 18/1)	0	01	80

[No. L-14014/8/02—GP]

SWAMI SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 31 जनवरी, 2002

का. आ. 299.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में जामनगर से मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में भोपाल तक पुनः गैसीकृत तरल प्राकृतिक गैस (एल.एन.जी.) के परिवहन के लिए मेसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसके भीतर उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में श्री के. बी. पाठक,, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, जी. टी. आई. सी. एल. पाइपलाइन परियोजना, 102-103, शिवम, 9, पटेल कालोनी, पंडित नेहरू मार्ग, जागनगर-361008, गुजरात को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूचि

तालुका:- मुली

जीला:- सुरेन्द्रनगर

राज्य:- गुजरात

गांव का नाम

सर्वेक्षण संख्या / खंड संख्या

क्षेत्रफल

हेक्टर

एअर

सेन्टीएअर

1	2	3	4	5
1 : खडा	77	0	58	20
	78/1	}	0	00
	78/2		21	00
	79		28	40
	87/1		24	40
	87/10		60	60
2 : देवपरा (मुली)	46		04	70
	नाला / नाली (स.नं. 46 ओर 50 के बीच में)		14	60
	50		25	80
	82/ये		40	90
	52	}	0	64
	53 ये1		24	80
	53 ये2		00	30
	54		24	70
	55		30	80
3 : बगडीया	105		36	40
4 : उमरडा	661		42	20
	533		32	70
	530		16	00
	529	}	38	40
	469/1 ये		29	50
	469/1 ये	}	40	50
	471/1		26	00
	471/2	}	61	10
	472		28	80
	474/ये	}	31	50
	474/ये		15	00
	475/ये	}	61	00
	475/ये		27	40
	476/ये	}	06	50
	476/ये		01	80
	477/ये	}	14	00
	477/ये		02	30
	478	}	12	40
	479		96	30
	480/ये			
	481			
	482			
	483			
	कर्ट ट्रेक (स. नं. 483 ओर 444/1 के बीच में)			
	444/1			
	444/2			
	443/ये			
	443/ये			

1	2	3	4	5
उमरडा (निरंतर)	439	0	44	10
	नाला (स.नं. 439 अंश 315/1 के बीच में)	0	14	00
	315/1	0	21	50
	315/2	0	18	40
	314	0	29	20
	313/2	0	26	70
	नाला	0	13	00
	310	0	47	60
	309	0	23	70
	307/1	0	06	70
	307/2	0	24	80
	307/1	0	20	00
	उमरडा धर्मेन्द्रगढ़ रोड (स.नं. 307/1 अंश 661 के बीच में)	0	10	50
	661	0	49	80
	282	0	61	20
	661	0	39	50
	281	0	11	40
	661	0	49	10
	280	0	00	50
	279	0	00	90
	276/ऐ	}	0	30
	276/ऐ			
	भोगावा नदी (स.नं. 276/ऐ के पास)	0	38	70
5 : धर्मेन्द्रगढ़	भोगावार नदी (स.नं. 40/2/ऐ के पास)	0	42	50
	40/2/ऐ	}	0	44
	40/2/ऐ			
	40/1/ऐ	}	0	18
	40/1/ऐ			
	40/1/ऐ			
	40/1/ऐ			
	40/1/ऐ	}	0	29
	43/ऐ			
	43/2	}	0	54
	45			
	47/ऐ	}	0	97
	47/ऐ			
	47/ऐ			
6 : टीडाणा	56	0	71	00
	50	0	01	20
	51	0	03	80
	52	0	06	40
	55	0	35	70
	54	0	31	90
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 54 अंश 127 के बीच में)	0	07	60
	127	0	08	90
	128/ऐ	}	0	44
	128/ऐ			
	126	0	20	10
	129	0	10	50
	131	0	18	30
	130	0	00	60

1	2	3	4	5	
टीडाणा (निरंतर)	132		0	04	70
	144/ये	}	0	11	10
	144/ये				
	145		0	15	30
	146		0	30	40
	148/ये	}	0	11	90
	148/ये				
	149		0	41	30
	150/ये	}	0	44	40
	150/ये				
	कार्ट ट्रेक (स.नं. 150/ये और 185 के बीच में)		0	03	90
	185		0	00	30
	186		0	48	60
	188		0	39	60
	189		0	47	30
	196		0	22	90
	195		0	30	60
	194		0	31	10
	210		0	22	50
	कार्ट ट्रेक (स.नं. 210 और 219/ये के बीच में)		0	07	20
	219/ये	}			
	219/ये		0	30	80
	219/ये				
	219/ये				
	212		0	16	30
	213		0	22	40
	214/ये	}	0	48	70
	214/ये				
	215/ये	}	0	27	20
	215/ये				
	197/ये	}	0	76	70
	197/ये				
	196		0	14	20
	386		0	09	70
	193		0	11	70
	194/ये	}	0	17	20
	194/ये				
	386		1	19	00
	184/ये	}			
	184/ये				
	184/ये		0	55	30
	184/ये				
	184/ये				
386		0	06	80	
160/ये	}	0	52	00	
160/ये					
161/1		0	45	90	
162		0	01	50	
156		0	45	80	
152		0	20	70	
153		0	16	80	

7 : सोमासर

7 : सोमासर

1	2	3	4	5
सोमासर (निरंतर)	सुरेन्द्रनगर - राजकोट स्टेट हाईवे 17 (स.नं. 153 ओर 98 के बीच में)	0	08	90
	98	0	40	10
	99/ये	}	0	55
	99/ये			
	99/ये			
	99/ये			
	99/ये			
	100	0	16	60
	101	0	48	20
	83/ये	}	0	28
	83/ये			
	83/ये			
	83/ये			
	नाला (स.नं. 83/ये ओर 83 के बीच में)	0	13	90
	83	0	24	20
	79/2	0	61	70
	77	0	82	10
	75	0	00	50
	76	0	31	60
	75	0	31	10
	108/ये	}	0	02
	108/ये			
	74/ये	}	0	36
	74/ये			
	73	0	17	00
8 : मुली	कर्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 1580/ये के पास)	0	07	80
	1580/ये	}	0	70
	1580/ये			
	1593	1	18	50
	1703	0	03	80
	1704/ये	}	1	55
	1704/ये			
	1704/ये			
	1704/ये			
	1705	0	57	70
	1707/1	}	0	30
	1707/2			
	1707/3	}	0	38
	1708/1			
	1708/2	}	0	29
	1721			
	1734/1	}	1	23
	1734/2			
	1734/3 ये			
	1734/3 ये			
	1735	0	25	80
	1736	0	36	20

1	2	3	4	5
मुली (निरंतर)	1742/ये			
	1742/ये			
	1742/ये			
	1742/ये			
	1740	0	85	20
	1741	0	60	60
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 1741 ओर 1911/ये के बीच में)	0	33	50
	1911/ये	0	08	00
	1911/ये	0	88	40
	1911/ये			
	1917/ये			
	1917/ये			
	1917/ये	0	72	90
	1917/ये			
	1917/ये			
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 1917/ये के पास)	0	04	70
9 : सीधसर	63/ये	0	88	90
	63/ये	0	88	90
	63/ये			
	66/ये	0	00	60
	66/ये			
	65/ये	0	01	10
	65/ये			
	57/ये	0	00	30
	57/ये			
	64/ये	0	79	50
	64/ये			
	55	0	00	30
	51	0	65	70
	मुली - सायला रोड (SH) (स.नं. 51 ओर 27 के बीच में)	0	07	20
	27	0	43	10
	25, 26	0	25	50
	24/1			
	24/2 ये	0	49	40
	24/2 ये			
	23	0	27	10
10 : नलीया	249/ये	0	14	30
	249/ये			
	248	0	23	80
	247/ये	0	00	30
	247/ये			
	245	0	46	40
	242	0	39	20
	238	0	34	10
	231	0	16	90
	239	0	16	50
	230/ये	0	43	10
	230/ये			
	229	0	51	40
	194	0	08	50

1	2	3	4	5	
नलीया (निरंतर)	194/ये	}	0	44	00
	194/ये				
	195		0	20	80
	196/1		0	23	30
	196/2		0	06	60
	197		0	17	90
	198		0	18	50
	200		0	34	00
	201/ये		0	20	70
	202/ये		0	24	40
	नलीया - मुली डबल्यु बी एम रोड (स.नां. 202/ये ओर 146/ये के बीच में)		0	05	60
	146/ये		0	64	10
	148		0	00	10
	147/ये	}	0	32	40
	147/ये				
	135/2		0	00	80
	135/1		0	67	40
	136/1 ये	}	0	00	20
	136/1 ये				
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नां. 136/ये ओर 84 के बीच में)		0	05	30
	84		0	25	50
	78/ये	}	0	18	00
	78/ये				
	79		0	16	90
	81/ये		0	31	10
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नां. 81/ये ओर 36/ये के बीच में)		0	07	50
	36/ये	}	0	31	20
	36/ये				
	36/ये				
	37/ये	}	0	40	70
	37/ये				
	38/ये	}	0	15	80
	38/ये				
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नां. 38/ये ओर 32 के बीच में)		0	10	60
	32		0	07	80
	31		0	31	40
	30/ये	}	0	28	20
	30/ये				
	29		0	13	00
	28		0	15	70
	26/ये	}	0	07	10
	26/ये				
	27		0	21	00
	22		0	16	70
	21		0	37	10

तालुका:- सायला

जीला:- सुरेन्द्रनगर

राज्य:- गुजरात

गांव का नाम

सर्वेक्षण संख्या/ खंड संख्या

क्षेत्रफल

हेक्टर

एअर

सेन्टीएअर

1	2	3	4	5
1 : चित्रालक	10	0	25	40

1	2	3	4	5
चीत्रासक (निरंतर)	9	0	17	20
	12/ये	0	59	60
	रेल्वे (स.नां. 12/ये अंर 20/ये के बीच में)	0	13	50
	20/ये	0	02	70
	20/ये	0	01	90
	रोड (स.नां. 20/ये अंर 18/ये के बीच में)	0	09	40
	18/ये	0	01	80
	18/ये	0	39	90
	17/ये	0	25	40
	59	0	50	40
	58	0	02	50
	60	0	36	50
	93/1 ये	3	53	10
	62	0	19	70
	3/1 ये	0	73	50
	रोड (स.नां. 3/1 ये के पास)	0	04	50
	नाला (स.नां. 90/ये के पास)	0	25	80
	90/ये	0	23	30
	90/ये	0	18	00
2 : चोरवीरा	208	0	44	00
	207/ये	0	11	90
	207/ये	0	27	90
	206	0	47	30
	515/ये	1	31	70
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नां. 515/ये के पास)	0	04	00
	515/ये	1	07	60
	202	0	66	70
	199	0	23	40
	197	0	15	80
	198	0	49	40
	515/ये	0	69	70
	238	0	19	90
	237/ये	0	15	80
	237/ये	0	38	10
	236	0	17	60
	235	0	06	40
	वगडीया—चोरवीरा रोड (स.नां. 235 अंर 245/ये के बीच में)			
	245/ये			
	245/ये			
	245/ये			
	245/ये	1	17	30
	245/ये			
	245/ये			
	245/ये			
	245/ये			
	246	0	59	30
	515/ये	0	50	90

1	2	3	4	5
चोरवीरा (निरंतर)	249/वे			
	249/वे			
	249/वे	0	20	00
	515/वे	1	08	70
	307/1	0	06	90
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 307/1 और 304/2 के बीच में)	0	05	30
	304/2	0	07	80
	304/1 वे			
	304/1 वे	0	45	40
	303	0	39	30
	316	0	00	20
	316	0	22	00
	515/वे	0	04	40
	127/1 वे	0	34	50
	126	0	40	50
	122	0	40	30
	515/वे	0	69	10
	89	0	17	10
	90/वे			
	90/वे	0	51	60
	90/वे			
	93/वे	0	67	90
	93/वे			
	102/वे			
	102/वे	1	34	50
	102/वे			
	102/वे			

तालुका:- लींबडी

जीला :- सुरेन्द्रनगर

राज्य :- गुजरात

गांव का नाम

सर्वेक्षण संख्या / खंड संख्या

क्षेत्रफल

हेक्टर

एअर

सेन्टीएअर

1	2	3	4	5
1: रासका	421/1	0	17	30
	73	0	80	40
	75	0	46	50
	421/1	0	07	10
	84/वे			
	84/वे	0	66	60
	84/वे			
	421/1	0	18	50
	83	0	39	40
	421/1	0	57	80
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 421/1 के पास)	0	02	40
	421/1	0	62	40
	87	0	47	20
	86	0	02	50
	88	0	15	20
	89/वे	0	93	00
	89/वे	0	20	40

1	2	3	4	5
2 : सामला	457	0	10	00
	456	0	50	40
	472	0	15	90
	471	0	10	00
	470	0	09	20
	469	0	16	50
	468	0	12	40
	467	0	11	10
	466	0	22	20
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 466 ओर 501 के बीच में)	0	05	10
	501	0	18	70
	500	0	14	90
	499	0	38	10
	495/ये	}	01	10
	495/ये			
	494/ये	}	90	80
	494/ये			
	493	0	09	50
	नाला (स.नं. 493 ओर 583 के बीच में)	0	05	70
	583	0	00	80
	584	0	49	90
	583	0	09	20
	नाला (स.नं. 583 ओर 615/ये के बीच में)	0	05	10
	615/ये	}	58	40
	615/ये			
	614	0	42	10
	सरकारी जमीन (स.नं. 614 ओर 612 के बीच में)	0	05	00
	612	0	52	50
	610/ये	}	52	20
	610/ये			
3 : अकंवालीया	108	0	29	50
	107	0	36	10
	118	0	65	90
	120	0	80	90
	121 / ये	}	75	50
	121 / ये			
	121 / ये			
	नाला (स.नं. 121/ये ओर 93/ये के बीच में)	0	24	70
	93/ये	}	12	80
	93/ये			
	93/ये			
	92	0	41	80
	सुरेन्द्रनगर - लीबडी स्टेट हाईवे 20 (स.नं. 92 ओर 90 के बीच में)	0	12	50
	90	0	33	40
	91/ये	}	37	50
	91/ये			
	73	0	25	80
	अकंवालीया - उमदेपुर रोड (स.नं. 73 ओर 61 के बीच में)	0	11	90
	61	0	26	10
	60/ये	}	27	30
	60/ये			

1	2	3	4	5				
अंकेवालीया (निरंतर)	59	0	28	60				
	नाला (स.नां. 59 ओर 1 के बीच में)	0	09	00				
	1	0	37	70				
	8	0	74	80				
	10	0	03	40				
	7	0	27	00				
	14/ऐ	}	0	36	60			
	14/ऐ							
	15					0	49	90
	17	0	01	70				
	16/ऐ	}	0	80	60			
	16/ऐ							
	16/ऐ							
	21	0	55	40				
	22	0	53	00				
	23/ऐ	}	0	11	70			
	23/ऐ							
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नां. 23/ऐ ओर 474/ऐ के बीच में)					0	08	10
	474/ऐ	}	0	65	10			
	474/ऐ							
	473					0	57	80
	470	0	01	90				
	471/ऐ	}	0	54	90			
	471/ऐ							
	469/ऐ							
	469/ऐ	}	0	30	20			
	469/ऐ							
	468/ऐ							
	468/ऐ	}	0	32	20			
	465					1	14	80
	461					0	75	30
	456	0	54	80				
	4 : घाघरेटीगा	1	0	00	20			
		कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नां. 1 ओर 2/ऐ के बीच में)	0	00	20			
		2/ऐ	0	43	20			
		2/ऐ	0	07	70			
		कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नां. 2/ऐ ओर 107 के बीच में)	0	36	40			
		107	0	60	50			
		110	0	16	00			
		सखतर - लीबडी रोड (स.नां. 110 ओर 111/ऐ के बीच में)	0	29	00			
111/ऐ		0	23	90				
143/ऐ		0	20	30				
144/ऐ		0	22	40				
145		0	10	40				
डबल्यु बी एम रोड (स.नां. 145 ओर 147/ऐ के बीच में)		0	55	80				
147/ऐ		}	0	62	20			
147/ऐ								
148/1								
148/2		}	0	04	00			
349/1								
349/2								
5 : नटवरगढ								

1	2	3	4	5	
नटवरगढ (निरंतर)	352/1	}	0	53	00
	352/2		0	12	00
	450/3		0	48	20
	356		0	08	10
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नां. 356 ओर 355 के बीच में)		0	13	80
	355	0	03	70	
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नां. 355 के पास)	0	63	40	
	38	}	0	93	80
	37/ये				
	37/ये				
	37/ये				
	37/ये				
	36	0	82	70	
	36	0	03	50	
	27	0	88	40	
	26	0	75	20	
	25	0	03	70	
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नां. 25 ओर 509/ये के बीच में)	0	06	60	
	509/ये	}	1	56	10
	509/ये				
	509/ये				
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नां. 509/ये ओर 500/ये के बीच में)	0	05	50	
	500/ये	}	0	54	10
	500/ये				
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नां. 500/ये ओर 482 के बीच में)	0	04	10	
	482	0	26	00	
	480/ये	}	0	31	70
480/ये					
486	0	16	80		
487	0	16	30		
488	0	19	40		
489	0	04	30		
489	0	36	80		
490	0	08	50		
कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नां. 490 ओर 476/ये के बीच में)	0	04	90		
476/ये	}	0	69	90	
476/ये					
7 : नाना टीबला	290	0	31	00	
	288	0	28	20	
	289	0	37	60	
	नाला (स.नां. 289 ओर 320 के बीच में)	0	09	80	
	320	0	44	30	
	326	0	41	50	
	325	0	46	40	
	327/1/ये	}	0	07	30
	327/2/ये				
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नां. 327/2/ये ओर 13 के बीच में)	0	07	70	
	13	0	45	80	
	12	0	00	10	
	9/1/ये	}	0	37	70
	9/2/ये				

1	2	3	4	5
नाना टीबल (निरंतर)	15	0	00	80
	8	0	31	70
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 8 ओर 58/1 के बीच में)	0	05	90
	58/1	}	30	70
	58/2			
	64/1	0	11	40
	62	0	51	90
	61	0	00	10
	63	0	13	60
	52/घे	}	02	80
	52/घे			
	लीबडी -- जांबु रोड (स.नं. 52/घे ओर 74 के बीच में)	0	41	80
	74	0	01	00
	82	0	38	10
	80	0	35	30
	83	0	27	40
	84/घे	0	23	90
	87	0	53	70
8 : रामराजपुर	13/घे	}	43	80
	13/घे			
	14	0	20	90
	15	0	33	90
	16	0	29	20
	17	0	14	40
	18	0	13	10
	20	0	20	90
	37	0	17	80
	33	0	50	80
	36	0	04	90
	35	0	02	80
	32	0	41	90
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 32 ओर 90 के बीच में)	0	09	20
	90	0	36	20
	89	0	26	40
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 89 ओर 92 के बीच में)	0	10	50
	92	0	26	10
	93	0	02	90
	96	0	39	70
	95	0	50	00
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 95 ओर 146 के बीच में)	0	07	40
	146	0	22	50
	145	0	34	50
	144	0	47	70
	115/1	0	16	20
	141/घे	0	21	60
	141/घे	0	11	00
	118	0	01	50
	140/घे	0	30	60
	118	0	00	20
	139	0	18	60
	118	0	30	10

1	2	3	4	5
रामराजपुर (निरंतर)	138/ये			
	138/ये			
	138/ये			
	120/ये			
	120/ये			
	120/ये			
	120/ये			
	120/ये			
	कर्ट ट्रैक (स.नां. 120/ये ओर 258 के बीच में)			
	258			
	256/ये			
	कर्ट ट्रैक (स.नां. 256/ये ओर 247 के बीच में)			
	247			
	246			
	249			
	239/ये			
	239/ये			
	239/ये			
	240			
	241			
	237/ये			
	237/ये			
	237/ये			
	कर्ट ट्रैक (स.नां. 237/ये के पास)			
9 : जाम्बु	101			
	100			
	99/ये			
	99/ये			
	113/1			
	113/2			
	121/ये			
	121/ये			
	121/ये			
	121/ये			
	121/ये			
	121/ये			
	122			
	123			
	120/ये			
	120/ये			
	124/ये			
	124/ये			
	सरकारी जमीन (स.नां. 124/ये ओर 125/ये के बीच में)			
	125/ये			
	125/ये			
	126			
	127			
	128			
	130/ये			
	130/ये			

1	2	3	4	5
जम्बु (निरंतर)	सरकारी जमीन (स.नं. 130/ऐ के पास)	0	44	10
	खासी नदी (स.नं. 179/1/ऐ के पास)	0	04	50
	179 /1/ऐ	0	11	90
	178/1	0	05	90
	179 /2	0	18	20
	180	0	00	40
	216	0	28	60
	218/ऐ	}	31	30
	218/ऐ			
	219/1			
	219/2			
	225	0	40	20
	221	0	11	10
	224	0	35	10
	238/1	0	17	60
	238/2	0	16	10
	245	0	28	30
	244	0	02	40
	243/1	}	16	10
	243/2			
	241	0	27	60
	सरकारी जमीन (स.नं. 241 ओर 265 के बीच में)	0	06	10
	265	0	12	50
	264	0	00	10
	266/ऐ	}	41	60
	266/ऐ			
	267/ऐ			
	267/ऐ			
	268	0	20	50
	270/ऐ	}	33	20
	270/ऐ			
	275	0	13	60
	274/ऐ	0	27	40
	274/ऐ	0	27	40
	273/ऐ	}	04	40
	273/ऐ			
10 : परनाला	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 927 के पास)	0	07	50
	927	0	19	20
	928/ऐ	}	11	70
	928/ऐ			
	923	0	18	30
	921	0	16	40
	920	0	22	30
	919	0	23	20
	918	0	25	10
	916/ऐ	0	49	70
	916/ऐ	0	49	70
	916/ऐ	0	49	70
	946/ऐ	}	49	80
	946/ऐ			

1	2	3	4	5	
परनाला (निरंतर)	944/ये				
	944/ये	}	0	49	60
	943		0	43	20
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 943 ओर 7 के बीच में)		0	08	80
	7		0	14	20
	5		0	00	20
	6/ये	}	0	47	60
	6/ये	}			
	22/ये	}			
	22/ये	}	0	79	10
	22/ये	}			
	22/ये	}			
	23/ये	}	0	00	50
	23/ये	}			
	21/ये	}	0	86	80
	21/ये	}			
	21/ये	}			
	24/ये	}			
	24/ये	}	0	01	80
	24/ये	}			
	20		0	08	50
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 20 ओर 79 के बीच में)		0	05	70
	79		0	19	00
	21		0	38	20
	78		0	36	30
	65		0	01	30
	66/ये	}			
	66/ये	}	0	61	60
	66/ये	}			
	66/ये	}			
	69/ये	}			
	69/ये	}			
	69/ये	}	0	15	90
	69/ये	}			
	69/ये	}			
	69/ये	}			
	70/1/ये	}			
	70/1/ये	}			
	70/2/ये	}	0	44	20
	70/3/ये	}			
	70/3/ये	}			
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 70/3/ये ओर 241/ये के बीच में)		0	09	90
	241/ये	}	0	02	40
	241/ये	}			
	239/ये	}	0	04	00
	239/ये	}			
	240		0	57	90
	238		0	66	20
	230		0	16	30

1	2	3	4	5
परनाला (निरंतर)	233/ये			
	233/ये	0	63	70
	233/ये			
	216	0	63	90
	215/ये			
	215/ये	0	26	10
	215/ये			
	210/ये	0	75	10
	210/ये			
	209/ये	0	64	30
	209/ये			
	206/ये	0	91	00
	206/ये			
	कर्ट ट्रेक (स.नं. 206/ये और 166 के बीच में)	0	12	00
	166	0	43	40
	204/ये			
	204/ये	0	58	10
	204/ये			
	190	0	02	50
	203/ये	0	58	10
	203/ये			
	202/ये			
	202/ये	0	97	70
	202/ये			
	202/ये			
	201	0	36	40
	200/ये			
	200/ये	0	41	10
	200/ये			
	200/ये			
	198/ये			
	198/ये	0	12	70
	198/ये			
	198/ये			
	सरकारी जमीन (स.नं. 198/ये और 199 के बीच में)	0	33	60
	199	0	52	20
	सरकारी जमीन (स.नं. 199 के पास)	0	15	50
11 : रस्तोस	1657	0	07	10
	1658	0	51	50
	1656	0	00	60
	1660	0	64	10
	1662/ये			
	1662/ये	0	96	50
	1662/ये			
	1662/ये			
	1663/ये			
	1663/ये	1	04	90
	1663/ये			
	1663/ये			
	1669	0	02	50
	1598	1	07	40

1	2	3	4	5
रस्ते (निरंतर)	1670	0	10	80
	1598	1	84	00
	1623	0	01	80
	1598	0	57	70
	1613/दे	}	49	50
	1613/दे			
	1598	0	37	10
	1610	0	19	90
	1609	0	28	00
	1608	0	25	70
	1606	0	27	30
	1605/दे	}	33	80
	1605/दे			
	1605/दे			
	1605/दे			

[फा. सं. एल-14014/6/02—जीपी]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 31st January, 2002

S. O. 299.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of re-gasified liquified natural gas (LNG) from Jamnagar in the State of Gujarat to Bhopal in the State of Madhya Pradesh, a pipeline should be laid by M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri K. B. Pathak, Competent Authority GTICL Pipeline Project, 102-103, Shivam, 9 Patel Colony, Pandit Nehru Marg, Jamnagar – 361008, Gujarat.

SCHEDULE**Taluka :- Muli****District :- Surendranagar****State :- Gujarat****Name of Village****Survey No. / Block No.**

Area	
Hectare	Centare

1	2	3	4	5
1 : Khada	77	0	58	20
	78/1	}	0	00
	78/2		0	21
	79		0	28
	87/1		0	24
	87/10		0	60
2 : Devpara (Muli)	46	0	04	70
	Nala / Drain (Btn. S. No. 46 & 50)	0	14	60
	50	0	25	80
	82/P	2	40	90
	52	0	64	50
	53P/1	}	0	24
	53P/2		0	00
	54		0	30
	55	0	24	70
3 : Vagadiya	105	1	30	80
4 : Umarda	661	0	36	40
	533	0	42	20
	530	0	32	70
	529	0	16	00
	469/1P	}	0	38
	469/1P		0	29
	471/1	}	0	40
	471/2		0	50
	472	}	0	50
	474/P		0	26
	474/P	}	0	61
	475/P		0	10
	475/P	}	0	80
	476/P		0	31
	476/P	}	0	15
	477/P		0	00
	477/P	}	0	61
	478		0	27
	479	}	0	06
	480/P		0	01
	481	}	0	80
	482		0	14
	483	}	0	02
	Cart track (Btn. S. No. 483 & 444/1)		0	30
	444/1	}	0	40
	444/2		0	96
	443/P	}	0	44
	443/P		0	14
	439	}	0	21
	Nala (Btn. S. No. 439 & 315/1)		0	18
	315/1	}	0	40
	315/2		0	40

1	2	3	4	5
Umarda (Cont'd)	314	0	29	20
	313/2	0	26	70
	Nala	0	13	00
	310	0	47	60
	309	0	23	70
	307/1	0	06	70
	307/2	0	24	80
	307/1	0	20	00
	Umarda- Dharmendragadh Road (Btn. S.N o. 307/1 & 661)	0	10	50
	661	0	49	80
	282	0	61	20
	661	0	39	50
	281	0	11	40
	661	0	49	10
	280	0	00	50
	279	0	00	90
	276/P	}	0	30
	276/P			
	Bhogava River (Near S. No. 276/P)	0	38	70
5 : Dharmendragadh	Bhogawar Nadi (Near S.No. 40/2/P)	0	42	50
	40/2/P	}	0	44
	40/2/P			
	40/1/P	}	0	18
	40/1/P			
	40/1/P			
	40/1/P			
	43/P	}	0	29
	43/2			
	45	0	54	80
	47/P	}	0	97
	47/P			
	47/P			
6 : Tidana	56	0	71	00
	50	0	01	20
	51	0	03	80
	52	0	06	40
	55	0	35	70
	54	0	31	90
	Cart track (Btn. S No. 54 & 127)	0	07	60
	127	0	08	90
	128/P	}	0	44
	128/P			
	126	0	20	10
	129	0	10	50
	131	0	18	30
	130	0	00	60
	132	0	04	70
	144/P	}	0	11
	144/P			
	145	0	15	30
	146	0	30	40
	148/P	}	0	11
	148/P			

1	2	3	4	5		
7 : Somasar	Tidana (Cont'd)	149	0	41	30	
		150/P	}	0	44	40
		150/P		0	03	90
		Cart track (Btn. S.No. 150/P & 185)	0	00	30	
		185	0	48	60	
		186	0	39	60	
		188	0	47	30	
		189	0	22	90	
		196	0	30	60	
		195	0	31	10	
		194	0	22	50	
		210	0	07	20	
		Cart track (Btn. S.No. 210 & 219/P)	0			
		219/P	}	0	30	80
		219/P				
		219/P				
		219/P				
		212	0	16	30	
		213	0	22	40	
		214/P	}	0	48	70
		214/P				
		215/P	}	0	27	20
		215/P				
		197/P	}	0	76	70
		197/P				
		196	0	14	20	
		386	0	09	70	
		193	0	11	70	
		194/P	}	0	17	20
		194/P				
	386	1	19	00		
	184/P	}	0	55	30	
	184/P					
	184/P					
	184/P					
	184/P					
	386	0	06	80		
	160/P	}	0	52	00	
	160/P					
	161/1	0	45	90		
	162	0	01	50		
	156	0	45	80		
	152	0	20	70		
	153	0	16	80		
	Surendranagar-Rajkot SH-17 (Btn. S.No. 153 & 98)	0	08	90		
	98	0	40	10		
	99/P	}	0	55	40	
	99/P					
	99/P					
	99/P					
	99/P					
	100	0	16	60		
	101	0	48	20		

1	2	3	4	5
Somasar (Cont'd)	83/P			
	83/P	}	0	28
	83/P			
	83/P			
	83/P			
	Nala (Btn. S.No. 83/P & 83)		0	13
	83		0	24
	79/2		0	61
	77		0	82
	75		0	00
	76		0	31
	75		0	31
	108/P	}	0	02
	108/P			
	74/P	}	0	36
	74/P			
	73		0	17
	Cart track (Near S.No. 1580/P)		0	07
	1580/P	}	0	70
	1580/P			
	1593		1	18
	1703		0	03
	1704/P	}	1	55
	1704/P			
	1704/P			
	1704/P			
	1705		0	57
	1707/1	}	0	30
	1707/2			
	1707/3			
	1708/1	}	0	38
	1708/2			
	1721		0	29
	1734/1	}	1	23
	1734/2			
	1734/3P			
	1734/3P		0	25
	1735		0	36
	1736			
	1742/P	}	0	85
	1742/P			
	1742/P			
	1742/P			
	1740		0	60
	1741		0	33
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 1741 & 1911/P)		0	08
	1911/P	}	0	88
	1911/P			
	1911/P			
	1917/P	}	0	72
	1917/P			
	1917/P			
	1917/P			
	1917/P			

1	2	3	4	5
Muli (Cont'd)	Cart track (Near S.No. 1917/P)	0	04	70
9 : Sidhsar	63/P			
	63/P }	0	88	90
	63/P }			
	66/P }	0	00	60
	66/P }			
	65/P }	0	01	10
	65/P }			
	57/P }	0	00	30
	57/P }			
	64/P }	0	79	50
	64/P }			
	55	0	00	30
	51	0	65	70
	Muli-Sayla Road (SH) (Btn. S.No. 51 & 27)	0	07	20
	27	0	43	10
	25, 26	0	25	50
	24/1			
	24/2P }	0	49	40
	24/2P }			
	23	0	27	10
10 : Naliya	249/P }	0	14	30
	249/P }			
	248	0	23	80
	247/P }	0	00	30
	247/P }			
	245	0	46	40
	242	0	39	20
	238	0	34	10
	231	0	16	90
	239	0	16	50
	230/P }	0	43	10
	230/P }			
	229	0	51	40
	194	0	08	50
	194/P }	0	44	00
	194/P }			
	195	0	20	80
	196/1	0	23	30
	196/2	0	06	60
	197	0	17	90
	198	0	18	50
	200	0	34	00
	201/P	0	20	70
	202/P	0	24	40
	Naliya-Muli WBM Road (Btn. S.No. 202/P & 146/P)	0	05	60
	146/P	0	64	10
	148	0	00	10
	147/P }	0	32	40
	147/P }			
	135/2	0	00	80
	135/1	0	67	40
	136/1P }	0	00	20
	136/1P }			

1	2	3	4	5
Naliya (Cont'd)	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 136/P & 84)	0	05	30
	84	0	25	50
	78/P	}	18	00
	78/P			
	79	0	16	90
	81/P	0	31	10
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 81/P & 36/P)	0	07	50
	36/P	}	31	20
	36/P			
	36/P			
	37/P	}	40	70
	37/P			
	38/P	}	15	80
	38/P			
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 38/P & 32)	0	10	60
	32	0	07	80
	31	0	31	40
	30/P	}	28	20
	30/P			
	29	0	13	00
	28	0	15	70
	26/P	}	07	10
	26/P			
	27	0	21	00
	22	0	16	70
	21	0	37	10

Taluka :- Sayala

District :- Surendranagar

State :- Gujarat

Name of Village

Survey No. / Block No.

Hectare Area
Are Centare

1	2	3	4	5
1 : Chitralank	10	0	25	40
	9	0	17	20
	12/P	0	59	60
	Railway (Btn. S.No. 12/P & 20/P)	0	13	50
	20/P	0	02	70
	20/P	0	01	90
	Road (Btn. S.No. 20/P & 18/P)	0	09	40
	18/P	0	01	80
	18/P	0	39	90
	17/P	0	25	40
	59	0	50	40
	58	0	02	50
	60	0	36	50
	93/1P	3	53	10
	62	0	19	70
	3/1P	0	73	50
	Road (Near S.No. 3/1P)	0	04	50
	Nala (Near S.No. 90/P)	0	25	80
	90/P	0	23	30
	90/P	0	18	00
2 : Chorvira	208	0	44	00
	207/P	0	11	90

1	2	3	4	5
Chorvira (Cont'd)	207/P	0	27	90
	206	0	47	30
	515/P	1	31	70
	Cart track (Near S.No. 515/P)	0	04	00
	515/P	1	07	60
	202	0	66	70
	199	0	23	40
	197	0	15	80
	198	0	49	40
	515/P	0	69	70
	238	0	19	90
	237/P	}	15	80
	237/P			
	236	0	38	10
	235	0	17	60
	Vagadiya Chorvira road (Btn. S.No. 235 & 245/P)	0	06	40
	245/P	}	17	30
	245/P			
	245/P			
	245/P			
	245/P			
	245/P			
	245/P			
	245/P			
	246	0	59	30
	515/P	0	50	90
	249/P	}	20	00
	249/P			
	249/P	0	20	00
	515/P	1	08	70
	307/1	0	06	90
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 307/1 & 304/2)	0	05	30
	304/2	0	07	80
	304/1P	}	45	40
	304/1P			
	303	0	39	30
	316	0	00	20
	316	0	22	00
	515/P	0	04	40
	127/1P	0	34	50
	126	0	40	50
	122	0	40	30
	515/P	0	69	10
	89	0	17	10
	90/P	}	51	60
	90/P			
	90/P			
	93/P	}	67	90
	93/P			
	102/P	}	34	50
	102/P			
	102/P			
	102/P			

Taluka :- Limbdi

District :- Surendranagar

State :- Gujarat

Name of Village

Survey No. / Block No.

Area
Hectare Are Centare

1	2	3	4	5
1 : Raska	421/1	0	17	30
	73	0	80	40
	75	0	46	50
	421/1	0	07	10
	84/P	}	66	60
	84/P			
	84/P			
	421/1	0	18	50
	83	0	39	40
	421/1	0	57	80
	Cart track (Near S.No. 421/1)	0	02	40
	421/1	0	62	40
	87	0	47	20
	86	0	02	50
	88	0	15	20
	89/P	0	93	00
	89/P	0	20	40
2 : Samla	457	0	10	00
	456	0	50	40
	472	0	15	90
	471	0	10	00
	470	0	09	20
	469	0	16	50
	468	0	12	40
	467	0	11	10
	466	0	22	20
	Cart-track (Btn. S.No. 466 & 501)	0	05	10
	501	0	18	70
	500	0	14	90
	499	0	38	10
	495/P	}	01	10
	495/P			
	494/P	}	90	80
	494/P			
	493	0	09	50
	Nala (Btn. S.No. 493 & 583)	0	05	70
	583	0	00	80
	584	0	49	90
	583	0	09	20
	Nala (Btn. S.No. 583 & 615/P)	0	05	10
	615/P	}	58	40
	615/P			
	614	0	42	10
	Govt Land (Btn. S.No. 614 & 612)	0	05	00
	612	0	52	50
	610/P	}	52	20
	610/P			
3 : Ankewalia	108	0	29	50
	107	0	36	10

1	2	3	4	5
Ankewalia (Cont'd)	118	0	65	90
	120	0	80	90
	121 /P	}	75	50
	121 /P			
	121 /P			
	Nala (Btn. S.No. 121/P & 93/P)	0	24	70
	93/P	}	12	80
	93/P			
	93/P			
	92	0	41	80
	Surendranagar - Limbdi SH 20 (Btn. S.No. 92 & 90)	0	12	50
	90	0	33	40
	91/P	}	37	50
	91/P			
	73	0	25	80
	Ankewalia - Umedpur Road (Btn. S.No. 73 & 61)	0	11	90
	61	0	26	10
	60/P	}	27	30
	60/P			
	59	0	28	60
	Nala (Btn. S.No. 59 & 1)	0	09	00
	1	0	37	70
	8	0	74	80
	10	0	03	40
	7	0	27	00
	14/P	}	36	60
	14/P			
	15	0	49	90
	17	0	01	70
	16/P	}	80	60
	16/P			
	16/P			
	21	0	55	40
	22	0	53	00
	23/P	}	11	70
	23/P			
	Cart-track (Btn. S.No. 23/P & 474/P)	0	08	10
	474/P	}	65	10
	474/P			
	473	0	57	80
	470	0	01	90
	471/P	}	54	90
	471/P			
	469/P	}	30	20
	469/P			
	469/P			
	468/P	}	32	20
	468/P			
	465	1	14	80
	461	0	75	30
	456	0	54	80
4 : Ghaghretia	1	0	00	20
	Cart-track (Btn. S.No. 1 & 2/P)	0	00	20

1	2	3	4	5		
Ghaghretia (Cont'd)	2/P	}	0	43	20	
	2/P		0	07	70	
	Cart-track (Btn. S.No. 2/P & 107)		0	36	40	
	107		0	60	50	
	110		0	16	00	
	Lakthar - Limdi Road (Btn. S.No. 110 & 111/P)		0	29	00	
	111/P		0	23	90	
	143/P		0	20	30	
	144/P		0	22	40	
	145		0	10	40	
	WBM Road (Btn. S.No. 145 & 147/P)		0	55	80	
	147/P	}	0	62	20	
	147/P		0	04	00	
	5 : Natwargadh	148/1	}	0	53	00
		148/2		0	12	00
349/1		}	0	48	20	
349/2			0	08	10	
352/1		}	0	13	80	
352/2			0	03	70	
450/3			0	63	40	
356			0	82	70	
Cart track (Btn. S.No. 356 & 355)			0	03	50	
355			0	88	40	
6 : Motatimbla	Cart track (Near S.No. 355)		0	75	20	
	38		0	03	70	
	37/P	}	0	06	60	
	37/P		1	56	10	
	37/P		0	05	50	
	37/P		0	54	10	
	36		0	04	10	
	36		0	26	00	
	27		0	31	70	
	26		0	16	80	
	25		0	16	30	
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 25 & 509/P)		0	19	40	
	509/P	}	0	04	30	
	509/P		0	36	80	
	509/P		0	08	50	
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 509/P & 500/P)		0	04	90	
	500/P	}	0	04	90	
	500/P		0	69	90	
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 500/P & 482)		0			
	482		0			
	480/P	}	0			
	480/P		0			
	486		0			
	487		0			
	488		0			
	489		0			
	489		0			
	490		0			
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 490 & 476/P)		0			
476/P	}	0				
476/P		0				

1	2	3	4	5
7 : Nanatimbla	290	0	31	00
	288	0	28	20
	289	0	37	60
	Nala (Btn. S.No. 289 & 320)	0	09	80
	320	0	44	30
	326	0	41	50
	325	0	46	40
	327/1/P	}	07	30
	327/2/P			
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 327/2/P & 13)	0	07	70
	13	0	45	80
	12	0	00	10
	9/1/P	}	37	70
	9/2/P			
	15	0	00	80
	8	0	31	70
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 8 & 58/1)	0	05	90
	58/1	}	30	70
	58/2			
	64/1	0	11	40
	62	0	51	90
	61	0	00	10
	63	0	13	60
	52/P	}	02	80
	52/P			
	Limbdī - Jambu Road (Btn. S.No. 52/P & 74)	0	41	80
	74	0	01	00
	82	0	38	10
	80	0	35	30
	83	0	27	40
	84/P	0	23	90
	87	0	53	70
8 : Ramrajpur	13/P	}	43	80
	13/P			
	14	0	20	90
	15	0	33	90
	16	0	29	20
	17	0	14	40
	18	0	13	10
	20	0	20	90
	37	0	17	80
	33	0	50	80
	36	0	04	90
	35	0	02	80
	32	0	41	90
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 32 & 90)	0	09	20
	90	0	36	20
	89	0	26	40
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 89 & 92)	0	10	50
	92	0	26	10
	93	0	02	90
	96	0	39	70
	95	0	50	00
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 95 & 146)	0	07	40

1	2	3	4	5
Ramrajpur (Cont'd)	146	0	22	50
	145	0	34	50
	144	0	47	70
	115/1	0	16	20
	141/P	0	21	60
	141/P	0	11	00
	118	0	01	50
	140/P	0	30	60
	118	0	00	20
	139	0	18	60
	118	0	30	10
	138/P	}	13	00
	138/P			
	138/P			
	120/P	}	80	70
	120/P			
	120/P			
	120/P			
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 120/P & 258)	0	05	60
	258	0	88	40
	256/P	0	45	40
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 256/P & 247)	0	16	80
	247	0	32	80
	246	0	22	50
	249	0	44	40
	239/P	}	51	10
	239/P			
	239/P			
	240	0	32	10
	241	0	00	30
	237/P	}	88	20
	237/P			
	237/P			
	Cart track (Near S.No. 237/P)	0	06	10
9 : Jambu	101	0	33	90
	100	0	23	70
	99/P	}	35	80
	99/P			
	113/1	0	42	70
	113/2	0	03	20
	121/P	}	48	60
	121/P			
	121/P			
	121/P			
	121/P			
	121/P			
	122	0	26	80
	123	0	26	30
	120/P	}	01	20
	120/P			
	124/P	}	28	50
	124/P			

1	2	3	4	5
Jambu (Cont'd)	Govt Land (Btn. S.No. 124/P & 125/P)	0	00	60
	125/P }	0	38	40
	125/P }			
	126	0	12	60
	127	0	15	50
	128	0	04	60
	130/P }	0	18	10
	130/P }			
	Govt Land (Near S.No. 130/P)	0	44	10
	Khari Nadi (Near S.No. 179/1/P)	0	04	50
	179 /1/P	0	11	90
	178/1	0	05	90
	179 /2	0	18	20
	180	0	00	40
	216	0	28	60
	218/P }	0	31	30
	218/P }			
	219/1	0	14	20
	219/2	0	10	60
	225	0	40	20
	221	0	11	10
	224	0	35	10
	238/1	0	17	60
	238/2	0	16	10
	245	0	28	30
	244	0	02	40
	243/1 }	0	16	10
	243/2 }			
	241	0	27	60
	Govt Land (Btn. S.No. 241 & 265)	0	66	10
	265	0	12	50
	264	0	00	10
	266/P }	0	41	60
	266/P }			
	267/P }	0	28	90
	267/P }			
	268	0	20	50
	270/P }	0	33	20
	270/P }			
	275	0	13	60
	274/P	0	27	40
	274/P			
	273/P }	0	04	40
	273/P }			
10 : Parnala	Cart-track (Near S.No. 927)	0	07	50
	927	0	19	20
	928/P }	0	11	70
	928/P }			
	923	0	18	30
	921	0	16	40
	920	0	22	30
	919	0	23	20
	918	0	25	10

1	2	3	4	5
Parnala (Cont'd)	916/P			
	916/P			
	916/P			
	916/P			
	946/P			
	946/P			
	944/P			
	944/P			
	943			
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 943 & 7)			
	7			
	5			
	6/P			
	6/P			
	22/P			
	22/P			
	22/P			
	22/P			
	23/P			
	23/P			
	21/P			
	21/P			
	21/P			
	24/P			
	24/P			
	24/P			
	20			
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 20 & 79)			
	79			
	21			
	78			
	65			
	66/P			
	66/P			
	66/P			
	66/P			
	69/P			
	69/P			
	69/P			
	69/P			
	69/P			
	69/P			
	70/1/P			
	70/1/P			
	70/2/P			
	70/3/P			
	70/3/P			
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 70/3/P & 241/P)			
	241/P			
	241/P			
	239/P			
	239/P			

1	2	3	4	5
Parnala (Cont'd)	240	0	57	90
	238	0	66	20
	230	0	16	30
	233/P	}	63	70
	233/P			
	233/P			
	216	0	63	90
	215/P	}	26	10
	215/P			
	215/P			
	210/P	}	75	10
	210/P			
	209/P	}	64	30
	209/P			
	206/P	}	91	00
	206/P			
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 206/ & 166)	0	12	00
	166	0	43	40
	204/P	}	58	10
	204/P			
	204/P			
	190	}	02	50
	203/P			
	203/P	}	58	10
	202/P			
	202/P	}	97	70
	202/P			
	202/P			
	201	0	36	40
	200/P	}	41	10
	200/P			
	200/P			
	200/P			
	198/P	}	12	70
	198/P			
	198/P			
	198/P			
	Govt Land (Btn. S.No. 198/P & 199)	0	33	60
	199	0	52	20
	Govt Land (Near S.No. 199)	0	15	50
11 : Ralol	1657	0	07	10
	1658	0	51	50
	1656	0	00	60
	1660	0	64	10
	1662/P	}	96	50
	1662/P			
	1662/P			
	1663/P	}	04	90
	1663/P			
	1663/P			
	1663/P			
	1669	0	02	50
	1598	1	07	40

1	2	3	4	5
Ralol (Cont'd)	1670	0	10	80
	1598	1	84	00
	1623	0	01	80
	1598	0	57	70
	1613/P	}	49	50
	1613/P			
	1598	0	37	10
	1610	0	19	90
	1609	0	28	00
	1608	0	25	70
	1606	0	27	30
	1605/P	}	33	80
	1605/P			
	1605/P			
	1605/P			

[No. L-14014/6/02—GP]
SWAMI SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 31 जनवरी, 2002

का. आ. 300.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में जामनगर से मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में भोपाल तक पुनः गैसीकृत तरल प्राकृतिक गैस (एल.एन.जी.) के परिवहन के लिए मेसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसके भीतर पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में श्री के. बी. पाठक,, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, जी. टी. आई. सी. एल. पाइपलाइन परियोजना, 102-103, शिवम, 9, पटेल कॉलोनी, पंडित नेहरू मार्ग, जागनगर-361008, गुजरात को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूचि

तालुका:- पडधरी

ज़िला:- राजकोट

राज्य:- गुजरात

गांव का नाम	सर्वेक्षण संख्या / खंड संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टर	एअर	सेन्टीएअर
1	2	3	4	5
1 : हडमतीया	590/ये	2	69	40
	209	0	46	40
	208	0	37	60
	207/1	0	03	20
	207/2	0	23	70
	206/2	0	34	30
	205/2	0	07	90
	205/1	0	20	70
	203	0	08	90
	198/ये	0	73	60
	590/ये	0	08	00
	195/ये	0	03	40
	195/ये	0	46	70
	196/ये	0	02	30
	196/ये	0	50	40
	हडमतीया - डंगरा रोड (स.नं. 196/ये और 189/ये के बीच में)	0	13	10
	189/ये	0	24	00
	189/ये	0	27	40
	190/ये	0	31	30
	190/ये	0	31	30
	191	0	28	30
	590/ये	0	27	20
	वेस्टर्न रेल्वे मेईन लाईन (स.नं. 590/ये के पास)	0	06	10
	590/ये	0	31	70
	590/ये	0	09	60
	590/ये	0	17	80
	हडमतीया - कोटडा रोड (स.नं. 590/ये के पास)	0	04	20
	590/ये	0	08	10
	180	0	00	90
	179	0	34	50
	169	0	23	70
	178/ये	0	00	40
	170/1	0	37	00
	171	0	46	00
	173/1	0	38	10
	156	0	36	10
	155	0	25	10
	151/ये	0	10	90
	590/ये	0	68	50
	24/ये	0	01	20
	28	0	66	70
	27	0	01	80
	590/ये	0	05	50
	31	0	20	60

1	2	3	4	5
हडमतीया (निरंतर)	32	0	22	40
	33	0	27	30
	34	0	24	40
	35/ऐ	0	07	50
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 35/ऐ ओर 44 के बीच में)	0	20	50
	44	0	13	90
	43	0	33	20
	42	0	44	60
	41	0	38	20
2 : जोधपुर	84	0	31	30
	83/ऐ	0	38	10
	82	0	14	10
	81	0	17	70
	88	0	01	70
	89	0	20	90
	80	0	00	60
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 80 ओर 105 के बीच में)	0	09	40
	105	0	43	90
	106	0	35	80
	100	0	33	20
	99	0	81	90
	108/ऐ	0	13	40
	148	0	58	30
	150	0	76	20
	157/ऐ	0	35	80
	156	0	22	10
	158	0	17	00
	169/1 ऐ	0	82	20
	170	0	44	90
	171	0	34	30
3 : रुपावटी	7	0	17	50
	8/ऐ	0	39	20
	134/ऐ	0	02	10
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. S.No. 134/ऐ के पास)	0	09	90
	134/ऐ	0	33	50
4 : नानी चनोस	35/ऐ	0	22	80
	50/2	0	31	00
	37	0	20	10
	36	0	07	50
	50/2	0	80	50
	43/ऐ	0	48	70
	42/ऐ	0	26	20
	40/ऐ	0	32	20
5 : नाना खीजडीया	25/ऐ	0	14	20
	25/ऐ	0	14	20
	25/ऐ	0	13	10
	25/ऐ	0	34	00
	26/ऐ	0	24	20
	27/ऐ	0	01	40
	27	0	28	30
	127/ऐ	0	13	80

1	2	3	4	5
नाना खीजडीया (निरंतर)	28/ये	0	32	30
	28/ये	0	32	30
	127/ये	0	11	60
	31/ये	0	12	60
	31/ये	0	34	90
	32/ये	0	45	90
	127/ये	0	30	90
	39	0	47	10
	सरकारी जमीन (स.नं. 39 के पास)	0	31	90
	39	0	25	00
	38	0	01	20
	127/ये	0	49	80
	66	0	18	50
	67/1 ये	0	66	40
	73	0	25	40
	74/ये	1	01	70
	127/ये	0	10	70
	75/1 ये	0	14	30
	75/1 ये	0	14	30
	75/1 ये	0	14	30
	75/1 ये	0	14	30
	75/1 ये	0	21	40
	83	0	19	50
	85	0	58	70
6 : वणघरी	जामनगर - सजकोट स्टेट हाईवे 25 (स.नं. 130/ये के पास)	0	12	50
	130/ये	0	42	40
	129	0	41	90
	128/ये	0	34	50
	127	0	26	20
	146/ये	0	64	10
	145/ये	0	95	70
	151/अ/2	1	21	30
7 : पडघरी	डांडी नदी (स.नं. 423 के पास)	0	84	00
	423	0	23	50
	422	0	18	60
	खाखराबेला - डबल्यु बी एम रोड (स.नं. 422 ओर 417/ये के बीच में)	0	09	70
	417/ये	1	11	90
	412/ये	0	05	10
	413/ये	0	00	10
	416/ये	0	15	80
	415	0	17	20
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 415 ओर 384 के बीच में)	0	07	20
	384	0	17	70
	383	0	33	70
	382	0	00	70
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 382 ओर 387/ये के बीच में)	0	07	60
	387/ये	0	37	00
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 387/ये ओर 348 के बीच में)	0	06	80
	348	0	49	30
	349/ये	0	61	70
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 349/ये ओर 339/ये के बीच में)	0	67	30

1	2	3	4	5
पडधरी (निरंतर)	339/दे	0	36	00
	336	0	37	80
	338	0	00	30
	337	0	04	30
	335	0	33	10
	332	0	61	80
	323/दे	0	47	40
	319/दे	0	40	10
	320	0	69	70
	318	0	07	20
	315	0	27	00
	316	0	22	70
	गोचर (स.नं. 316 ओर 317 के बीच में)	0	24	10
	317	0	04	90
	312	0	01	50
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 312 ओर 289 के बीच में)	0	07	90
	289	0	04	80
	291	0	36	00
	292/दे	0	33	10
	294/दे	0	44	60
	297/दे	0	53	70
	281	0	03	60
8 : मोरैया	45/दे	0	57	50
	50	0	26	20
	51/दे	0	19	30
	51/दे	0	19	30
	51/दे	0	19	20
9 : उकरडा	34/दे	1	54	40
	32/3	0	05	70
	33	0	72	60
	43/दे	0	15	20
	32	0	06	40
	44/1/दे	0	61	60
	45/दे	0	39	10
	46/दे	0	32	10
	62/दे	0	41	10
	60	0	06	80
	61	0	22	80
	64/दे	0	34	50
	65	0	73	70
	66	0	04	50
	67	0	09	30
	पडधरी - मीलाणा स्टेट हाईवे 120 (स.नं. 67 ओर 73 के बीच में)	0	08	00
	73	0	87	40
	72	0	00	90
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 72 ओर 193/दे के बीच में)	0	30	00
	193/दे	0	00	30
	194	0	47	70
	195	0	14	30
	नल्ला (स.नं. 195 ओर 319/दे के बीच में)	0	08	20
	319/दे	0	44	20
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 319/दे ओर 317/दे के बीच में)	0	07	10

1	2	3	4	5
उकरडा (निरंतर)	317/ये	0	05	40
	315/1/ये1	0	03	30
	316/1	0	08	80
	315/1	0	30	00
	315/2	0	17	20
	315/4	0	28	40
	314/ये	0	08	60
	314/ये	0	09	30
	अरजी नदी (स.नं. 314/ये के पास)	0	75	80
10 : दहीसरडा	271/ अ2	0	85	20
	8/ये	0	24	50
	15/1/ये	0	23	40
	15/1/ये	0	84	70
	15/1/ये	0	43	40
	13/1/ये	0	23	90
	14	0	21	90
	12/ये	0	45	30
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 12/ये के पास)	0	10	10
	सरकारी जमीन (स.नं. 12/ये के पास)	0	11	50

तालुका:- चोटीला

ज़िला:- सुरेन्द्रनगर

राज्य:- गुजरात

गांव का नाम	सर्वेक्षण संख्या / खंड संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टर	एअर	सेन्टीएअर
1	2	3	4	5
1 : मोरथला	नाला (स.नं. 160/1/1 के पास)	0	13	30
	160/1/1	0	32	10
	160/4	0	22	10
	160/2 ये	0	24	50
	161	0	16	50
	160/3	0	59	90
	नाली (स.नं. 160/3 और 156/1 के बीच में)	0	03	90
	156/1	0	40	20
	156/2	0	19	50
	153	0	37	20
	152	0	31	10
	113/1	0	22	80
	143/3	0	08	90
	113/3 ये	0	64	00
	140	0	52	70
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 140 और 115/2 के बीच में)	0	05	80
	115/2	0	00	50
	116	0	40	20
	115/1 ये	0	87	70
	115/3	0	27	60
	118/1	0	23	50
	118/2	0	33	40
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 118/2 और 106/2 के बीच में)	0	05	80
	106/2	0	78	20
	97/1 ये	3	47	30

1	2	3	4	5
मोरथला (निरंतर)	97/3 दे	0	39	60
	97/3 दे	0	13	80
	97/7/दे	0	16	20
	97/7/दे	0	20	70
	97/4	0	47	00
	97/5	0	11	90
	90/4	0	50	60
	90/6	0	11	30
	मोरथला - थान रोड (स.नं. 90/6 के पास)	0	06	60
2 : देवपुरा (चोटीला)	212	0	57	40
	118	0	00	60
	122/3	0	08	70
	122/4	0	52	40
	127	0	00	10
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 127 ओर 126 के बीच में)	0	03	40
	126	0	35	70
	128	0	10	50
	129	0	29	60
	130	0	06	70
	133	0	27	20
	132	0	39	90
	महा नदी (स.नं. 132 के पास)	0	28	20
3 : सरसणा	216	0	24	60
	215/1 दे	0	30	30
	215/1 दे	0	41	70
	214	0	88	80
	213	0	01	70
	212	0	43	10
	211	0	18	40
	211 दे	0	20	50
	210	0	19	70
	208	0	47	10
	207 दे	0	01	10
	206	0	60	70
	आसफाट रोड (स.नं. 206 ओर 178 के बीच में)	0	01	30
	178	0	48	80
	181 दे	0	04	40
	180 दे	0	20	00
	180 दे	0	25	40
	180 दे	0	30	00
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 180 दे ओर 196/1 दे के बीच में)	0	08	30
	196/1 दे	0	20	00
	193/1 दे	0	01	90
	195 दे	0	78	90
	194 दे	0	41	80
4 : अम्बेयर	32/2	0	26	10
	36/6	0	52	90
	37	0	35	80
	नाला (स.नं. 37 ओर 48/2 के बीच में)	0	16	70
	48/2	0	23	40
	48/1	0	09	10
	47/1	0	64	70

1	2	3	4	5
अमरपुर (निरंतर)	49/2	0	62	20
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 49/2 ओर 56/3 के बीच में)	0	09	30
	56/3	0	53	60
	56/2/ये1	0	19	80
	55/3/ये2	0	04	60
	56/1	0	01	50
	55/3/ये2	0	04	60
	55/6	0	37	00
	55/2	0	01	10
	62/1 ये	0	42	00
	63/2 ये	0	16	80
	63/1	0	12	20
	64/6	0	44	70
	71/4	0	09	60
	65	0	93	70
	62/2	0	29	60
	67/1	0	07	00
5 : नवागाम (थान)	252/1	0	19	70
	248/1 ये1	0	17	20
	248/1 ये2	0	17	20
	248/1 ये3	0	17	20
	248/1 ये4	0	17	20
	नाला (स.नं. 248/1 ये4 ओर 248/4 के बीच में)	0	05	20
	248/4	0	12	00
	248/3	0	03	90
	रोड (स.नं. 248/3 ओर 236/1 के बीच में)	0	02	80
	236/1	0	54	40
	236/2	0	29	60
	237/ये1	0	46	30
	240	0	70	80
	239/ये1	0	40	10
6 : अमरपुर	62 ये	0	51	80
	63 ये	0	02	30
	63 ये	0	34	70
7 : चरकानु वीड	280/ये	2	69	70
8 : कानपुर	आसफाल्ट रोड (स.नं. 65/2 के पास)	0	05	40
	65/2	0	29	60
	नाली (स.नं. 65/2 के पास)	0	10	10
9 : सोनगढ	171-1/6	3	29	00
	4/1	0	41	50
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 4/1 ओर 5 के बीच में)	0	04	80
	5	0	30	30
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 5 ओर 169/1 के बीच में)	0	07	70
	169/1	0	19	60
	164 ये	0	60	90
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 164/ये ओर 150/ये के बीच में)	0	43	00
	150/1 ये	0	43	20
	151	0	24	00
	146	0	20	40
	143	0	01	20
	145	0	02	50

1	2	3	4	5
सोनगढ (निरंतर)	144	0	21	80
	136/2	0	03	50
	136/1	0	34	70
	137	0	06	10
	171/1/7	0	49	20
	84	0	24	40
	83	0	03	00
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 83 ओर 78/1 रै के बीच में)	0	06	00
	78/1 रै	0	09	90
	77/1 रै	0	93	70
	73	0	01	30
	74/1	0	43	00
	नाली (स.नं. 74/1 के पास)	0	03	60
	66/1/1	0	40	00
	71 रै	0	82	60
	68/1	0	70	80

तालुका:- वढवाण

जीला:- सुरेन्द्रनगर

राज्य:- गुजरात

गांव का नाम

सर्वेक्षण संख्या / खंड संख्या

क्षेत्रफल

हेक्टर

एअर

सेन्टीएअर

1	2	3	4	5
1 : रामपुरा	645	0	79	50
	644	0	08	80
	632/रै	1	30	80
	632/रै			
	632/रै	0	02	20
	631/रै			
	631/रै	0	52	90
	630			
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 630 ओर 738 के बीच में)	0	07	10
	738	0	51	00
	737/रै	0	01	00
	737/रै			
	737/रै	0	55	90
	739/रै			
	739/रै	0	34	20
	740/रै			
	740/रै	0	16	50
	नाला (स.नं. 740/रै ओर 746 के बीच में)			
	746	0	43	10
	743/रै	0	80	20
	743/रै			
	778/रै	0	57	70
	778/रै			
	779/रै	0	62	90
	779/रै			
	779/रै			

1	2	3	4	5
रामपुरा (निरंतर)	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 779/ये ओर 839/ये के बीच में)	0	05	40
	839/ये	0	71	80
	839/ये	0	48	70
	843/ये	0	03	60
	843/ये	0	48	00
	830	0	22	60
	844/ये	0	39	70
	844/ये	0	27	80
	844/ये	0	20	30
	844/ये	0	00	40
	865	0	13	70
	867	0	15	40
	878/ये	0	13	90
	878/ये	0	05	80
	882	0	22	40
	881	0	20	50
	883	0	59	40
	नाला (स.नं. 883 ओर 884 के बीच में)	0	07	10
	884	0	02	90
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 884 ओर 905 के बीच में)	0	15	10
	905/ये	0	10	50
	905/ये	0	04	60
	907	0	01	00
	908/ये	0	22	60
	908/ये	0	08	70
	908/ये	0	55	70
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 908/ये ओर 958 के बीच में)	0	07	00
	958	0	05	40
	959/ये	0	00	10
	959/ये	0	15	30
	959/ये	0	34	60
	957/ये	0	28	60
	957/ये	0	06	10
	960	0	11	50
	961	0	61	60
	962	0		
	964/ये	0		
	964/ये	0		
	963	0		
	डीसयुस्ड रेल्वे साईन (NG) (स.नं. 963 के पास)	0		
	सुरेन्द्रनगर—रामपुरा रोड (स.नं. 967 के पास)	0		
	967	0		
	970	0		
	971	0		
	976	0		
	977/ये	0		
	977/ये	0		
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 977/ये ओर 1077 के बीच में)	0		
	1077	0		

1	2	3	4	5
रामपुरा (निरंतर)	1058/दे			
	1058/दे	0	11	20
	1058/दे			
	1059/दे			
	1059/दे	0	51	00
	1059/दे			
	1053/3 दे			
	1053/3 दे	0	30	10
	1053/3 दे			
	1053/2 दे			
	1053/2 दे	0	43	60
	1053/2 दे			
	1051	0	14	20
	1050	0	27	90
	1046/दे			
	1046/दे	0	60	10
	1034/1	0	25	10
	1034/2	0	16	30
	1047	0	13	10
	1033	0	35	00
	1032/दे			
	1032/दे	0	01	40
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 1032/दे अंश 1149 के बीच में)	0	07	60
	1149	0	06	40
	1151/1	0	41	30
	1151/2	0	50	10
	1153	0	50	50
2 : गुदीयाणी	404	0	43	90
	403/1 दे			
	403/1 दे	0	52	60
	402/दे			
	402/दे	0	40	60
	402/दे			
	401	0	37	50
	400/दे			
	400/दे	0	35	60
	399	0	78	80
	414	0	16	70
	415	0	17	70
	416/दे			
	416/दे	0	24	10
	417/दे			
	417/दे	0	14	30
	417/दे			
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 417/दे अंश 269 के बीच में)	0	19	70
	269	0	41	10
	268	0	12	40
	268	0	00	50
	276	0	73	80
	277	0	48	80
	278	0	07	00

1	2	3	4	5
मुदीवाणी (निरंतर)	मुदीवाणी - नेशनल हाईवे 8A रोड (स.नं. 278 और 284/ये के बीच में)	0	08	20
	284/ये	0	00	50
	283/ये	}	17	10
	283/ये			
	283/ये			
	280	0	18	50
	282/ये	}	37	30
	282/ये			
	282/ये			
	281	0	00	30
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 281 और 261 के बीच में)	0	08	40
	261	0	41	80
	257	0	05	50
	259	0	36	60
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 259 और 103 के बीच में)	0	07	60
	103	0	27	90
	110	0	0	0
	109	0	13	30
	108	0	17	10
	107	0	44	40
	113/1	}	25	90
	113/2 ये			
	113/2 ये			
	113/3	}	27	30
	115/1			
	115/2			
	116	0	37	00
	129/ये	}	00	10
	129/ये			
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 129/ये और 93/ये के बीच में)	0	22	00
	93/ये	}	54	30
	93/ये			
	89	0	25	20
	88/ये	0	20	80
	88,87/ये	0	19	00
	87	0	11	00
	86	0	06	40
	85	0	08	10
	84	0	16	60
	83	0	15	70
	82	0	16	10
	81/ये	}	15	20
	81/ये			
	81/ये			
	80	0	14	10
	79/ये	}	05	80
	79/ये			
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 79/ये और 55/ये के बीच में)	0	66	00
	55/ये	}	00	50
	55/ये			

1	2	3	4	5
गुंदीवाणी (निरंतर)	60/ऐ			
	60/ऐ	0	03	80
	62	0	26	10
	63	0	21	10
	64	0	46	00
	66	0	68	80
	68/1	0	84	00
	68/2	0	08	20
	नाला (स.नं. 68/2 के पास)	0	03	00
3 : करीवाणी	19/ऐ			
	19/ऐ	0	26	90
	19/ऐ			
	18/ऐ			
	18/ऐ	0	35	10
	18/ऐ			
	18/ऐ			
	11	0	13	00
	10/ऐ	0	05	30
	10/ऐ			
	9	0	09	50
	8	0	09	70
	7/ऐ			
	7/ऐ	0	16	00
	7/ऐ			
	6/ऐ			
	6/ऐ	0	08	10
	6/ऐ			
	12	0	55	90
	13/ऐ	0	00	20
	13/ऐ			
	4/ऐ			
	4/ऐ	1	58	80
	4/ऐ			
	3	0	00	90
	करीवाणी - टींवा रोड (स.नं. 3 ओर 159/ऐ के बीच में)	0	05	50
	159/ऐ			
	159/ऐ	0	21	30
	158/ऐ			
	158/ऐ	0	19	00
	160	0	71	10
	155/ऐ			
	155/ऐ	0	20	50
	155/ऐ			
	154/ऐ			
	154/ऐ	0	77	30
	154/ऐ			
	154/ऐ			
	140/ऐ			
	140/ऐ	0	59	70
	140/ऐ			
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 140/ऐ ओर 138 के बीच में)	0	04	50

1	2	3	4	5
करीयाणी (निरंतर)	138	0	19	70
	137/दे	}	0	53
	137/दे			
	136/दे	}	0	84
	136/दे			
	136/दे			
	136/दे			
	136/दे			
	135/दे	}	0	24
	135/दे			
	134/दे	}	0	53
	134/दे			
4 : स्वारवा	कर्ट ट्रेक (स.नं. 407/दे के पास)		0	05
	407/दे		0	04
	407/दे			
	486/दे	}	0	65
	486/दे			
	486/दे	}	0	01
	485/दे			
	485/दे	}	0	43
	487/दे			
	487/दे		0	23
	383		0	20
	382/दे	}	0	23
	382/दे			
	381/दे	}	0	18
	381/दे			
	380/दे	}	0	35
	380/दे			
	379		0	29
	378/दे	}	0	12
	378/दे			
	374/दे	}	0	20
	374/दे			
	373/दे	}	0	21
	373/दे			
	372/दे	}	0	46
	372/दे			
	370/दे	}	0	04
	370/दे			
	366/दे	}	0	46
	366/दे			
	367/दे	}	0	05
	367/दे			
	कर्ट ट्रेक (स.नं. 367/दे ओर 256 के बीच में)		0	55
	256		0	13
	257		0	
	250/दे	}	0	37
	250/दे			
	261/दे	}	0	29
	261/दे			

1	2	3	4	5	
स्वास्वा (निरंतर)	238/ये	}	0	07	40
	238/ये				
	243		0	70	10
	242/ये	}			
	242/ये		0	65	20
	242/ये				
	247		0	18	60
	229/ये	}	0	16	70
	229/ये				
	228/1	}			
	228/2 ये		0	37	60
	228/2 ये				
	222/2		0	10	90
	225		0	12	00
	224/ये	}			
	224/ये		0	22	90
	224/ये				
	कर्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 224/ये और 31/ये के बीच में)		0	04	70
	31/ये	}	0	50	70
	31/ये				
	29/ये	}			
	29/ये		0	82	40
	29/ये				
	29/ये				
	30		0	00	20
	प. रे. सुरेन्द्रनगर - लीबडी (MG) (स.नं. 30 के पास)		0	16	80
	1076		0	31	70
	1075		0	38	20
	1074		0	06	80
	1045		0	01	40
5 : गोमटा	42		0	26	90
	41/ये	}			
	41/ये				
	41/ये		0	23	70
	41/ये				
	41/ये				
	43/ये	}	0	21	00
	43/ये				
	44/ये	}			
	44/ये		0	54	90
	44/ये				
	45/ये	}	0	32	40
	45/ये				
	46/ये	}	0	38	60
	46/ये				
	49/ये	}			
	49/ये		0	55	60
	49/ये				
	स्वास्वा - गोमटा रोड (स.नं. 49/ये और 50/ये के बीच में)		0	05	30
	50/1/1	}	0	29	60
	50/1/2				
	51		0	27	50
	52/ये	}			
	52/ये		0	60	70
	52/ये				
	53		0	30	80
	54/1	}	0	69	50
	54/2				
	56/3		0	00	70

1	2	3	4	5
जोमटा (निरंतर)	55/3	0	27	30
	56/1	0	20	90
	127/बे	}	0	30
	127/बे			
	128	0	62	50
	132	0	53	90
	133 /1/बे	}	0	33
	133 /1/बे			
	134	0	08	00
	133/2	0	18	80
	135/1	}	0	15
	135/2			
	137/1	0	16	40
	137/2	0	17	40
	138	0	38	60
	141	0	23	30
	142	0	24	30
	143	0	21	90
	कार्ट ट्रैक (स.नं. 143 और 144 के बीच में)	0	11	10
	144	0	22	50
	जोमटा - रई डबल्यु बी एम रोड (स.नं. 144 के पास)	0	09	90

[फा. सं. एल-14014/7/02—जीपी]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 31st January, 2002

s. o. 300.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of re-gasified liquified natural gas (LNG) from Jamnagar in the State of Gujarat to Bhopal in the State of Madhya Pradesh, a pipeline should be laid by M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri K. B. Pathak, Competent Authority GTICL Pipeline Project, 102-103, Shivam, 9 Patel Colony, Pandit Nehru Marg, Jamnagar - 361008, Gujarat.

SCHEDULE**Taluka :- Padadhari****District :- Rajkot****State :- Gujarat****Name of Village****Survey No. / Block No.****Hectare****Area****Centare**

1	2	3	4	5
1 : Hadmatiya	590/P	2	69	40
	209	0	46	40
	208	0	37	60
	207/1	0	03	20
	207/2	0	23	70
	206/2	0	34	30
	205/2	0	07	90
	205/1	0	20	70
	203	0	08	90
	198/P	0	73	60
	590/P	0	08	00
	195/P	0	03	40
	195/P	0	46	70
	196/P	0	02	30
	196/P	0	50	40
	Hadmatiya –Dangra Road (Btn. S.No. 196/P & 189/P)	0	13	10
	189/P	0	24	00
	189/P	0	27	40
	190/P	0	31	30
	190/P	0	31	30
	191	0	28	30
	590/P	0	27	20
	Western Railway Main Line (Near S.No. 590/P)	0	06	10
	590/P	0	31	70
	590/P	0	09	60
	590/P	0	17	80
	Hadmatiya Kotda Road (Near S.No. 590/P)	0	04	20
	590/P	0	08	10
	180	0	00	90
	179	0	34	50
	169	0	23	70
	178/P	0	00	40
	170/1	0	37	00
	171	0	46	00
	173/1	0	38	10
	156	0	36	10
	155	0	25	10
	151/P	0	10	90
	590/P	0	68	50
	24/P	0	01	20
	28	0	66	70
	27	0	01	80
	590/P	0	05	50
	31	0	20	60
	32	0	22	40
	33	0	27	30

1	2	3	4	5
Hadmatiya (Cont'd)	34	0	24	40
	35/P	0	07	50
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 35/P & 44)	0	20	50
	44	0	13	90
	43	0	33	20
	42	0	44	60
	41	0	38	20
	84	0	31	30
	83/P	0	38	10
	82	0	14	10
2 : Jodhpur	81	0	17	70
	88	0	01	70
	89	0	20	90
	80	0	00	60
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 80 & 105)	0	09	40
	105	0	43	90
	106	0	35	80
	100	0	33	20
	99	0	81	90
	108/P	0	13	40
	148	0	58	30
	150	0	76	20
	157/P	0	35	80
	156	0	22	10
	158	0	17	00
	169/1 P	0	82	20
	170	0	44	90
	171	0	34	30
3 : Rupavati	7	0	17	50
	8/P	0	39	20
	134/P	0	02	10
	Cart track (Near S.No. 134/P)	0	09	90
	134/P	0	33	50
4 : Nani Chanol	35/P	0	22	80
	50/2	0	31	00
	37	0	20	10
	36	0	07	50
	50/2	0	80	50
	43/P	0	48	70
	42/P	0	26	20
	40/P	0	32	20
5 : Nana Khijadiya	25/P	0	14	20
	25/P	0	14	20
	25/P	0	13	10
	25/P	0	34	00
	26/P	0	24	20
	27/P	0	01	40
	27	0	28	30
	127/P	0	13	80
	28/P	0	32	30
	28/P	0	32	30
	127/P	0	11	60

1	2	3	4	5
Nana Khijadiya (Cont'd)	31/P	0	12	60
	31/P	0	34	90
	32/P	0	45	90
	127/P	0	30	90
	39	0	47	10
	Govt. land (Near S.No. 39)	0	31	90
	39	0	25	00
	38	0	01	20
	127/P	0	49	80
	66	0	18	50
	67/1 P	0	66	40
	73	0	25	40
	74/P	1	01	70
	127/P	0	10	70
	75/1P	0	14	30
	75/1P	0	14	30
	75/1P	0	14	30
	75/1P	0	14	30
	75/1P	0	21	40
	83	0	19	50
	85	0	58	70
6 : Vanpari	Jamnagar-Rajkot SH-25 (Near S.No. 130/P)	0	12	50
	130/P	0	42	40
	129	0	41	90
	128/P	0	34	50
	127	0	26	20
	146/P	0	64	10
	145/P	0	95	70
	151/A/2	1	21	30
7 : Padadhari	Dondi River (Near S.No. 423)	0	84	00
	423	0	23	50
	422	0	18	60
	WBM Road to Khakrabela (Btn. S.No. 422 & 417/P)	0	09	70
	417/P	1	11	90
	412/P	0	05	10
	413/P	0	00	10
	416/P	0	15	80
	415	0	17	20
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 415 & 384)	0	07	20
	384	0	17	70
	383	0	33	70
	382	0	00	70
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 382 & 387/P)	0	07	60
	387/P	0	37	00
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 387/P & 348)	0	06	80
	348	0	49	30
	349/P	0	61	70
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 349/P & 339/P)	0	67	30
	339/P	0	36	00
	336	0	37	80
	338	0	00	30
	337	0	04	30

1	2	3	4	5
Padadhari (Cont'd)	335	0	33	10
	332	0	61	80
	323/P	0	47	40
	319/P	0	40	10
	320	0	69	70
	318	0	07	20
	315	0	27	00
	316	0	22	70
	Cattle field (Btn S.No. 316 & 317)	0	24	10
	317	0	04	90
	312	0	01	50
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 312 & 289)	0	07	90
	289	0	04	80
	291	0	36	00
	292/P	0	33	10
	294/P	0	44	60
	297/P	0	53	70
	281	0	03	60
8 : Movaiya	45/P	0	57	50
	50	0	26	20
	51/P	0	19	30
	51/P	0	19	30
	51/P	0	19	20
9 : Ukarda	34/P	1	54	40
	32/3	0	05	70
	33	0	72	60
	43/P	0	15	20
	32	0	06	40
	44/1/P	0	61	60
	45/P	0	39	10
	46/P	0	32	10
	62/P	0	41	10
	60	0	06	80
	61	0	22	80
	64/P	0	34	50
	65	0	73	70
	66	0	04	50
	67	0	09	30
	Padadhari-Mitana SH-120 (Btn. S.No. 67 & 73)	0	08	00
	73	0	87	40
	72	0	00	90
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 72 & 193/P)	0	30	00
	193/P	0	00	30
	194	0	47	70
	195	0	14	30
	Nala (Btn. S.No. 195 & 319/P)	0	08	20
	319/P	0	44	20
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 319/P & 317/P)	0	07	10
	317/P	0	05	40
	315/1/P1	0	03	30
	316/1	0	08	80
	315/1	0	30	00

1	2	3	4	5
Ukarda (Cont'd)	315/2	0	17	20
	315/4	0	28	40
	314/P	0	08	60
	314/P	0	09	30
	Aji River (Near S.No. 314/P)	0	75	80
10 : Dahinsarda	271/A2	0	85	20
	8/P	0	24	50
	15/1/P	0	23	40
	15/1/P	0	84	70
	15/1/P	0	43	40
	13/1/P	0	23	90
	14	0	21	90
	12/P	0	45	30
	Cart track (Near S.No. 12/P)	0	10	10
	Govt. land (Near S.No. 12/P)	0	11	50

Taluka :- Chotila

District :- Surendranagar

State :- Gujarat

Name of Village

Survey No. / Block No.

Area

Hectare Are Centare

1	2	3	4	5
1 : Morthala	Nala (Near S. No. 160/1/1)	0	13	30
	160/1/1	0	32	10
	160/4	0	22	10
	160/2P	0	24	50
	161	0	16	50
	160/3	0	59	90
	Drain (Btn. S. No. 160/3 & 156/1)	0	03	90
	156/1	0	40	20
	156/2	0	19	50
	153	0	37	20
	152	0	31	10
	113/1	0	22	80
	143/3	0	08	90
	113/3P	0	64	00
	140	0	52	70
	Cart track (Btn. S. No. 140 & 115/2)	0	05	80
	115/2	0	00	50
	116	0	40	20
	115/1P	0	87	70
	115/3	0	27	60
	118/1	0	23	50
	118/2	0	33	40
	Cart track (Btn. S. No. 118/2 & 106/2)	0	05	80
	106/2	0	78	20
	97/1P	3	47	30
	97/3P	0	39	60
	97/3P	0	13	80
	97/7/P2	0	16	20
	97/7/P1	0	20	70
	97/4	0	47	00

1	2	3	4	5
Morthala (Cont'd)	97/5	0	11	90
	90/4	0	50	60
	90/6	0	11	30
	Morthala-Than Road (Near S. No. 90/6)	0	06	60
2 : Devpara (Chotila)	212	0	57	40
	118	0	00	60
	122/3	0	08	70
	122/4	0	52	40
	127	0	00	10
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 127 & 126)	0	03	40
	126	0	35	70
	128	0	10	50
	129	0	29	60
	130	0	06	70
	133	0	27	20
	132	0	39	90
	Maha River (Near S.No. 132)	0	28	20
3 : Sarsana	216	0	24	60
	215/1P	0	30	30
	215/1P	0	41	70
	214	0	88	80
	213	0	01	70
	212	0	43	10
	211	0	18	40
	211P	0	20	50
	210	0	19	70
	208	0	47	10
	207P	0	01	10
	206	0	60	70
	Asphalted Road (Btn. S.No. 206 & 178)	0	01	30
	178	0	48	80
	181P	0	04	40
	180P	0	20	00
	180P	0	25	40
	180P	0	30	00
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 180P & 196/1P)	0	08	30
	196/1P	0	20	00
	193/1P	0	01	90
	195P	0	78	90
	194P	0	41	80
4 : Abhepar	32/2	0	26	10
	36/6	0	52	90
	37	0	35	80
	Nala (Btn. S.No. 37 & 48/2)	0	16	70
	48/2	0	23	40
	48/1	0	09	10
	47/1	0	64	70
	49/2	0	62	20
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 49/2 & 56/3)	0	09	30
	56/3	0	53	60
	56/2/P/1	0	19	80
	55/3P/P2	0	04	60

1	2	3	4	5
Abhepar (Cont'd)	56/1	0	01	50
	55/3P/P2	0	04	60
	55/6	0	37	00
	55/2	0	01	10
	62/1P	0	42	00
	63/2P	0	16	80
	63/1	0	12	20
	64/6	0	44	70
	71/4	0	09	60
	65	0	93	70
	62/2	0	29	60
	67/1	0	07	00
5 : Navagam (Than)	252/1	0	19	70
	248/1P/1	0	17	20
	248/1P/2	0	17	20
	248/1P/3	0	17	20
	248/1P/4	0	17	20
	Nala (Btn. S.No. 248/1P/4 & 248/4)	0	05	20
	248/4	0	12	00
	248/3	0	03	90
	Road (Btn. S.No. 248/3 & 236/1)	0	02	80
	236/1	0	54	40
	236/2	0	29	60
	237/P1	0	46	30
	240	0	70	80
	239/P1	0	40	10
6 : Amrapar	62P	0	51	80
	63P	0	02	30
	63P	0	34	70
7 : Charankanu -Vid	280/P	2	69	70
8 : Kanpar	Asphalted Road (Near S.No. 65/2)	0	05	40
	65/2	0	29	60
	Drain (Near S.No. 65/2)	0	10	10
9 : Songadh	171-1/6	3	29	00
	4/1	0	41	50
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 4/1 & 5)	0	04	80
	5	0	30	30
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 5 & 169/1)	0	07	70
	169/1	0	19	60
	164P	0	60	90
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 164/P & 150/P)	0	43	00
	150/1P	0	43	20
	151	0	24	00
	146	0	20	40
	143	0	01	20
	145	0	02	50
	144	0	21	80
	136/2	0	03	50
	136/1	0	34	70
	137	0	06	10
	171/1/7	0	49	20
	84	0	24	40

1	2	3	4	5
Songadh (Cont'd)	83	0	03	00
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 83 & 78/1 P)	0	06	00
	78/1P	0	09	90
	77/1P	0	93	70
	73	0	01	30
	74/1	0	43	00
	Drain (Near S.No. 74/1)	0	03	60
	66/1/1	0	40	00
	71P	0	82	60
	68/1	0	70	80

Taluka :- Wadhwan

District :- Surendranagar

State :- Gujarat

Name of Village	Survey No. / Block No.	Area		
		Hectare	Are	Centare
1	2	3	4	5
1 : Rampura	645	0	79	50
	644	0	08	80
	632/P			
	632/P	1	30	80
	632/P			
	631/P			
	631/P	0	02	20
	630	0	52	90
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 630 & 738)	0	07	10
	738	0	51	00
	737/P			
	737/P	0	01	00
	737/P			
	739/P			
	739/P	0	55	90
	739/P			
	740/P			
	740/P	0	34	20
	740/P			
	Nala (Btn. S.No. 740/P & 746)	0	16	50
	746	0	43	10
	743/P			
	743/P	0	80	20
	778/P			
	778/P	0	57	70
	779/P			
	779/P	0	62	90
	779/P			
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 779/P & 839/P)	0	05	40
	839/P			
	839/P	0	71	80
	843/P			
	843/P	0	48	70
	830	0	03	60

1	2	3	4	5
Rampura (Cont'd)	844/P			
	844/P			
	844/P			
	844/P			
	865	0	22	60
	867	0	39	70
	878/P			
	878/P	0	27	80
	882	0	20	30
	881	0	00	40
	883	0	13	70
	Nala (Btn. S.No. 883 & 884)	0	15	40
	884	0	13	90
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 884 & 905)	0	05	80
	905/P			
	905/P	0	22	40
	907	0	20	50
	908/P			
	908/P	0	59	40
	908/P			
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 908/P & 958),	0	07	10
	958	0	02	90
	959/P			
	959/P	0	15	10
	959/P			
	957/P			
	957/P	0	10	50
	960	0	04	60
	961	0	01	00
	962	0	22	60
	964/P			
	964/P	0	08	70
	963	0	55	70
	Disused Railway Line(NG) (Near S.No. 963)	0	07	00
	Surendranagar-Rampura Road (Near S.No. 967)	0	05	40
	967	0	00	10
	970	0	15	30
	971	0	34	60
	976	0	28	60
	977/P			
	977/P	0	06	10
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 977/P & 1077)	0	11	50
	1077	0	61	60
	1058/P			
	1058/P	0	11	20
	1058/P			
	1059/P			
	1059/P	0	51	00
	1059/P			
	1053/3P			
	1053/3P	0	30	10
	1053/3P			

1	2	3	4	5
Rampura (Cont'd)	1053/2P			
	1053/2P }	0	43	60
	1053/2P			
	1051	0	14	20
	1050	0	27	90
	1046/P }	0	60	10
	1046/P			
	1034/1	0	25	10
	1034/2	0	16	30
	1047	0	13	10
	1033	0	35	00
	1032/P			
	1032/P }	0	01	40
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 1032/P & 1149)	0	07	60
	1149	0	06	40
	1151/1	0	41	30
	1151/2	0	50	10
	1153	0	50	50
2 : Gundiyan	404	0	43	90
	403/1P			
	403/1P }	0	52	60
	402/P			
	402/P }	0	40	60
	402/P			
	401	0	37	50
	400/P }	0	35	60
	400/P			
	399	0	78	80
	414	0	16	70
	415	0	17	70
	416/P }	0	24	10
	416/P			
	417/P			
	417/P }	0	14	30
	417/P			
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 417/P & 269)	0	19	70
	269	0	41	10
	268	0	12	40
	268	0	00	50
	276	0	73	80
	277	0	48	80
	278	0	07	00
	Gundiyan NH-8A Road (Btn. S.No. 278 & 284/P)	0	08	20
	284/P	0	00	50
	283/P			
	283/P }	0	17	10
	283/P			
	280	0	18	50
	282/P			
	282/P }	0	37	30
	282/P			
	281	0	00	30
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 281 & 261)	0	08	40

1	2	3	4	5
Gundiyani (Cont'd)	261	0	41	80
	257	0	05	50
	259	0	36	60
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 259 & 103)	0	07	60
	103	0	27	90
	110	0	0	0
	109	0	13	30
	108	0	17	10
	107	0	44	40
	113/1	}	25	90
	113/2P			
	113/2P			
	113/3			
	115/1	0	27	30
	115/2	0	00	60
	116	0	37	00
	129/P	}	00	10
	129/P			
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 129/P & 93/P)	0	22	00
	93/P	}	54	30
	93/P			
	89	0	25	20
	88/P	0	20	80
	88,87/P	0	19	00
	87	0	11	00
	86	0	06	40
	85	0	08	10
	84	0	16	60
	83	0	15	70
	82	0	16	10
	81/P	}	15	20
	81/P			
	81/P			
	80	0	14	10
	79/P	}	05	80
	79/P			
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 79/P & 55/P)	0	66	00
	55/P	}	00	50
	55/P			
	60/P	}	03	80
	60/P			
	62	0	26	10
	63	0	21	10
	64	0	46	00
	66	0	68	80
	68/1	0	84	00
	68/2	0	08	20
	Nala (Near S.No. 68/2)	0	03	00
3 Kariyani	19/P	}	26	90
	19/P			
	19/P			

1	2	3	4	5
Kariyani (Cont'd)	18/P			
	18/P			
	18/P			
	18/P			
	11	0	35	10
	10/P	0	13	00
	10/P	0	05	30
	9	0	09	50
	8	0	09	70
	7/P			
	7/P	0	16	00
	7/P			
	6/P			
	6/P	0	08	10
	6/P			
	12	0	55	90
	13/P	0	00	20
	13/P			
	4/P			
	4/P	1	58	80
	4/P			
	3	0	00	90
	Kariyani - Timba Road (Btn. S.No. 3 & 159/P)	0	05	50
	159/P			
	159/P	0	21	30
	158/P			
	158/P	0	19	00
	160	0	71	10
	155/P			
	155/P	0	20	50
	155/P			
	154/P			
	154/P	0	77	30
	154/P			
	154/P			
	140/P			
	140/P	0	59	70
	140/P			
	Cart-track (Btn. S.No. 140/P & 138)	0	04	50
	138	0	19	70
	137/P			
	137/P	0	53	50
	136/P			
	136/P			
	136/P	0	84	30
	136/P			
	136/P			
	135/P	0	24	30
	135/P			
	134/P	0	53	10
	134/P			
4 : Kharawa	Cart track (Near S.No. 407/P)	0	05	80

1	2	3	4	5
Kharawa (Cont'd)	407/P	0	04	30
	407/P			
	486/P			
	486/P	0	65	40
	486/P			
	485/P			
	485/P	0	01	10
	487/P			
	487/P	0	43	80
	383	0	23	90
	382/P			
	382/P	0	20	50
	381/P			
	381/P	0	23	80
	380/P			
	380/P	0	18	30
	379	0	35	70
	378/P			
	378/P	0	29	70
	374/P			
	374/P	0	12	70
	373/P			
	373/P	0	20	80
	372/P			
	372/P	0	21	50
	370/P			
	370/P	0	46	20
	366/P			
	366/P	0	04	10
	367/P			
	367/P	0	46	40
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 367/P & 256)	0	05	00
	256	0	55	00
	257	0	13	10
	250/P			
	250/P	0	37	80
	261/P			
	261/P	0	29	50
	238/P			
	238/P	0	07	40
	243	0	70	10
	242/P			
	242/P	0	65	20
	242/P			
	247	0	18	60
	229/P			
	229/P	0	16	70
	228/1			
	228/2P	0	37	60
	228/2P			
	222/2	0	10	90
	225	0	12	00

1	2	3	4	5
Kharawa (Cont'd)	224/P			
	224/P			
	224/P	0	22	90
	Cart track (Btn. S.No. 224/P & 31/P)	0	04	70
	31/P	0	50	70
	31/P			
	29/P			
	29/P	0	82	40
	29/P			
	29/P			
	30	0	00	20
	W. R. Surendranagar-Limbdi (MG) (Near S. No. 30)	0	16	80
	1076	0	31	70
	1075	0	38	20
	1074	0	06	80
	1045	0	01	40
5 : Gomta	42	0	26	90
	41/P			
	41/P			
	41/P	0	23	70
	41/P			
	43/P	0	21	00
	43/P			
	44/P			
	44/P	0	54	90
	44/P			
	45/P	0	32	40
	45/P			
	46/P	0	38	60
	46/P			
	49/P			
	49/P	0	55	60
	49/P			
	Kharawa - Gomta Road (Btn. S.No. 49/P & 50/P)	0	05	30
	50/1/1	0	29	60
	50/1/2	0	27	50
	51			
	52/P	0	60	70
	52/P			
	52/P			
	53	0	30	80
	54/1	0	69	50
	54/2			
	56/3	0	00	70
	55/3	0	27	30
	56/1	0	20	90
	127/P			
	127/P	0	30	10
	128	0	62	50
	132	0	53	90

1	2	3	4	5	
Gomta (Cont'd)	133 /1/P	}	0	33	30
	133 /1/P		0	08	00
	134		0	18	80
	133/2		0	15	70
	135/1	}	0	16	40
	135/2		0	17	40
	137/1		0	38	60
	137/2		0	23	30
	138		0	24	30
	141		0	21	90
	142		0	11	10
	143		0	22	50
	Cart-track (Btn. S.No. 143 & 144)		0	09	90
	144				
	Gomta - Rai WBM Road (Near S.No. 144)				

[No. L-14014/7/02—GP]
SWAMI SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 1 फरवरी, 2002

का. आ. 301.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में जामनगर से मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में भोपाल तक पुनः गैसीकृत तरल प्राकृतिक गैस (एल.एन.जी) के परिवहन के लिए मेसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में जिसके भीतर पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में श्री ए. के. सिंघवी, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एण्ड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड, 304, एटलांटा टॉवर, तृतीय तल, इंकलाव सोसाइटी के सामने, गुलबाई टेकरा, अम्बावाड़ी, अहमदाबाद, गुजरात-380015 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तालुका : लीमखेडा

जिला : दाहोद

राज्य : गुजरात

गाव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्रफल			
		हेक्टर	आरे	स्कोर मी.	
1	2	3	4	5	
1. नवा वाडीया	26	0	70	40	
	27	0	25	60	
	28	0	12	80	
	48/1	}	0	62	50
	48/2				
	23 P				
	23 P				
	23 P	}	0	10	80
	31 P				
	31 P				
	32				
	47	(सरकारी जमीन)	0	28	30
	33		0	16	50
	34		0	22	10
	35		0	15	20
	36		0	0	50
	36		0	30	60
	37		0	27	60
	45		0	47	60
	46		0	46	70
	66 P		}	0	26
	66 P				
	66 P				
	66 P				
	66 P				
	Cart track	(सर्वे नं. 61 और 66 के बीच में)	0	1	60
	Cart track	(सर्वे नं. 66 और 11 के बीच में)	0	1	00
	61	0	12	70	
	11	0	23	20	
	55	0	3	30	
	8	(सरकारी जमीन)	0	85	70
	51		0	0	10
	52		0	14	50
	53		0	10	70
	54		0	0	40
	River		0	7	60
	55/1		0	2	70
55/2	(सर्वे नं. 55 और 54 के बीच में)	0	5	70	
Cart track		0	42	20	
54		0	39	90	
203		0	41	00	
29	0	2	60		
27	0	39	20		
31	0	18	80		
32	}	0	12	40	
26/1					
26/2					
26/3					
26/4					
26/5					
26/6					
33	0	5	30		
25	0	12	20		
24	0	15	80		

1	2	3	4	5	
3. जुना वाडीया	River	0	7	40	
	41 P				
	41 P				
	41 P				
	41 P				
	41 P				
	41 P				
	41 P				
	41 P				
	41 P				
	41 P				
	41 P				
	41 P	1	29	10	
	41 P				
	41 P				
	41 P				
	41 P				
	41 P				
	41 P				
	41 P				
	41 P				
	41 P				
	24	0	18	00	
	25 P				
	25 P	0	33	30	
	25 P				
	28 P				
	28 P	0	54	40	
	28 P				
	52	0	4	00	
	51	0	7	40	
	River	0	14	70	
	River	0	16	00	
4. डकार	Stream	0	5	30	
	4/A				
	4/A	0	16	60	
	Road				
	3/ 1				
	3/ 2	0	22	20	
	3/ 3				
5. सीगापुर	Stream	0	3	90	
	19/2	(सरकारी जमीन)	1	33	30
	19/1P				
	19/1P				
	19/1P				
	19/1P	1	74	90	
	19/1P				
	19/1P				
	19/1P				
	19/18	(सरकारी जमीन)	0	14	00
	18		0	3	30
	19/20	(सरकारी जमीन)	0	0	90
	19/19	(सरकारी जमीन)	0	48	50
6 फुलपरी	7/B	(सरकारी जमीन)	0	39	10
	8		0	6	70
	31		0	6	20
	7/A	(सरकारी जमीन)	0	92	30
	32		0	4	90
	33		0	44	30

1	2	3	4	5		
फुलपरी (निरंतर)	34		0	32	40	
	29		0	65	30	
	28/1	}	0	85	10	
	28/2					
	28/3					
	28/4					
	Stream	(सर्वे नं. 28 और 7A के बीच में)	0	3	50	
	27		0	7	00	
	Road	(सर्वे नं. 5 और 7A के बीच में)	0	12	10	
	Stream	(सर्वे नं. 5 में)	0	0	60	
	5/P	}	(सरकारी जमीन)	0	74	60
	5/P					
	5/P					
5/P						
5/P						
5/P						
5/P						
5/P	(सरकारी जमीन)					
Stream	(सर्वे नं. 5 में)	0	0	30		
7. फतेपुर	Road	(सर्वे नं. 15 में)	0	4	40	
	15		0	22	00	
	Stream	(सर्वे नं. 15 और 32 के बीच में)	0	32	30	
	32		0	16	90	
	31		0	21	40	
	30		0	16	80	
	29/1/A	}	0	33	40	
	29/1/B					
	29/2/A					
	29/2/B					
	28/1	}	0	53	70	
	28/2					
	27					
37						
36		0	45	30		
8. जामदग	220		0	43	90	
	215/1	}	0	6	90	
	215/2					
	215/3					
	215/4					
	216/1	}	0	7	60	
	216/2					
	216/3					
	216/4					
	216/5					
	216/6					
	216/7					
	216/8					
216/9						
216/10						
214		0	32	40		
213		0	0	20		
210		0	24	70		
208/4		0	9	50		
208/3		0	20	10		
206/1		0	6	30		
206/2		0	6	00		
206/3		0	10	00		
206/4		0	11	70		
206/5		0	10	10		
206/6		0	5	10		
206/7		0	4	10		

1	2	3	4	5
जोभदरा (निरंतर)	206/8	0	8	40
	206/10	0	5	60
	206/11	0	4	40
	206/12	0	2	20
	206/13	0	4	30
	Cart track (सर्वे नं. 206/8 और 206/11 के बीच में)	0	5	30
	205/1	0	21	10
	205/2	0	35	10
9. संतोफलीया	River	0	9	90
	65	0	25	40
	Road (सर्वे नं. 65 और 39 के बीच में)	0	2	20
	39	0	46	10
	Road (सर्वे नं. 39 में)	0	2	00
	64	0	39	60
	43	0	32	10
	45	0	16	30
	46	0	33	40
	47/1	0	3	60
	47/2	0	39	90
	47/3	0	12	70
	19	0	30	70
	Road (सर्वे नं. 47/3 और 19 के बीच में)	0	1	50
	72	0	12	30
	18 (सरकारी जमीन)	1	6	10
	25	0	31	20
	26	0	4	80
	74	0	5	30
	73 Part	0	37	70
	Road (सर्वे नं. 73 में)	0	3	10
10. मोटी बांडीबार	Open Land (सरकारी जमीन)	0	14	00
	301/1	0	19	80
	301/2	0	2	20
	Road	0	10	60
	269/1	0	0	85
	269/2			
	269/3			
	269/4			
	275/1	0	19	10
	275/2			
	270/1	0	27	90
	270/2	0	24	10
	272	0	38	60
	River	0	14	80
11. मोटीवाव	River	0	23	80
	193 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	18	60
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 3 और 4 के बीच में)	0	1	20
	Road (सर्वे नं. 4 में)	0	3	30
	4	0	36	70
	3	0	16	10
	7	0	14	20
	8/1	0	66	60
	8/2			
	8/3			
	10	0	5	80
	17	0	5	10
	12	0	23	70
	13/1	0	13	80

1	2	3	4	5
मोटीबाब (निरंतर)	205	0	39	30
	86/1	0	14	20
	86/2	0	18	40
	206	0	1	00
	182	0	21	90
	180	0	78	80
	179	0	1	00
	River	0	10	90
12. वनजारिया	Stream	0	1	50
	73	0	6	60
	Stream	0	5	10
	74	0	27	80
	75/1	0	4	40
	77/A	1	9	10
	Cart track	0	1	00
	71	0	45	10
	70	0	15	30
	59	0	0	10
	60	0	5	40
	61 P	0	9	60
	62	0	16	00
	63	0	21	00
	64 P	0	25	30
	65	0	24	00
	66	0	17	70
	67	0	18	10
	68 P	0	27	00
	78 P	0	8	20
	79	0	7	60
	Road	0	3	60
13. लुखावाडा	182/1	0	3	50
	194/1	0	0	60
	194/2			
	194/3			
	194/4			
	194/5			
	195/1	0	54	00
	195/2			
	195/3			
	195/4			
	195/5			
	196/1P	0	0	40
	196/1P			
	196/1P			
	197/1	0	47	20
	197/2	0	20	90
	202/9	0	3	20
	201	0	27	80
	214/P	0	38	50
	214/P			
	217/3			
	217/4	0	13	90
	217/5	0	5	60
	217/6	0	6	50
	217/6	0	4	80
	216/3	0	11	40
	216/4	0	3	20
	89/2	0	9	50
	89/3	0	4	30
	89/4	0	3	80
	90	0	16	00

1	2	3	4	5
लुखावाडा (निरंतर)	91/1/1			
	91/1/2	0	17	30
	91/1/3			
	91/3	0	8	30
	93/1	0	10	80
	93/2	0	0	80
	87/2	0	7	90
	87/3	0	10	60
	87/4	0	7	10
	86	0	16	90
	84P			
	84P			
	84P			
	84F	0	20	60
	84P			
	84P			
	70/P	0	33	40
	70/2P			
Stream	69	0	13	70
	69	0	15	90
67/1/2P		0	0	40
68/1		0	14	20
68/2		0	15	00
68/3		0	7	80
64/1		0	20	80
64/2		0	7	60
64/3		0	5	50
61P				
61P				
61/P		0	62	60
61/1P				
61/3P				
62/1/5P		0	0	10
55/1		0	11	80
55/2		0	11	50
55/3		0	6	70
56/1		0	2	30
56/2		0	2	30
56/3		0	2	40
Road		0	3	60
50/1		0	13	30
50/2		0	13	60
50/3		0	0	10
50/4		0	7	00
50/5		0	2	60
50/6		0	4	20
50/7		0	8	50
50/8		0	0	40
44/1				
44/2				
44/3				
44/4				
44/5				
44/6				
44/7		0	29	10
44/8				
44/9				
44/10				
44/11				
44/12				
38/4		0	1	80

1	2	3	4	5
लुखावाडा (निरंतर)	37/1			
	37/2			
	37/3			
	37/4			
	37/5	0	43	70
	37/6			
	37/7			
	37/8			
	46	0	18	20
	36	0	19	80
	33/1	0	14	80
	33/2	0	0	90
	33/3	0	10	00
	33/4	0	20	10
	32/2	0	1	70
	31/1	0	9	80
	31/2	0	20	30
14. दुधिया	79/1	0	43	30
	79/2			
	80/A/2			
	80/A/3			
	80/A/4	0	19	70
	80/A/5			
	80/B/1			
	80/B/2			
	80/B/3			
	80/B/4	1	6	80
	80/B/5			
	80/B/6			
	80/B/7			
	Stream	0	3	90

(सरकारी जमीन)

(सरकारी जमीन)

तालुका : झालोद

जिला : दाहोद

राज्य : गुजरात

गाव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टर	आरे	स्कोर मी.
1	2	3	4	5
1 सुथाखसा	Stream (सर्वे नं. 73/1 के पश्चिम में)	0	3	60
	73/1	0	13	60
	73/2	0	9	40
	73/3	0	8	60
	73/4	0	9	60
	73/5	0	4	90
	73/7	0	2	30
	73/8	0	60	80
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 73/7 और 70/5 के बीच में)	0	10	00
	71/6	0	5	50
	70/4	0	12	30
	70/5	0	13	40
	64	0	22	40
	65/1	0	33	30
	63/1	0	10	00
	65/2	0	58	10
	62/1	0	2	00
	65/3	0	61	00
	60/1	0	11	70

1	2	3	4	5
सुथारवसा (निरंतर)	60/2	0	9	70
	60/3	0	13	60
	58	0	29	90
	59/1	0	36	50
	54/1	0	25	00
	51/1	0	1	20
	51/2	0	1	90
	51/3	0	23	60
	51/4	0	0	70
	53/1	0	18	50
	52/1	0	2	30
	50/6	0	23	40
	50/5	0	0	40
	50/4	0	8	80
	50/3	0	8	30
	50/2	0	13	60
2 आंबा	377	0	25	10
	Road (सर्वे नं. 377 और 219 के बीच में)	0	3	10
	219	0	32	20
	378	0	44	20
	379	0	34	70
	217	0	51	70
	216	0	16	30
	Road (सर्वे नं. 216 और 218 के बीच में)	0	4	60
	208/1 }	0	30	10
	208/2 }	0	30	10
	Road (सर्वे नं. 218 और 214 के बीच में)	0	16	80
	214/1 }	0	35	50
	214/2 }	0	35	50
	214/3 }	0	35	50
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 209/1 और 395 के बीच में)	0	1	40
	395	0	64	90
	Road (सर्वे नं. 396/1 और 396/3 के बीच में)	0	1	50
	Road (सर्वे नं. 396/1 और 396/3 के बीच में)	0	12	30
	396/3	0	2	60
	396/5	0	3	50
	1	0	40	80
	Road (सर्वे नं. 178 और 4/1 के बीच में)	0	14	40
	Road (सर्वे नं. 178 और 4/1 के बीच में)	0	1	50
	02/3	0	5	40
	04/1	0	1	30
	178	0	48	50
	Road (सर्वे नं. 178 और 6 के बीच में)	0	13	10
	85	0	2	60
	6	0	18	80
	7	0	15	20
	08/1	0	16	00
	08/2	0	14	40
	9	0	30	90
	10/2	0	2	20
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 9 और 173 के बीच में)	0	22	90
	Road (सर्वे नं. 10/2 और 85 के बीच में)	0	6	00
	173	0	71	30
	172	0	17	00
	92	0	24	60
	93/1	0	17	10
	93/2	0	15	20
	94/1	0	13	20
	94/2	0	14	50
	95/2	0	19	50
	96	0	43	70
	97/2	0	21	00

1	2	3	4	5	
आंबा (निरंतर)	93	0	38	20	
	99	0	42	00	
	100	0	0	40	
	101/1	0	21	00	
	101/2	0	21	00	
	105/1	0	57	50	
	104/1	0	68	30	
	104/2				
	104/3				
	104/4				
	112	0	84	10	
	113	0	43	40	
	Road	(सर्वे नं. 113 और 112 के बीच में)	0	7	20
3. मुण्हा	235	0	2	00	
	234	0	97	40	
	233	0	80	50	
	230	0	40	10	
	229	0	28	30	
	228	0	44	20	
	219/1	0	24	50	
	219/2				
	274/1	0	5	10	
	274/2				
	220	0	45	50	
	221	0	23	50	
	222	0	1	40	
	273	0	44	50	
	Stream	(सर्वे नं. 173 और 221 के बीच में)	0	8	00
	271	0	3	40	
	Stream	(सर्वे नं. 271 और 268 के बीच में)	0	6	80
	269	0	58	10	
	Stream	(सर्वे नं. 271 और 268 के बीच में)	0	10	30
	268	0	20	00	
	265	0	5	80	
	263	0	20	40	
	264	0	36	10	
	07/1	0	10	90	
	07/2	0	18	70	
	16	0	36	40	
	Road	(सर्वे नं. 16 और 15 के बीच में)	0	4	00
	15	0	46	00	
	14	0	1	90	
	12	0	43	10	
	13	0	11	00	
	Road	(सर्वे नं. 12 और 86 के बीच में)	0	6	40
	86	0	49	60	
	Stream	(सर्वे नं. 86 में)	0	0	10
	87/7	0	9	40	
	Stream	(सर्वे नं. 86 और 87/11 के बीच में)	0	2	40
	87/11	0	11	70	
	87/10	0	1	20	
	88	0	44	50	
	89	0	45	10	
	79	0	1	10	
	78/5	0	24	60	
	78/3	0	0	30	
	77	0	2	50	
	70/1	0	41	40	
	Stream	(सर्वे नं. 77 और 70/2 के बीच में)	0	0	60
	70/2	0	11	40	

1	2	3	4	5
मुष्ठा (निरंतर)	Stream (सर्वे नं. 70/1 में)	0	0	20
	72/2	0	41	50
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 70/1 में)	0	0	40
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 72/1 में)	0	5	90

तालुका : देवगढबारीया

जिला : दाहोद

राज्य : गुजरात

गाव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टर	आरे	स्केर मी.
1	2	3	4	5
1 रेबारी	265	0	60	50
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 265 में)	0	1	50
	266 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	16	60
	271/1	0	18	00
	272/P } 272/P	0	3	00
	281	0	2	90
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 282 और 285 के बीच में)	0	0	90
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 284 और 283 के बीच में)	0	3	00
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 284 और 285 के बीच में)	0	0	90
	282/1	0	55	70
	282/2			
	282/3			
	282/4			
	282/5			
	282/6	0	5	30
	Stream			
	285			
	284/P (सरकारी जमीन)			
	284/P (सरकारी जमीन)			
	284/2	0	10	90
	283			
	12/P			
	12/P			
	Cart Track (सर्वे नं. 17 में)	0	0	90
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 14 में)	0	5	40
	Stream (सर्वे नं. 15 और 17 के बीच में)	0	3	60
	14	0	53	90
	15	0	25	60
	18	0	7	40
	17/P } 17/P	0	75	00
2. सालिया	124	0	31	10
	Road (सर्वे नं. 1248 और 139 के बीच में)	0	14	10
	Railway (सर्वे नं. 1248 और 139 के बीच में)	0	13	40
	Road (सर्वे नं. 139 और 140/2 के बीच में)	0	1	00
	139 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	9	00
	140/2	0	35	80
	145 (सरकारी जमीन)	0	12	00
	342/5	0	18	80
	342/4	0	11	90
	342/3	0	11	60
	342/2	0	18	20
	342/1	0	27	50
	143	0	6	30
	144	0	57	50
	347	0	19	80
	345	0	16	50

1	2	3	4	5
सालिया (निरंतर)	153	0	83	40
	161	0	72	90
	327/1	0	44	70
	327/2			
	327/3			
	327/4			
	327/5			
	327/6			
	327/7			
	325/4	0	2	00
	326/1	0	41	60
	326/2	0	3	60
	325/3	0	20	80
	304/2	0	67	30
	305	0	43	00
	306	0	21	60
	307/1/4			
	307/3			
	307/1/3			
	307/2			
	307/1/1			
	307/1/2			
	309	0	22	80
	311/2	0	0	30
	310/2	0	26	10
	310/1	0	13	80
	295/2	0	20	50
	296/1	0	20	30
	296/6	0	3	80
	297	0	69	50
	477	0	43	00
	478	0	5	80
	479	0	13	80
	480	0	8	30
	481	0	6	60
	482	0	11	60
	483/1	0	7	50
	483/2/P	0	34	60
	15	0	42	20
	17/P	0	34	10
	17/P	0	7	60
3 गुना	Cart Track	(सर्वे नं. 15 और 17 के बीच में)		
	50/P	0	5	40
	50/P	0	35	10
	50/P	0	4	20
	51	0	16	80
	Road	(सर्वे नं. 15 में)		
	52/P	0	1	00
	52/P	0	42	30
	49/P			
	49/P			
	49-50			
	Kotar			
	53/Part			
	53/Part			
	58/2	0	16	40
	54	0	38	70
	56	0	1	60
	57/P	0	80	30
	57/P	0	49	10
	111/P	0	0	50
	105/1	0	0	40
	105/2	0	0	40
	110	0	0	40

1	2	3	4	5	
गुना (निरंतर)	120/P				
	120/P				
	120/P	0	14	00	
	120/P				
4. असाइडी	2/A	(सरकारी जमीन)	0	0	30
	2/B		0	16	60
	3		0	23	60
	28/P		0	39	40
	28/P		0	67	00
	27/P		0	10	10
	27/P		0		
	05/1		0		
	05/2		0		
	05/3		0		
	219		0		
	6A/P	(सरकारी जमीन)			
	6/B	(सरकारी जमीन)			
	6A/P		0	7	70
	6A/P				
	6A/P				
	6A/P				
	Road				
	9		0	18	60
	12/1		0	23	90
	217/3		0	14	70
	217/4		0	1	80
	217/B/5		0	16	80
	12/2+3		0	25	00
	13		0	41	30
	14		0	11	80
	7/P	(सरकारी जमीन)	0	16	70
	7/P				
	Railway	(सर्वे नं. 7 और 191 के बीच में)	0	5	50
	Road	(सर्वे नं. 7 और 191 के बीच में)	0	11	60
	191/P		0	18	40
	195/2P				
	191/P		0	35	60
	192/1				
	192/2		0		
	Cart Track	(सर्वे नं. 191 और 192/A के बीच में)	0	0	80
	187/1P		0	52	50
	187/1P		0	35	30
	186		0	2	60
	185		0		
	184/1		0	26	60
	184/2		0	25	20
	182		0	0	80
	147/1		0	25	50
	147/2		0	<u>22</u>	30
	146		0	75	80
	143/P	(सरकारी जमीन)	0		
	143/P		0		
	Cart Track	(सर्वे नं. 237 और 143 के बीच में)	0	0	80
	139/1		0	0	60
	139/2		0	36	60
	225		0	44	10
	138/1		0	21	90
	138/2		0	13	60
	137		0	43	30

1	2	3	4	5	
असाइडी (निरंतर)	135/P	(सरकारी जमीन)	0	36	40
	135/P				
	135/P				
	135/P				
	135/P				
	136		0	8	60
5. तोयणी	Stream	(सर्वे नं. 297 के पास)	0	10	00
	297		0	66	20
	295		0	38	80
	294		0	31	90
	Stream	(सर्वे नं. 294 और 280 के बीच में)	0	7	20
	293		0	14	00
	Stream	(सर्वे नं. 293 और 279 के बीच में)	0	11	80
	280		0	2	60
	281+279		0	31	00
	278		0	20	00
	277		0	27	10
	276		0	31	00
	275		0	24	30
	274		0	0	10
	273		0	25	70
	272		0	7	30
	256+317/1P		0	39	10
	256+317/1P				
	256+317/1P				
	255/1		0	0	10
	255/2		0	18	60
	257/P		0	17	80
	257/P				
	261/1/A				
	261/1/B		0	16	60
	261/2		0	0	60
	254		0	0	50
	262		0	2	10
	Road	(सर्वे नं. 262/2 और 260 के बीच में)	0	9	20
	260		0	18	70
	263/1		0	30	70
	264		0	0	70
	265		0	51	10
	Stream	(सर्वे नं. 180 और 265 के बीच में)	0	16	10
	180/2+4+6		0	80	80
	180/3				
	180/1+5				
	179		0	40	40
	181/P		0	3	80
	181/P				
	182				
	183/1+2		0	0	40
	183/3		0	19	20
	187		0	5	90
	186/P	(सरकारी जमीन)	0	25	60
	186/P				
	186/P				
	186/P				
	184		0	29	90
	185		0	29	60
	225		0	21	10
	224		0	39	70
	Road	(सर्वे नं. 224 और 223 के बीच में)	0	1	00
	Cart Track	(सर्वे नं. 222 और 221 के बीच में)	0	7	20

1	2	3	4	5
तोयणी (निरंतर)	222/P			
	222/P	0	3	90
	222/P			
	221	0	16	50
	220	0	0	10
	219/P	0	1	10
	219/P			
	218/P	0	7	70
	218/P			
	Cart Track	0	0	50
	(सर्वे नं. 219 और 218 के बीच में)			

[फा. सं. एल-14014/14/02—जीपी]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 1st February, 2002

s. O. 301.— Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of re-gasified liquified natural gas (LNG) from Jamnagar in the State of Gujarat to Bhopal in the State of Madhya Pradesh, a pipeline should be laid by M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri A.K. Sanghavi, Competent Authority, Gas Transportation & Infrastructure Company Limited, 304, Atlanta Tower, 3rd Floor, Opposite Inqulab Society, Gulabi Tekra, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad, Gujarat – 380015.

SCHEDULE

Taluka : LIMKHEDA

District : DAHOD

State : Gujarat

Name of the Village	Survey No.	AREA		
		Hectare	Are.	Sq. Mtr.
1	2	3	4	5
1) NAVAVDIA	26	0	70	40
	27	0	25	60
	28	0	12	80
	48/1	0	62	50
	48/2			
	23 P	0	10	80
	23 P			
	23 P			
	31 P	0	9	20
	31 P			
	32	0	28	30
	47	0	16	50
	33	0	22	10
	34	0	15	20
	35	0	0	50
	36	0	30	60
	37	0	27	60
	45	0	47	60
	46	0	46	70
	66 P	0	26	60
	66 P			
	66 P			
	66 P			
	66 P			
	Cart track	0	1	60
	Cart track	0	1	00
	61	0	12	70
	11	0	23	20
	55	0	3	30
	8	0	85	70
	51	0	0	10
	52	0	14	50
	53	0	10	70
	54	0	0	40
	River	0	7	60
2) MACHHELAI	55/1	0	2	70
	55/2	0	2	70
	Cart track	0	5	70
	54	0	42	20
	203	0	39	90
	29	0	41	00
	27	0	2	60

1	2	3	4	5
MACHHELAI (Cont'd)	31	0	39	20
	32	0	18	80
	26/1	0	12	40
	26/2			
	26/3			
	26/4			
	26/5			
	26/6			
	33	0	5	30
	25	0	12	20
	24	0	15	80
3) JUNAVADIA	River	0	7	40
	41 P	1	29	10
	41 P			
	41 P			
	41 P			
	41 P			
	41 P			
	41 P			
	41 P			
	41 P			
	41 P			
	41 P			
	41 P			
	41 P			
	41 P			
	41 P			
	41 P			
	41 P			
	41 P			
	41 P			
	41 P			
	24	0	18	00
	25 P	0	33	30
	25 P			
	25 P			
	28 P	0	54	40
	28 P			
	28 P			
	52	0	4	00
	51	0	7	40
	River	0	14	70
	River	0	16	00

1	2	3	4	5
4) DAKARA	Stream (Fall in Sur.No. 4A)	0	5	30
	4/A }	0	16	60
	4/A }			
	Road (Fall in Sur.No. 3)	0	5	60
	3/ 1 }			
	3/ 2 }	0	22	20
	3/ 3 }			
5) SIGAPUR	Stream	0	3	90
	19/2 (Govt. Land)	1	33	30
	19/1P }			
	19/1P }			
	19/1P }	1	74	90
	19/1P }			
	19/1P }			
	19/1P }			
	19/18 (Govt. Land)	0	14	00
	18	0	3	30
	19/20 (Govt. Land)	0	0	90
	19/19 (Govt. Land)	0	48	50
6) PHOOLPARI	7/B (Govt. Land)	0	39	10
	8	0	6	70
	31	0	6	20
	7/A (Govt. Land)	0	92	30
	32	0	4	90
	33	0	44	30
	34	0	32	40
	29	0	65	30
	28/1 }			
	28/2 }	0	85	10
	28/3 }			
	28/4 }			
	Stream (In between Sur.No. 28 & 7A)	0	3	50
	27	0	7	00
	Road (In between Sur.No. 5 & 7A)	0	12	10
	Stream (Fall in Sur.No. 5)	0	0	60
	5/P (Govt. Land)			
	5/P }			
	5/P }			
	5/P }			
	5/P (Govt. Land)	0	74	60
	5/P (Govt. Land)			
	5/P }			
	5/P }			
	Stream (Fall in Sur.No. 5)	0	0	30

1	2	3	4	5
7) FATEPURA	Road (Fall in Sur.No. 15)	0	4	40
	15	0	22	00
	Stream (In between Sur. No. 15 & 32)	0	32	30
	32	0	16	90
	31	0	21	40
	30	0	16	80
	29/1/A	0	33	40
	29/1/B			
	29/2/A			
	29/2/B			
	28/1	0	53	70
	28/2			
	27	0	41	50
	37	0	45	30
	38	0	43	90
8) JAMDARA	220	0	6	90
	215/1	0	39	20
	215/2			
	215/3			
	215/4			
	216/1	0	7	60
	216/2			
	216/3			
	216/4			
	216/5			
	216/6			
	216/7			
	216/8			
	216/9			
	216/10			
	214	0	32	40
	213	0	0	20
	210	0	24	70
	208/4	0	9	50
	208/3	0	20	10
	206/1	0	6	30
	206/2	0	6	00
	206/3	0	10	00
	206/4	0	11	70
	206/5	0	10	10
	206/6	0	5	10
	206/7	0	4	10
	206/8	0	8	40
	206/10	0	5	60
	206/11	0	4	40
	206/12	0	2	20
	206/13	0	4	30
	Cart track (In between Sur. No. 206/8 & 206/11)	0	5	30
	205/1	0	21	10
	205/2	0	35	10

1	2	3	4	5
9) SATIFALIYA	River	0	9	90
	65	0	25	40
	Road (In between Sur. No. 65 & 39)	0	2	20
	39	0	46	10
	Road (Fall in S.No. 39)	0	2	00
	64	0	39	60
	43	0	32	10
	45	0	16	30
	46	0	33	40
	47/1	0	3	60
	47/2	0	39	90
	47/3	0	12	70
	19	0	30	70
	Road (In between Sur. No. 47/3 & 19)	0	1	50
	72	0	12	30
	18 (Govt. Land)	1	6	10
	25	0	31	20
	26	0	4	80
	74	0	5	30
	73 Part	0	37	70
	Road (Fall in S.No. 73)	0	3	10
10) MOTI BANDIBAR	Open Land (Govt. Land)	0	14	00
	301/1	0	19	80
	301/2	0	2	20
	Road	0	10	60
	269/1	0	0	85
	269/2			
	269/3			
	269/4			
	275/1	0	19	10
	275/2			
	270/1	0	27	90
	270/2	0	24	10
	272	0	38	60
	River	0	14	80
	River	0	23	80
11) MOTIVAV	193 (Govt. Land)	0	18	60
	Stream (In between Sur. No. 3 & 4)	0	1	20
	Road (Fall in S.No. 4)	0	3	30
	4	0	36	70
	3	0	16	10
	7	0	14	20
	8/ 1	0	66	60
	8/ 2			
	8/ 3			
	10	0	5	80
	17	0	5	10
	12	0	23	70
	13/1	0	13	80

1	2	3	4	5
MOTIVAV (Cont'd)	15/1	0	20	80
	15/2	0	29	20
	15/3	0	5	80
	14/1	0	0	20
	14/2	0	3	40
	14/3	0	7	40
	154	0	37	00
	156/2	0	13	20
	140 P	0	8	50
	140 P			
	140 P			
	140 P			
	140 P			
	153	0	7	30
	159/1/A	0	40	10
	159/1/B			
	159/1/C			
	159/1/D			
	162 Part	0	57	10
	161/1	0	1	10
	161/2			
	161/3			
	161/4			
	161/5			
	163	0	3	30
	166/1	0	36	60
	Cart track (In between Sur. No. 163 & 168/10)	0	0	80
	166/2/A	0	22	80
	166/2/B	0	5	00
	169/2	0	4	90
	168/10	0	7	20
	168/9	0	1	50
	168/3	0	11	50
	168/4	0	1	20
	168/5	0	29	70
	174	0	10	70
	82/1	0	1	50
	82/4	0	0	80
	82/5	0	36	90
	204	0	0	50
	209 (Govt. Land)	0	0	50

1	2	3	4	5	
MOTIVAV (Cont'd)	92/1 P				
	92/1 P				
	92/1 P				
	92/1 P				
	92/1 P				
	92/1 P				
	92/1 P				
	92/1 P				
	92/1 P				
	92/1 P				
	92/1 P	0	44	40	
	92/1 P				
	92/1 P				
	92/1 P				
	92/1 P				
	92/1 P				
	92/1 P				
	92/1 P				
	92/1 P				
	205	0	39	30	
	86/1	0	14	20	
	86/2	0	18	40	
	206	0	1	00	
	182	0	21	90	
	180	0	78	80	
	179	(Govt. Land)	0	1	00
	River		0	10	90
12) VANJARIA	Stream	(Fall in Sur.No. 73)	0	1	50
	73		0	6	60
	Stream	(In between Sur. No. 73 & 77/A)	0	5	10
	74		0	27	80
	75/1		0	4	40
	77/A	(Govt. Land)	1	9	10
	Cart track	(Fall in Sur. No. 77/A)	0	1	00
	71		0	45	10
	70		0	15	30
	59		0	0	10
	60		0	5	40
	61 P		0	9	60
	62		0	16	00
	63		0	21	00
	64 P		0	25	30
	65		0	24	00
	66		0	17	70
	67		0	18	10
	68 P		0	27	00
	78 P		0	8	20
	79		0	7	60
	Road	(In between Sur. No. 79 & 78)	0	3	60

1	2	3	4	5
13) LUKHAWADA	182/1	0	3	50
	194/1			
	194/2			
	194/3	0	0	60
	194/4			
	194/5			
	195/1			
	195/2			
	195/3	0	54	00
	195/4			
	195/5			
	196/1P			
	196/1P	0	0	40
	196/1P			
	197/1	0	47	20
	197/2	0	20	90
	202/9	0	3	20
	201	0	27	80
	214/P			
	214/P	0	38	50
	217/3	0	13	90
	217/4	0	5	60
	217/5	0	6	50
	217/6	0	4	80
	216/3	0	11	40
	216/4	0	3	20
	89/2	0	9	50
	89/3	0	4	30
	89/4	0	3	80
	90	0	16	00
	91/1/1			
	91/1/2	0	17	30
	91/1/3			
	91/3	0	8	30
	93/1	0	10	80
	93/2	0	0	80
	87/2	0	7	90
	87/3	0	10	60
	87/4	0	7	10
	86	0	16	90
	84P			
	84P			
	84P	0	20	60
	84P			
	84P			
	70/P	0	33	40
	70/2P			
Stream	(In between Sur. No. 67/2 & 70)	0	13	70

1	2	3	4	5
LUKHAWADA (Cont'd)	69	0	15	90
	67/1/2P	0	0	40
	68/1	0	14	20
	68/2	0	15	00
	68/3	0	7	80
	64/1	0	20	80
	64/2	0	7	60
	64/3	0	5	50
	61P			
	61P			
	61/P	0	62	60
	61/1P			
	61/3P			
	62/1/5P	0	0	10
	55/1	0	11	80
	55/2	0	11	50
	55/3	0	6	70
	56/1	0	2	30
	56/2	0	2	30
	56/3	0	2	40
	Road	(In between Sur. No. 55/3 & 50/7)	3	60
	50/1	0	13	30
	50/2	0	13	60
	50/3	0	0	10
	50/4	0	7	00
	50/5	0	2	60
	50/6	0	4	20
	50/7	0	8	50
	50/8	0	0	40
	44/1			
	44/2			
	44/3			
	44/4			
	44/5			
	44/6	0	29	10
	44/7			
	44/8			
	44/9			
	44/10			
	44/11			
	44/12			
	38/4	0	1	80
	37/1			
	37/2			
	37/3			
	37/4	0	43	70
	37/5			
	37/6			
	37/7			
	37/8			

		Hectare	Are.	Sq. Mtr.
1	2	3	4	5
1) SUTHARVASA	Stream (In West of Sur. No.73/1)	0	3	60
	73/1	0	13	60
	73/2	0	9	40
	73/3	0	8	60
	73/4	0	9	60
	73/5	0	4	90
	73/7	0	2	30
	73/8	0	60	80
	Stream (In between Sur. No.73/7 & 70/5)	0	10	00
	71/6	0	5	50
	70/4	0	12	30
	70/5	0	13	40
	64	0	22	40
	65/1	0	33	30
	63/1	0	10	00
	65/2	0	58	10
	62/1	0	2	00
	65/3	0	61	00
	60/1	0	11	70

1	2	3	4	5
SUTHARVASA (Cont'd)	20/2	0	9	70
	60/3	0	13	60
	58	0	29	90
	59/1	0	36	50
	54/1	0	25	00
	51/1	0	1	20
	51/2	0	1	90
	51/3	0	23	60
	51/4	0	0	70
	53/1	0	18	50
	52/1	0	2	30
	50/6	0	23	40
	50/5	0	0	40
	50/4	0	8	80
	50/3	0	8	30
	50/2	0	13	60
2) AAMBA	377	0	25	10
	Road (In between Sur. No.377&219)	0	3	10
	219	0	32	20
	378	0	44	20
	379	0	34	70
	217	0	51	70
	216	0	16	30
	Road (In between Sur.No.216&218)	0	4	60
	208/1	}	30	10
	208/2			
	Road (In between Sur. No.218&214)	0	16	80
	214/1	}	35	50
	214/2			
	214/3			
	Stream (In between Sur.No.209/1&395)	0	1	40
	395	0	64	90
	Road (In between Sur.No.396/1&396/3)	0	1	50
	Road (In between Sur.No.396/1&396/5)	0	12	30
	396/3	0	2	60
	396/5	0	3	50
	1	0	40	80
	Road (In between Sur.No.178&4/1)	0	14	40
	Road (In between Sur.No.178&4/1)	0	1	50
	02/3	0	5	40
	04/1	0	1	30
	178	0	48	50
	Road (In between Sur.No.178&6)	0	13	10
	85	0	2	60
	6	0	18	80
	7	0	15	20
	08/1	0	16	00
	08/2	0	14	40
	9	0	30	90
	10/2	0	2	20
	Stream (In between Sur. No.9&173)	0	22	90

1	2	3	4	5
AAMBA (Cont'd)	Road (In between Sur.No.10/2&85)	0	6	00
	173	0	71	30
	172	0	17	00
	92	0	24	60
	93/1	0	17	10
	93/2	0	15	20
	94/1	0	13	20
	94/2	0	14	50
	95/2	0	19	50
	96	0	43	70
	97/2	0	21	00
	98	0	38	20
	99	0	42	00
	100	0	0	40
	101/1	0	21	00
	101/2	0	21	00
	105/1	0	57	50
	104/1	}	68	30
	104/2			
	104/3			
	104/4			
	112	0	84	10
	113	0	43	40
3) MUNDHA	Road (In between Sur.No.113&112)	0	7	20
	235	0	2	00
	234	0	97	40
	233	0	80	50
	230	0	40	10
	229	0	28	30
	228	0	44	20
	219/1	}	24	50
	219/2			
	274/1	}	5	10
	274/2			
	220	0	45	50
	221	0	23	50
	222	0	1	40
	273	0	44	50
	Stream (In between Sur.No.273&221)	0	8	00
	271	0	3	40
	Stream (In between Sur.No.271&268)	0	6	80
	269	0	58	10
	Stream (In between Sur. No.271&268)	0	10	30
	268	0	20	00
	265	0	5	80
	263	0	20	40
	264	0	36	10
	07/1	0	10	90
	07/2	0	18	70
	16	0	36	40
	Road (In between Sur. No.16 & 15)	0	4	00

1	2	3	4	5
MUNDHA (Cont'd)	15	0	46	00
	14	0	1	90
	12	0	43	10
	13	0	11	00
	Road (In between Sur. No.12 & 86)	0	6	40
	86	0	49	60
	Stream (Fall in Sur. No.86)	0	0	10
	87/7	0	9	40
	Stream (In between Sur. No.86 & 87/11)	0	2	40
	87/11	0	11	70
	87/10	0	1	20
	88	0	44	50
	89	0	45	10
	79	0	1	10
	78/5	0	24	60
	78/3	0	0	30
	77	0	2	50
	70/1	0	41	40
	Stream (In between Sur. No.77&70/2)	0	0	60
	70/2	0	11	40
	Stream (Fall in Sur. No.70/1)	0	0	20
	72/2	0	41	50
	Stream (Fall in Sur. No.70/2)	0	0	40
	Stream (East of Sur. No.72/2)	0	5	90

Taluka : DEVGADBARIA

District : DAHOD

State : Gujarat

Name of the Village

Survey No.

Hectare

AREA

Are.

Sq. Mtr.

1	2	3	4	5
1. REBARI	265	0	60	50
	Cart Track (In Sur. No.265)	0	1	50
	266 (Govt. Land)	0	16	60
	271/1	0	18	00
	272/P } (Govt. Land)	0	3	00
	272/P }			
	281	0	2	90
	Stream (In between Sur. No.282&285)	0	0	90
	Stream (In between Sur. No.284&283)	0	3	00
	Cart Track (In between Sur. No.284 &285)	0	0	90
	282/1			
	282/2			
	282/3			
	282/4	0	55	70
	282/5			
	282/6			
	Stream	0	5	30
	285	0	17	90
	284/P (Govt. Land)	0	19	90
	284/P (Govt. Land)	0		
	284/2			
	283	0	10	90

1	2	3	4	5
REBARI (Cont'd)				
	12/P }	0	3	60
	12/P }			
	Cart Track (In Sur. No.17)	0	0	90
	Stream (In Sur. No.14)	0	5	40
	Stream (In between Sur. No.15&17)	0	3	60
	14	0	53	90
	15	0	25	60
	18	0	7	40
	17/P }	0	75	00
	17/P }			
2. SALIYA	124	0	31	10
	Road (In between Sur. No.124&139)	0	14	10
	Railway (In between Sur. No.124&139)	0	13	40
	Road (In between Sur. No.139&140/2)	0	1	00
	139 (Govt. Land)	0	9	00
	140/2	0	35	80
	145 (Govt. Land)	0	12	00
	342/5	0	18	80
	342/4	0	11	90
	342/3	0	11	60
	342/2	0	18	20
	342/1	0	27	50
	143	0	6	30
	144	0	57	50
	347	0	19	80
	345	0	16	50
	153	0	83	40
	161	0	72	90
	327/1			
	327/2			
	327/3			
	327/4 }	0	44	70
	327/5 }			
	327/6 }			
	327/7 }			
	325/4	0	2	00
	326/1 }	0	41	60
	326/2 }			
	325/3	0	3	60
	304/2	0	20	80
	305	0	67	30
	306	0	43	00
	307/1/4 }			
	307/3 }			
	307/1/3 }	0	21	60
	307/2 }			
	307/1/1 }			
	307/1/2 }			
	309	0	22	80
	311/2	0	0	30
	310/2	0	26	10
	310/1	0	13	80
	295/2	0	20	50
	296/1	0	20	30
	296/6	0	3	80
	297	0	69	50

1	2	3	4	5		
3. GUNA	477		0	43	00	
	478		0	5	80	
	479		0	13	80	
	480		0	8	30	
	481		0	6	60	
	482		0	11	60	
	483/1		0	7	50	
	483/2/P		0	34	60	
	15		0	42	20	
	17/P	}	0	34	10	
	17/P					
	Cart Track		(In between Sur. No.15&17)	0	7	60
	50/P	}				
	50/P		0	5	40	
	50/P					
	51		0	35	10	
	Road	(In Sur. No.15)	0	4	20	
	52/P	}	0	16	80	
	52/P					
	49/P					
	49/P	}	0	1	00	
	49-50					
	Kotar					
	53/Part	}	0	42	30	
	53/Part					
	58/2		0	16	40	
	54		0	38	70	
	56		0	1	60	
	57/P	}	0	80	30	
	57/P					
	111/P		0	49	10	
	105/1	}	0	0	50	
	105/2					
	110		0	0	40	
	120/P	}				
	120/P		0	14	00	
	120/P					
	120/P					
	4. ASADI	2/A	}	0	0	30
		2/B				
3		0		16	60	
28/P		}	0	23	60	
28/P						
27/P			0	39	40	
27/P		}				
05/1						
05/2			0	67	00	
05/3		}				
219			0	10	10	
6A/P						
6/B		(Govt. Land)				
6A/P		(Govt. Land)				
6A/P	}	0	7	70		
6A/P						
6A/P						
Road						

1	2	3	4	5	
ASAI DI Cont'd)	9	0	18	60	
	12/1	0	23	90	
	217/3	0	14	70	
	217/4	0	1	80	
	217/B/5	0	16	80	
	12/2+3	0	25	00	
	13	0	41	30	
	14	0	11	80	
	7/P	}	(Govt. Land)	70	
	7/P				
	Railway	(In between Sur. No.7&191)		50	
	Road	(In between Sur.No.7&191)		60	
	191/P	}	0	18	
	195/2F				
	191/P				
	192/1				
	192/2	}	0	35	
	Cart Track				
	187/1P	}	0	52	
	187/1P				
	186	}	0	35	
	185				
	184/1				
	184/2				
	182	}	0	25	
	147/1				
	147/2				
	146				
	143/P	}	0	22	
	143/P				
	Cart Track	(In between Sur. No.237&143)		80	
	139/1	}	0	36	
	139/2				
	225				
	138/1				
	138/2	}	0	43	
	137				
	135/P				
	135/P				
	135/P	}	0	36	
	135/P				
	135/P				
	135/P				
	136	}	0	8	
	Stream				
	297				
	295				
	294	}	0	31	
	Stream				
	293				
	Stream				
	280	(In between Sur. No.293&279)		60	
	281+279	}	0	31	
	278				
	277				
5. TOYANI	Stream	(Near Sur. No.297)		00	
	297	}	0	66	
	295				
	294				
	Stream				
	293	(In between Sur.No.294&280)		20	
	Stream	}	0	14	
	280				
	281+279				
	278				
	277	(In between Sur. No.293&279)		00	
		}	0	20	
		(Near Sur. No.297)		10	

1	2	3	4	5
TOYANI (Cont'd)	276	0	31	00
	275	0	24	30
	274	0	0	10
	273	0	25	70
	272	0	7	30
256+317/1P	}	0	39	10
256+317/1P				
256+317/1P				
255/1		0	0	10
255/2		0	18	60
257/P	}	0	17	80
257/P				
261/1/A	}	0	16	60
261/1/B				
261/2		0	0	60
254		0	0	50
262		0	2	10
Road	(In between Sur. No.262/2&260)	0	9	20
260		0	18	70
263/1		0	30	70
264		0	0	70
265		0	51	10
Stream	(In between Sur.No.180&265)	0	16	10
180/2+4+6	}	0	80	80
180/3				
180/1+5				
179		0	40	40
181/P	}	0	3	80
181/P				
182		0	1	50
183/1+2		0	0	40
183/3		0	19	20
187		0	5	90
186/P	}	0	25	60
186/P				
186/P				
186/P				
184		0	29	90
185		0	29	60
225		0	21	10
224		0	39	70
Road	(In between Sur. No.224&223)	0	1	00
Cart Track	(In between Sur. No.222&221)	0	7	20
222/P	}	0	3	90
222/P				
222/P				
221		0	16	50
220		0	0	10
219/P	}	0	1	10
219/P				
218/P	}	0	7	70
218/P				
Cart Track	(In between Sur. No.219&218)	0	0	50

श्रम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 2 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 302.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय-सरकार सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-I, धनबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 01-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/178/89-डी-II(ए)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 2nd January, 2002

S.O. 302.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-I, Dhanbad as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 01-01-2002.

[No. L-12012/178/89-DII (A)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under Sec. 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Reference No. 44 of 1990

Parties :

Employers in relation to the management of Central Bank of India

AND

Their Workman

Present :

Shri S. H. Kazmi, Presiding Officer

Appearances :

For the Employers : Shri S. Paul, Advocate

For the Workman : Shri D. K. Verma,
Advocate

State : Jharkhand Industry : Banking

Dated, the December, 24, 2001

AWARD

By Order No. L-12012/178/89-D-2-A dated 21-2-1990 the Central Government in the Ministry
210 GI/2002—38

of Labour has in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

“Whether the action of the management of Central Bank of India in regularisation of Shri Rooplal Sonkar is justified ? If not, to what relief the workman concerned is entitled ?”

2. The case of the concerned workman, in short, is that he joined the service as sub-staff of Central Bank of India, Jamshedpur Branch w.e.f. 16-6-1981 and since then he was working to the satisfaction of all concerned. It has been said that though originally the concerned workman was not being given regular work but later on he worked for more than 240 days in the year 1985 including Sundays and other holidays. It has been said that the Bank had been indulging in unfair labour practice in not regularising the service of the workman against permanent vacancy and had been adopting the policy of pick and choose to make some one regular. It has also been said that the service of the concerned workman was terminated and the said termination is in utter violation of Sec. 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act as no notice was issued before the termination. Now the concerned workman was not paid notice pay in lieu of notice or retrenchment compensation at the time of termination of his service. The chargesheet or the show cause notice was not also issued before the termination of service. As such, lastly it has been said that the management is not justified in not regularising the service of the workman concerned and he is entitled for regularisation with effect from 6-5-1987 with back wages and other benefits.

3. The management, on the other hand, has come out with the case as disclosed in its written statement that the concerned workman was never a workman of the Bank and he was neither given any letter of appointment nor he worked against any sanctioned post in as much as there was no vacancy, as such the question of regularisation does not arise at all. It has been said that the concerned workman however worked on daily wages from time to time according to casual requirement of the Bank for a porter or coolie and he was never entrusted any particular nature of job and he was also not being paid wages on Sundays or holidays since the Bank remained closed on such days. Further it has been said that the alleged dispute not having been raised by any recognised or registered Trade Union having representative character or otherwise the present reference is void ab initio. It has also been said that the concerned workman cannot get his individual dispute, if any, as regards regularisation or absorption, adjudicated by this Tribunal under the provision of Industrial Disputes Act.

In reply to the rejoinder to the written statement filed on behalf of the workman also it has been averred while denying the claim of the concerned workman that it is absolutely incorrect that the concerned workman worked for more than 240 days in the year 1985 including Sundays and holidays. It has also been said that since the case of the concerned workman does not fall within the purview of Sec 2(o) of Industrial Disputes Act he was not entitled either to any notice or to any pay in lieu of notice and there is no question of any violation of Sec. 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act and further there was no legal requirement of issuing of any chargesheet or show-cause notice for dis-engaging the concerned workman in view of the nature of his work.

4. It appears that in the written statement filed on behalf of the concerned workman there is no mention as to in what manner the workman was engaged and for performing what nature of job. It is also not mentioned therein as to for how long and till what date the concerned workman worked in the Bank. The sole witness examined from the side of the concerned workman (WW-1) who is none other than the concerned workman himself has not stated in course of his evidence as to in what manner he was being engaged in the services of the Bank. In his cross-examination though he has said that no appointment letter was issued to him, simply in his evidence the concerned workman has described the nature of work which he was discharging while in service of the Bank. According to him, he was being paid at the rate of Rs. 8/- a day. However, he has said that from the year 1981 to 1987 he had worked at Bistupur Branch of the concerned Bank as a Peon. So, quite obviously only in course of his evidence he has stated some of the necessary facts which do not find mention in his written statement. He claims regularisation as he says that in the year 1985 he had worked for more than 240 days. On the other hand, the management's witness who happens to be an officer of the management has said that the concerned workman, in fact, worked as Casual Worker and was never appointed against any particular post and was being paid on Casual basis and was also never paid for Sundays or holidays or for the days he did not work. In course of cross-examination of this witness photo copies of two memorandum or Office Orders of the concerned branch of the Bank have been marked exhibits as Exts. W-2 and W-2/1 at the instance of the concerned workman. Out of these documents it appears that the concerned workman was appointed as Casual Labourer for a specific period of 30 days purely on temporary basis.

Therefore it becomes clear from the above that the concerned workman was never appointed against any permanent post and simply worked in the concerned Bank on casual basis. Now, herein he claims

regularisation as he says he worked in the year 1985 for more than 240 days. Thus, for the purpose of disposal of the instant reference it has got to be considered whether at all the concerned workman worked for more than 240 days in one calendar year so as to claim regularisation in the service of the Bank.

5. It appears that in course of the present proceeding the entire record of A.L.C. (C), Chaibasa in regard to the present dispute was called for at the instance of the concerned workman and thereafter the same was marked Ext. W-3 again at the instance of the concerned workman. Having gone through the documents as contained in Ext. W-3 it appears from the order passed on 6-7-88 by the concerned authority that on the said date in presence of the management's representatives, namely, Chief Manager, Jamshedpur and Regional Manager, Central Bank of India, Ranchi and also in presence of A.L.C.(C) the concerned workman Rooplal Sonkar requested the A.L.C.(C) to verify the records at Jamshedpur Branch according to the list submitted by him in order to establish his claim. Upon such request being made it appears from the said order that it was decided to verify the record at Jamshedpur branch and the next date was fixed as 21-7-88 at 10-30 a.m. at Jamshedpur branch, Central Bank of India. Parties were also requested to remain present on the said place on the said date and time for verification of records. This order dated 6-7-88 contains the signatures of the management's representatives as also of the concerned workman. Thereafter it appears that on the date fixed for the aforesaid purpose i.e. 21-7-88 verification was made in presence of all the concerned including the concerned workman himself and on the same day a verification report was prepared. This verification report is also part of the record of Ext. W-3 and the same contains the signatures also of all the concerned including the concerned workman. It stands mentioned in the said report that during the course of verification of records it was observed that actually the concerned workman in the year 1985 had worked for 196 days and even if the holidays of 20 days in total fallen during the said period are to be taken into consideration the total days would be 216 days plus 2 intermittent holidays 218 days and so not covering 240 days in a calendar year. It further appears from the said report that during verification the concerned workman stated that holidays for the aforesaid 196 days will be coming to total 30 days and as per list further two days are to be added in that. It was thereafter mentioned that if all the days as the concerned workman claims, will be taken into consideration then it will come to 228 days and not at all would be covering 240 days. In view of those

findings it was lastly mentioned that the dispute ended in failure that day. The chart showing the details of working days etc. which was prepared pursuant to the verification also formed part of the record. Besides the above, further it appears from the notings made on 25-10-88 in course of the proceeding before A.L.C. (C) that on that day the management submitted its comments with a copy to the concerned workman from which it reveals that the concerned workman not completed 240 days in any calendar year and not worked continuously for 240 days in a single calendar year. It further finds mentioned therein that the concerned workman who was present on that day and at that time admitted the said position. As such, lastly it was mentioned that further proceeding would not be taken up and the matter ends in failure. The said note-sheet of that day also contains the signatures of all the concerned including the signature of the concerned workman.

Thus, in view of the aforesaid materials it is quite evident that even upon verification made before all concerned of the record of the concerned Bank in order to ascertain in the actual days of working etc. of the concerned workman in the said Bank, the concerned workman was found to have worked only for 218 days in one calendar year i.e. from 1-1-85 to 31-12-85 including Sundays and other holidays which had fallen during that period. It is further apparent that even as per the statement made by the concerned workman during the verification as regards number of holidays when those days were added in the total period of 196 days of working the total days were counted as 228 days i.e. less than 240 days. It becomes further clear out of the record of the A.L.C. (C) that the concerned workman never objected to the said verification made or verification report prepared, rather as noticed above, also he admitted to those findings and wilfully put down his signature also on each day's notings as well as on said verification report. It is further apparent that the said verification was made in presence of all the concerned at the request of the concerned workman himself.

Without dwelling upon the aforesaid aspect any further suffice would it be to come to the conclusion lastly on the basis of the materials on record that the concerned workman, in fact, had not worked for a period of 240 days in one calendar year, as claimed by him.

6. Not only in view of the relief as claimed rather from the terms of reference also it becomes obvious that the present dispute relate to regularisation of the service of the concerned workman in the said Bank and this is exactly what the concerned

workman claims as it is obvious from the contents of his written statement.

Now it is evident that the present dispute has been raised not by any union but by the concerned workman himself. In course of his evidence also the concerned workman has admitted that he is not a member of any union. The management's witness who also happens to be an office bearer of an union has also confirmed the said fact by saying that the concerned workman is not a member of any union. Vehemently it was urged on behalf of the management that the reference itself is bad as such nature of dispute cannot be raised individually in terms of Sec. 2-A of the Industrial Disputes Act. Certainly there is substance in the aforesaid submission made on behalf of the management. Since even in term of the reference it was a dispute relating to regularisation it is not covered under Sec. 2-A of the I.D Act so as to be raised by a workman individually. Otherwise also in view of the findings arrived at above, no question of termination or retrenchment of the concerned workman arises as he was not found to be working continuously for a period of more than 240 days in a calendar year and he was not appointed on a regular basis against a permanent post. As such, it remains a case for regularisation, which as concluded above, the concerned workman is not entitled to.

Thus, in view of all the aforesaid considerations and discussions based on materials on record the concerned workman can only be found to be not entitled for any relief whatsoever.

7. The award is thus rendered as hereunder;

The action of the Central Bank of India in the matter of regularisation of the concerned workman is justified and the concerned workman is not entitled for any relief.

However, there would be no order as to costs.

S.H. KAZMI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 303.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय, चेन्नई (संदर्भ सं. 423/2001) के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 03-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/257/95-आई आर (बी-II)]

अजय कुमार, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 4th January, 2002

S.O. 303.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 423/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 03-01-2002.

[No. L-12012/257/95-IR(B-II)]
AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Monday, the 24th December, 2001

Present : K. KARTHIKEYAN, Presiding Officer

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 423/2001

(Tamil Nadu State Industrial Tribunal I. D. No. 18/97)

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Workman Sri M. Thonthi and the Management of Central Bank of India.)

BETWEEN

The Regional Secretary, : I Party/Claimant
Central Bank of India Staff
Union,

AND

The Zonal Manager, : II Party/Management
Central Bank of India

APPEARANCE :

For the Claimant : M/s. Row & Reddy,
K.M. Ramesh &
S. Vaidyanathan,
Advocates

For the Management : M/s. T.S. Gopalan &
Co.,
Advocates

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), have referred the concerned Industrial Dispute for adjudication vide Order No. L-12012/257/95/IR (B-II) dated 04-03-1997.

This reference has been made earlier to the Tamil Nadu State Industrial Tribunal, where it was taken on file as I.D. No. 18/97. When the matter was, pending enquiry in that Tribunal, the Govt. of India Ministry of Labour was pleased to order transfer of this case from that Tribunal to this Tribunal for adjudication. On receipt of records from that Tribunal, the case has been taken on file as I.D. No. 423/2001 and notices were sent to the counsel on record on either side, informing them about the transfer of this case to this Tribunal, with a direction to appear before this Tribunal on 23-02-2001. On receipt of notice from this Tribunal, counsel on either side present with their respective parties and prosecuted this case further.

When the matter was taken up for enquiry, the learned counsel for the Petitioner requested this Court to decide the validity of the domestic enquiry conducted by the Respondent/Management against the Petitioner/Workman as a preliminary issue. The learned counsel for the Respondent/Management also has stated that he has no objection for the same. To decide that preliminary issue, the argument advanced by the learned counsel on either was heard and the preliminary issue was decided by passing an order dated 3-5-2001 holding that the domestic enquiry held into the charges against the concerned workman is not fair and proper and is vitiated and an opportunity was provided for the Respondent/Management to prove the charges levelled against the concerned workman by leading evidence before this Tribunal.

When the matter came up before me for final hearing on 04-12-2001, upon perusing the Claim Statement, Counter Statement, the other material papers on record, the oral documentary evidence let on either side, upon hearing the arguments of learned counsel on either side and this matter having stood over till this date for consideration, this Tribunal has passed the following :—

AWARD

The Industrial Dispute referred to in the above order of reference by the Central Govt. for adjudication by this Tribunal is as follows :—

“Whether the action of the Management of Central Bank of India in terminating the service of Shri M. Thonthi w.e.f. 16-02-1990 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the said workman is entitled?”

2. This industrial dispute has been raised by the I Party/Union espousing the cause of the concerned workman Sri M. Thonthi. The averments in the Claim Statement of the I Party/Union (hereinafter refers to as Petitioner) are briefly as follows :—

The concerned workman in this industrial dispute Mr. M. Thonthi joined the services of the II Party/Management bank (hereinafter refers to as Respondent) as a Clerk in its Marakanam branch in the year 1982. The past record of the concerned workman was clean and unblemished. There was no allocation of work between the employees in the rural branch of the Respondent/Bank, where the concerned workman was working. The then acting Branch Manager Sri S. Thiagarajan and Chief Cashier Sri Kannan Gopal of Marakanam branch of the Respondent/Bank formed an unholy alliance and were indulging in pledging jewels that were pledged in the bank by the customers. Neither the said workman nor any of the employees in the clerical cadre and below, knew anything about such malpractices of the then Branch Manager and Chief Cashier. Then Branch Manager gave some jewels to the concerned workman and requested him to pledge those jewels saying that they belong to him and that he was in need of money urgently. It was further told to the concerned workman that he being the resident of the some village for long time he may be able to pledge the jewels without any difficulty. Believing the words of the then acting Branch Manager, the concerned workman obliged by him pledging the jewels in his name. During a surprise inspection of the branch, it came to light that the jewels mortgaged by the customer in the bank were missing from the safe locker. On 18-6-88, surprise checking took place at Marakanam branch. It was detected during the checking that five jewels were missing from the safe locker. On 27-6-88, the Assistant Manager Sri S. Thiagarajan and Cashier, the workman concerned were suspended from duty pending enquiry. The permanent cash officer and joint custodian of the bank Sri Kannan Gopal was allowed to function in the same branch. On 7-11-88, show cause memorandum was issued to the concerned workman alleging three charges against him. The concerned workman gave his explanation on 6-12-88, denying the charges levelled against him. Nearly after four months from the date of his explanation, the Respondent/Management by its charge sheet dated 8-3-89 framed four charges inventing one more charge against the concerned workman which are (1) that he unauthorisedly removed the jewels from the bank safe and he had acted in a manner which is prejudicial to the interest of the bank, (2) that he obtained a loan through a benami transaction and cheated the bank, (3) that he misappropriated an amount of Rs. 1000 remitted by a borrower of the bank into his account in the bank and also tampered with the bank's record in order to conceal the above misappropriation and (4) that he posted a fictitious credit entry of Rs. 3000 in account No. 1752, which was not supported by any

voucher and he had also erased and overwritten to the extent of Rs. 2864.25. The workman was asked to submit his explanation to the charge sheet dated 8-3-89. In the charge sheet itself, the Disciplinary Authority appointed one Sri T.N.P. Sankaran, Branch Manager of Thanjavur branch of the Respondent/Bank as Enquiry Officer. The concerned workman was granted permission to be defended by a representative of a registered trade union of the bank of which he is a member. Alongwith the charge sheet, the Respondent/Bank did not enclose the documents proposed to be produced in support of the charges nor the list of witnesses proposed to be examined in the enquiry on the side of the bank. The workman received a notice of enquiry fixing the date of enquiry as 5-5-89. The concerned workman pleaded not guilty of the charges alleged against him and nominated one Sri C. Poorna Chandra Rao, Head Cashier of Nallur branch as his defence representative. The Enquiry Officer permitted the concerned workman to have the assistance of the defence representative. However, the management representative objected to the ruling of the Enquiry Officer in permitting the said defence representative stating that he was not a member of the registered trade union of the bank and the concerned workman was also not a member of the registered trade union. Thereafter, the Enquiry Officer directed the concerned workman to prove the representative character of the defence as defined in Clause 19.12 of the Bipartite Settlement. Since the Management representative strongly objected to the defence representative nominated by the concerned workman, the efforts of the concerned workman to prevail upon the Enquiry Officer to grant him permission to have the assistance of Sri Poorna chandra Rao did not materialise. On 25-5-89, the management representative produced as many as 25 documents and the Enquiry Officer marked them as M Ex 2 to M Ex 26. The xerox copies of those exhibits were not furnished to the concerned workman. The concerned workman was asked to peruse the documents. The day on which the Management's first witness was examined, the request of the concerned workman to permit him to be defended by Sri Poorna Chandra Rao was refused and he was directed to defend on his own. Subsequently, the request made by the concerned workman to the Enquiry Officer to have the assistance of Sri Poorna Chandra Rao on various hearing dates were also turned down. Then the concerned workman made a representation on 11-9-89 to the Enquiry Officer to permit him to have assistance of lawyer in the enquiry. That request was also refused by the Enquiry Officer on the ground that the Management representative was not a legally qualified person. So, under such circumstances, the concerned workman was forced to participate in the enquiry without any

assistance. In the enquiry, another request was made to the Enquiry Officer to direct the Respondent/Management to produce merely 82 documents like vouchers, ledgers etc. from Marakanam branch. The Enquiry Officer, who initially gave direction to produce them, subsequently refused to summon them, stating that those documents are confidential in nature. Because of this stand taken by the Enquiry Officer, the concerned workman was prejudiced and was not able to effectively participate and put forth his defence. It is a clear case of violation of principles of natural justice and would also amount to victimisation and unfair labour practice. Further, as the mother tongue of the workman is Tamil, he could not effectively participate in the enquiry conducted in English. Though on the management side, three witnesses were examined, the Enquiry Officer pressurized the concerned workman to complete the enquiry with the examination of one witness on his side. The domestic enquiry conducted by the management is not at all fair and proper. The same is vitiated for violation of principles of natural justice and for gross and grievous irregularities. Subsequent to the submission of finding by the Enquiry Officer, the Bank Management issued a show cause notice dated 12-2-90 to the concerned workman proposing the punishment of dismissal from bank's services without notice. Along with the said show cause notice, a copy of the findings of the Enquiry Officer was enclosed. Out of the four charges against the concerned workman, the Enquiry Officer gave a finding as charges 1, 3 and 4 were proved and charge no. 2 was not proved. Though the workman appeared before the Disciplinary Authority on 16-2-90 and informed him that the findings of the Enquiry Officer are not correct and he is not guilty, the Disciplinary Authority by his final order dated 16-2-90 imposed punishment of dismissal from service as proposed by him in the show cause notice. The appeal preferred by the concerned workman was also dismissed by Appellate Authority without properly applying his mind and without considering the appeal in its proper perspective. The action of the Respondent/Management in dismissing the concerned workman from service is illegal, unjustified and is also a case of victimisation and unfair labour practice. The findings of the Enquiry Officer are perverse and bad in law. This Hon'ble Tribunal by exercising the powers under section 11A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have to interfere with the action of the Management in dismissing the concerned workman from service, as the punishment for the alleged misconduct said to have been proved in the domestic enquiry and to hold that the said action of the Management is illegal and unjustified and to pass an award directing the Respondent/Management to reinstate the concerned workman in service with

continuity of service and back wages with all other attendant and consequential benefits.

3. The averments in the Counter Statement of the II Party/Management Central Bank of India (hereinafter refers to as Respondent) are briefly as follows :—

As per the conditions of the employment, the employees of the Bank are not entitled to avail gold loans save with the permission of the Respondent/Management. The concerned workman was working as a clerk in the Marakanam branch. On 18-6-88, one Mr. Sundaram, Manager of Motchakulam branch visited the Marakanam branch for carrying out a surprise check of cash and jewel loan account. He found that jewels pledged as security for the gold loan sanctioned by the Marakanam branch in respect of three gold loan accounts were missing from the corresponding jewel loan packets. He further detected a part of the jewels were missing from the two gold loan packets. Immediately, a statement was prepared placing on record the missing of the jewels and it was signed by Sri Sundaram, Branch Manager of Motchakulam branch, Sri S. Thiagarajan, acting Branch Manager of Marakanam branch and the concerned workman. On 21-6-88, the concerned workman returned the jewel weighing 16.100 gms missing from the packet relating to gold loan No. 18/273. He also gave a letter dated 21-6-88 addressed to the Regional Manager stating the three of the jewels belong to the bank employees, that the Bank Manager and another clerk had taken loan from him, that he had to repay certain loans and therefore, he had to pledged the jewels which he had removed from the bank safe. On 24-6-88, the Petitioner returned the jewel weighing 57.400 gms being the jewel pledged against the gold loan No. 18/8. The jewel covered by jewel loan No. 17/10 removed by the Petitioner was pledged with pawn broker Muthiah Chettiar. Similarly, the jewel covered by jewel loan no. 18/49 removed by the concerned workman was pledged with Krishna Pawn Broker. The jewel in respect of the jewel loan No. 18/125, though it was pledged by Sri Sermapandian, it belonged to the concerned workman and after removing it from the bank safe custody, he pledged it with one Sajjan Kanwar. On 14-7-89, the concerned workman returned to the bank the jewel weighing, 24.600 gms. Pledged in respect of the jewel loan No. 18/125. Similarly, on 15-7-88, the jewel weighing 66.400 gms. Covered by jewel loan No. 18/49 was returned to the bank. The jewel weighing 120.000 gms pledged in respect of

jewel loan No. 17/10 was returned on 12-10-88. By his letter dated 21-6-88, the concerned workman admitted having removed the jewels in respect of jewel loans No. 17/10, 18/8, 18/49, 18/273 and 18/125. In October, 1983, one Sri Subramaniam availed an agricultural loan of Rs. 6000/- from the Marakanam branch. On 7-5-86, the said Subramaniam gave it to the concerned workman a sum of Rs. 1000/- for remitting it to the credit of agricultural loan account. The concerned workman acknowledged the receipt of the amount in cash in the counter-foil and also made necessary entries in the pass book of the account holder. However, the amount was not accounted for, in the books of accounts of the bank nor was it entered in the ledger folio of the party. In December, 1986, when a difference of Rs. 1000/- was located in the agriculture loan ledger, the concerned workman posted a credit entry of Rs. 1000/- in agricultural loan account No. 14/158 without any supporting voucher and altered the debit balance from Rs. 4316 to Rs. 3316. Thus, the concerned workman not only misappropriated the amount of Rs. 1000/- remitted by the borrower but also tampered with the bank's records. On 16-9-87 the concerned workman posted a fictitious credit entry of Rs. 3000/- in the S. B. account No. 1762, which was not backed by any voucher and he had also erased and overwritten the balance in respect of the ledger folio. As a result, the savings bank account was overdrawn to the extent of Rs. 2864.25. On 7-11-88, a show cause notice was issued to the concerned workman calling for explanation with regard to the aforesaid irregularities. The reply given by him dated 6-12-88 was not satisfactory. On 8-3-89, a charge sheet was issued to the concerned workman levelling four charges. The concerned workman attended the enquiry. In the enquiry, the investigating officer, Sri R. Balasubramaniam, Sri Sundaram, Branch Manager of Motchakulam branch and Sri Margabandhu, Manager of Marakanam Branch, who succeeded Mr. Thiagarajan were examined in support of the charges. On the side of the the concerned workman Sri B. Sermapandian was examined. On 27-11-89, the Enquiry Officer gave his findings holding that charge numbers 1, 3 and 4 were proved. Based on the report of the Enquiry Officer, the Disciplinary Authority forwarded the findings and directed the concerned workman to appear for personal hearing. The Petitioner appeared for the personal hearing on 16-2-90. After considering his representation, orders were passed on 16-2-90 dismissing the Petitioner from service. His appeal against the order of dismissal was also dismissed

on 20-6-90. The concerned workman received that order on 21-8-90. After more than four years in December, 1994 the present dispute has been raised belatedly. It is not a salutary rule that the charge sheeted employee should not be asked to appear for an enquiry without calling for his explanation to the charges. The concerned workman fully participated in the enquiry and availed all opportunities given to him to cross examine the witnesses. Bipartite Settlement provides that the charge sheeted employee shall be entitled to be defended by a representative of the registered union of the bank employees of which he is a member or where the employee is not a member of the trade union of bank employees, by a representative of Trade Union of bank employee in which he is employed. Since the concerned workman has been a member of the Petitioner union, nothing prevented him from choosing a member of the Petitioner Union to defend him in the enquiry. The choice of a wrong representative was made by the concerned workman solely with a view to attack the enquiry at a later stage that he was not given adequate opportunity. However, there is no merit in the grievance of the concerned workman. The documents which relevant were produced and such of those documents which confidential were not required to be produce. There is no merit in the submission of the Petitioner that he was denied opportunity to defend himself in the enquiry. The concerned workman himself admitted in his statement dated 21-6-1988 that it was he who removed the jewels. He has also returned some of the jewels on 21-6-88, 24-6-88 and on subsequent days. He also produced the receipt of pawn broker for having pledged jewels which were removed from the bank's safe locker. The fact that the member was given minor punishment did not disqualify him from acting as Enquiry Officer. Sri T. N. P. Shankaran has been charge sheeted on 13-11-90 while he was appointed as Enquiry Officer on 28-3-89. The Enquiry Officer was justified in withdrawing the permission given to the concerned workman to be represented by a workman, who was not a member of the union in which the concerned workman was a member. Relevant documents were produced in the enquiry and as the documents were voluminous, it was not possible to give copies. However, the concerned workman was given opportunity to inspect the documents in the course of the enquiry. The charge sheeted employee should produce his witness only at his own expenses and the bank cannot be made to

bear the expenses of the witnesses to be cited by the chargesheeted employee. The Branch Manager of Metchakulam branch Sri R. Sundaram did not threaten the concerned workman to make the statement dated 21-6-88. The witnesses who deposed in support of the charges were not in any way interested in the disciplinary action initiated against the concerned workman and therefore, their evidences could not be assailed for lack of credibility. Since S/Sri S. Thiagarajan and Karan Gopal were not primarily found responsible for the fraud, they were given minor punishments. The provisions of the Bipartite Settlement requiring the Appellate Authority to dispose of the appeal within two months is only directory and not mandatory. The domestic enquiry held into the charges against the concerned workman is fair and proper. If for any reason, the enquiry is held to be vitiated, the Respondent may be given an opportunity to prove the charges by leading evidence before this Court. The conduct of the concerned workman as proved in the enquiry betrayed the confidence reposed in him by the Respondent/Bank. The loss of confidence in the concerned workman totally disqualified him for continued employment in the institution in that of the Respondent and have the action of the Management dismissing the concerned workman from service is quite justified. Therefore, this Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to make an award upholding the dismissal of the concerned workman and rejecting the claim of the concerned workman.

4. The point for my consideration is—

“Whether the action of the Management of Central Bank of India in terminating the service of Shri M. Thenthil w.e.f. 16-02-1990 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the said workman is entitled?”

Point :—

After this Tribunal has passed an order on preliminary issue holding that the domestic enquiry conducted by the II Party/Management is vitiated and permission was granted to the II Party/Management to let in evidence afresh before this Tribunal to prove the charges levelled against the concerned workman Sri M. Thenthil, the II Party/Respondent/Management has examined three witnesses as MW1 to MW3 and marked exhibits M1 to M 20. On the side of the Petitioner Union, the concerned workman has examined as WW1 and 16 documents have been marked as Ex. W1 to W6. Ex. W6 is the xerox copy of the charge sheet dated 8-3-89 issued to the concerned workman Mr. M. Thenthil. He was working as a clerk in the Respondent/Bank in Marakanam branch.

It is admitted that on 18-6-88, he was holding the post of Officiating cashier of the branch and on that day, one Mr. Sundaram from Metchakulam Branch came to that branch for surprise checking. The said Mr. Sundaram has been examined as MW3. It is admitted by WW1 that since the Chief Cashier Mr. Karan Gopal was on leave on 18-6-88, as the senior clerk of that branch at that time, he was functioning as officiating cashier on that day. It is also his admission that for the two safes in the bank as a jewel keeping safe and cash keeping safe, and each safe is with two keys and one key of the safes used to be held by branch Manager and the other key of the safes used to be held by the Chief Cashier of the branch and these safes can be opened by keys kept by both the persons and one put of the two persons cannot open the safes with the help of one key he is keeping in his custody. He has further admitted that the surprise check officer Mr. Sundaram on 18-6-88, while checking the jewels pledged in the bank found out that five jewels out of the jewels pledged in the bank were missing in the safe. For his surprise check of the jewels kept in the jewels safe locker himself and the Manager of the branch got that safe opened with their respective keys for the safe and the surprise check officer had reported to the Regional Office, Trichy about his detection of missing of the pledged five jewels during his check of the jewel safe of the branch. He has further admitted that on 20-6-88, the Regional Manager from Trichy, Mr. R. S. Krishnan along with the appointed investigating officer, Deputy Chief Officer, Personnel Department, Mr. Balasubramaniam came to Marakanam Branch of the bank for investigation. This has been spoken to by the surprise check officer Mr. R. Sundaram, MW3 and Mr. R. Balasubramaniam then Deputy Chief Officer in the Personnel Department at Regional Office, Trichy as MW1. The xerox copy of the report prepared by the checking official MW3 Sri R. Sundaram for the surprise check he made on 18-6-88 at the Marakanam Branch of the Respondent/Bank is Ex. M1. In that report, the then Branch Manager Sri S. Thiagarajan and the then acting Chief Cashier Mr. M. Thenthil, the Petitioner herein, subscribed their signatures along with the checking officials in the bank. This Ex. M1 is not disputed by the Petitioner. Subsequent to his report, the Regional Manager, Trichy directed Sri R. Balasubramanian to make an investigation in the Marakanam Branch. Accordingly, he conducted an investigation from 20-6-88 to 22-6-88 and submitted a

report dated 24-6-88. The xerox copy of the same is Ex. M 2. Along with his report Ex. M 2, he has given a list of particulars about gold loan jewel packets checked and the statements obtained from the officiating Branch Manager Sri Thiagarajan, Chief Cashier Mr. Kannan Gopal and the Petitioner Mr. Thonthi and he has enclosed seven documents as enclosures to that report. Again, he visited the Marakanam Branch on 27-6-88 and for that he gave a report to the Regional Manager, Trichy dated 5-7-88. The xerox copy of the same is Ex. M 3. Then, again he visited Marakanam Branch on 12-10-88 and 13-10-88 and submitted another report. The xerox copy of the same is Ex. M 4, along with that he enclosed two enclosures. It is the evidence of MW 1 Sri R. Balasubramaniam that during his investigation in the Marakanam Branch about the irregularities in the gold jewel loan and missing jewels from the packets, the Petitioner Mr. Thonthi gave a statement in his own handwriting dated 21-6-88 and he has enclosed the same with his first report Ex. M 2. It is his further evidence that the Petitioner Mr. Thonthi gave him another statement dated 27-6-88, when he visited the bank branch again and he has enclosed that statement as an enclosure to his second report Ex. M 3. It is also his evidence that Mr. Thonthi gave him further statement dated 28-6-88 and he enclosed the same as enclosure No. 1 in his report Ex. M 3. In all those three reports, he has mentioned in detail what are all the irregularities he has found during his inspection at the Marakanam Branch. All these things, he has spoken in his evidence as MW1. In the cross examination, he denied the suggestion that the Security Officer Sri K. D. Sekar coerced the Petitioner to give the statement dated 21-6-88. It is the evidence of MW 3 Mr. Sundaram that on 20-6-88, he again visited the Marakanam Branch along with Mr. Balasubramaniam MW 1 and they verified all the gold loan packets in the branch and they found seven more gold loan packets, in addition to the five gold loan packets, they have already found were not properly sealed. It is his further evidence that on 21-6-88 at about 3.00 p. m. Mr. Thonthi has accepted his involvement in this matter and has said that he removed the gold jewels from those five gold loan packets and pledged them outside and on his oral submission, the investigating officer Mr. Balasubramaniam wanted Mr. Thonthi to give it in writing. In his presence, and in the presence of Mr. Dhanasekaran, Mr. Thonthi has written that statement and signed the same and gave them that statement. On seeing that statement, they asked Mr. Thonthi to give details about those missing jewels by giving the parti-

culars of the jewel in respect of each loan taken from those five packets and other particulars like when and where they were pledged and the value for which they were pledged and Mr. Thonthi had given all those details on the other page of his statement. The xerox copy of that statement is an annexure to Ex. M 2. He denied the suggestion in the cross examination that only under compulsion and threat made by him and the security officer Mr. Sekar, the Petitioner Mr. Thonthi, gave that written confession letter. The Petitioner as MW 1 had admitted in his evidence about MW 3 Mr. Sundaram conducted the surprise check on 18-6-88, about the jewels pledged in the bank and found out five jewels out of the jewels pledged were missing in the safe locker. For his surprise check of the jewels kept in the jewel safe locker himself and the Branch Manager got the safe opened with their respective keys for that safe. He has also admitted that MW 1 Mr. R. Balasubramaniam conducted subsequent investigations and Mr. Dhanasekaran from Madras Zonal Office also came for that investigation. It is his further evidence that MW 1 and MW 3 came with him to three pawn brokers shops and local co-operative bank and enquired in those places about the jewels the Petitioner pledged with them. He has also admitted in his evidence that for the two jewels pledged with one pawn broker, the pawn ticket he received was given to the Bank Manager Mr. Thiagarajan and he only pledged those five jewels. It is his further evidence that Security Officer Mr. Dhanasekaran and Mr. Sundaram threatened him to give it in writing, since the jewels have been pledged in his name. Though he refused to give the statement first, he gave the written statement on 21-6-88 under threat as per the dictation of Mr. Sundaram and that statement is an enclosure to Ex. M 2. It is his evidence that on 21-6-88 one jewel from pawn broker Sajjan Kanwar at Marakanam was redeemed. The xerox copy of that pawn ticket is Ex. W 1. It is his further evidence that he was issued a memo dated 7-11-88 by the Regional Manager for his suspension. The xerox copy of the memo is Ex. W 4. He gave an explanation dated 6-12-88 for that memo and the xerox copy of the same is Ex. W 5. It is also his evidence that he was issued another charge sheet dated 08-03-89 by adding one more charge to Ex. W 4 and the xerox copy of the same is Ex. W 6 and that Ex. M 20 is the xerox copy of the corrigendum dated 29-4-89 issued to the charge sheet under Ex. W 6, wherein his initial has been mentioned as 'M' instead of 'S'. From the evidence and records, it is seen that under the charge sheet Ex. W 4, three items of jewels under the 1st item have

been found missing as the jewels pledged towards gold loan in the bank, in the 2nd item two such pledged gold jewels were found missing. The Petitioner has given his explanation under Ex. W 5 admitting that he only pledged those jewels and he came to know that they are the jewels pledged in the bank only after it was detected by MW 3. In the statement dated 21-6-88 given by him the petitioner has stated that he only has pledged those five gold jewels mentioned in Ex. W 4 items 1 and 2. In the backside of that statement, he has given particulars about pledging of those jewels. If that statement has been given by him under threat and coercion, as spoken to by him in his evidence, he would not have stated therein that he has spent that amount for the family planning operation of his wife last year at the time of her delivery. If really, it was given under threat and compulsion by those two persons, as spoken to by him, they would not have asked him to mention that reason for pledging those five jewels in his name. So, from this it is evident that it was not obtained from WW 1 by MW 3 and another Security Officer under threat and coercion. It is his evidence that the Petitioner has given two letters dated 27-6-88 and 28-6-88 which are enclosures to MW 1 report Ex. M 3. From the oral and documentary evidence, it is seen that the jewels pledged in the Respondent/Bank of Marakanam Branch had gone out of the bank and were pledged in the name of the Petitioner Mr. Thonthi. It is the evidence of WW 1 that he simply pledged for the Branch Manager and the Cashier in his name and got money and gave it to them and only at their instance he pledged them and does not know that these jewels were pledged in the bank by customers for raising gold jewel loan. But he has not chosen to examine either the Branch Manager or Cashier as his witnesses in this case. It is his responsibility to explain the Court, as to how he came to possess the jewels that were pledged in the bank towards gold jewel loan. But he has admitted in his evidence as WW 1 that he who pledged those missing jewels in his own name. From this, it is established that as the acting Cashier of that branch during the absence of the regular Chief Cashier Mr. Kannan Gopal, he had access to the pledged gold jewels kept in the safe of the bank, since he had the possession of one of the keys of those gold jewel safe of the bank. For the similar misconduct, the I Party/Bank Management had taken disciplinary action against the then Branch Manager of the bank and he was also punished. This is not disputed by the Petitioner/I Party Workman.

5: The second charge against the Petitioner is that he received a sum of Rs. 1000 on 7-5-86 from one Mr. Subramaniam towards the loan he availed from the bank as an agricultural loan but the Petitioner did not remit that amount in that agricultural loan account of Mr. Subramaniam though he has acknowledged the receipt of the said amount in cash, in the counterfoil and had made necessary entries in the borrower's pass book also and subsequently, in December, 1986, when a difference of Rs. 1000 was located in agricultural ledger, he posted a credit of Rs. 1000 in agricultural loan account no. 14/158 without any supportive vouchers and altered the debit balance from Rs. 4316 to Rs. 3316. Thus, he had not only misappropriated an amount of Rs. 1000 remitted by the borrower, but also tampered the bank records in order to conceal the above misappropriation. MW 2 has given evidence about this charge and relevant documents have been marked as exhibits on the side of the management. Ex. M 10 is the xerox copy of the pass book of the customer Mr. Subramaniam. Ex. M 11 is the xerox copy of the counterfoil dated 7-5-86 for the remittance of Rs. 1000 by Mr. Subramaniam towards his agricultural loan. In that counterfoil for Rs. 1000, with the seal of the bank as cash received, the Petitioner has signed as cashier. He has admitted the same in his evidence. Ex. M 12 is the xerox copy of the scroll book for 7-5-1986. In that scroll book, there are entries for challan Nos. 232584 dated 7-5-86 for Rs. 100, No. 232586 dated 7-5-86 for Rs. 1000 and remittance under challan No. 232585 is not available, though it was remitted as per Ex. M 11 on the same day of 7-5-1986. The Petitioner only has signed the counterfoil and has made entry in the pass book. It is his admission that for the entry in Ex. M 13 (the xerox copy of the cash payment register dated 7-5-86) he has signed it as Cashier. But in his explanation, he has stated that on 7-5-86 he would not have received the amount from Mr. Subramaniam when all the staff members were there in the bank. But in the domestic enquiry, he has deposed that he has received Rs. 1000 from Subramaniam and handed it over to Mr. Kannan Gopal. It is his further evidence in cross-examination that Mr. Subramaniam has paid Rs. 1000 on 7-5-86 at 4.30 p.m. and he only received the same. So, from this it is seen that having received this amount of Rs. 1000 from Subramaniam towards loan account and has made entries by his own hand in his pass book as well as in the counterfoil, he has not brought it to the account on the same day in the bank and has misappropriated the same. Further, on the side of the management MW 2 has spoken

about this in his evidence. It is the evidence of MW 2 that in the agricultural loan register of Mr. Subramaniam subsequent to the date December, 31 without putting any date, an entry has been made stating by cash as a credit entry of Rs. 1000/- towards principal and the balance of the principal amount has been altered to Rs. 2200/- and the total outstanding entry also has been altered as Rs. 3316/- instead of Rs. 4316/- and the xerox copy of the loan ledger is Ex. M 14. It is his assertive evidence that at that time Mr. Thonthi alone was there as bank clerk and he has only done all these tampering in records to conceal his misappropriation of the amount Rs. 1000/-. Nothing has been elicited in the cross examination of MW 2 to discredit his evidence in chief. The Petitioner in his evidence has admitted that with regard to this charge, he has not given any explanation.

6. In the domestic enquiry the xerox copy of the savings account pass book of Mr. Gnanasundaram under S. B. A/c No. 1762 was marked as MEX 27 and in that document an entry for September 16, 1987 for Rs. 3000/- into the account has been made by the Petitioner. He has also admitted that in Ex. M 16 the xerox copy of the scroll book for 16th September, 1987, the said receipt of Rs. 3000/- made in S. B. Account of Mr. Gnanasundaram on 16-9-87 has not shown. It is his further admission that in Ex. M 17, the xerox copy of the cash received register the entry for Rs. 3000/- receipt has not been mentioned. But he denied the suggestion that he only made entry in Ex. M 16 for the credit of Rs. 3000/- on 16th September, by erasement and overwriting, since he made a corresponding entry in MEX 27 Savings Bank Account pass book Mr. Gnanasundaram. MW 2 has stated in his evidence that having found the discrepancy in the S. B. Account of Mr. Gnanasundaram, he sent a letter to him dated 3-8-88 under Ex. M 18 to remit the amount of Rs. 2864.25 within three days and in his absence on 16-8-88 a sum of Rs. 3000/- has been credited in the account of Mr. Gnanasundaram and the xerox copy of the savings ledger copy is Ex. M 19. It is his categorical evidence that this difference in that amount has been maneuvered by the entries made by Mr. Thonthi in the bank records. So from these oral and documentary evidences, it is seen that it is a fictitious entry which does not find a place in the scroll. There was no supporting voucher and a corresponding entry in the cash payment register. It is not the plea of the Petitioner that some body has access to this account had done that fictitious entry for Rs. 3000/-. MW 2 is not enmical to the Petitioner to speak against him. He has given evidence on

the basis of records available for this transaction. So by this oral and documentary evidence, the the said charge against the Petitioner has also been proved.

7. So for the action taken by the management against the Petitioner by terminating him from service on the basis of the proved charges in the enquiry, the Petitioner Union has raised this industrial dispute only on 24-10-1994. It is also stated by the II Party/Management that Mr. Kannan Gopal, Cashier and S. Thiagarajan, Branch Manager were also charge sheeted for this misconduct and they were given lesser punishment, since only one charge is proved against them and that they have been punished for dereliction of duties and negligence and they have abetted the Petitioner who had the other key to remove the jewels. This is not disputed by the Petitioner. So far as the proved charges are concerned, they are very grave in nature which warrants a severe punishment. Further, the proved misconduct of the concerned workman Mr. M. Thonthi betrayed the confidence reposed in him by the bank. The loss of confidence, in Mr. Thonthi as a staff of the bank, totally disqualified him for continued employment in the Respondent/Bank as stated in the Counter Statement by the II Party/Management. Hence, the action of the management in dismissing the Petitioner from service is quite justified. Thus, the point is answered accordingly.

8. In the result, an Award is passed holding that the action of the Management of Central Bank of India in terminating the services of Sri M. Thonthi w.e.f. 16-02-1990 is legal and justified. Hence, the relief prayed for by the I Party/Union on behalf of the concerned workman Mr. Thonthi cannot be granted. No Cost.

(Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 24th Dec., 2001.)

K. KARTHIKEYAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :

For I Party/Workman : WW1 Shri M. Thonthi

For II Party/Management MW1 Shri R. Balasubramanian

MW2 Shri M.S. Margabandhu

MW3 Shri R. Sundram

DOCUMENTS MARKED :

For I Party/Workman :

Ex. Date Description
No.

W1 14-12-87 Xerox copy of the pawn ticket under pledge No. 216 issued to Petitioner.

W2 25-06-88 Xerox copy of the memo issued to the Petitioner by Respondent/Management.

W3 16-09-87 Xerox copy of the leave application from Petitioner to Respondent.

- W4 07-11-88 Xerox copy of the memo issued to the Petitioner by Respondent/Management.
- W5 06-12-88 Xerox copy of the explanation from Petitioner to Respondent.
- W6 08-03-89 Xerox copy of the charge sheet.
- For the II Party/Management
- Ex. No. Date. Description
- M1 18-06-88 Xerox copy of the joint statement of Branch Manager, Acting Branch Manager and Petitioner.
- M2 24-06-88 Xerox copy of the report of R. Balasubramaniam, Dy. Chief Officer to Regional Manager, Trichy.
- M3 05-07-88 Xerox copy of the letter from Sri Balasubramaniam, Dy. Chief Officer to Regional Manager, Trichy.
- M4 13-10-88 Xerox copy of the letter from Sri Balasubramaniam, Dy. Chief Officer to Regional Manager, Trichy.
- M5 24-06-88 Xerox copy of the letter from the Petitioner to the Respondent.
- M6 15-07-88 Xerox copy of the letter from the Marakanam Branch to the Personnel Deptt. Trichy.
- M7 14-07-88 Xerox copy of the letter from the Central Bank of India Marakanam Branch to the Personnel Deptt., Trichy.
- M8 28-06-88 Xerox copy of the pawn ticket in the name of the Petitioner under D. No. 8024.
- M9 12-10-88 Xerox copy of the letter from the Pawn Broker to the Respondent/Management.
- M10 Nil Xerox copy of the pass book of Subramaniam.
- M11 07-05-86 Xerox copy of the counterfoil for remittance of Rs. 1000/- by Sri Subramaniam towards his Agricultural loan.
- M12 07-05-86 Xerox copy of the scroll book.
- M13 07-05-86 Xerox copy of the cash payment register.
- M14 Nil Xerox copy of the Agricultural loan ledger of Sri Surbramaniam.
- M15 Nil Xerox copy of the ledger folio of Sri S. Gnanasundaram No. 1762.
- M16 16-09-87 Xerox copy of the scroll book.

≥17 16-09-87 Xerox copy of the cash received register.

M18 03-08-88 Xerox copy of the letter from the Management to Sri Gnanasundaram.

M19 Nil Xerox copy of the Savings ledger of Sri S. Gnanasundaram Account No. 1762.

M20 29-04-89 Xerox copy of the corrigendum issued by the Disciplinary Authority.

नई दिल्ली, 4 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 304 .—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय—I, मुम्बई के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 03-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/170/96-आई आर (बी-II)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 4th January, 2002

S.O 304 .—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 to 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. CGIT-1/41 of 1997) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-I, Mumbai, as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Union Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 03-01-2002

[No. L-12012/170/96-IR (B-II)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1
MUMBAI

Present

Shri Justice S. C. Pandey, Presiding Officer

REF. NO. CGIT-41 of 1997

Parties : Employers in relation to the Management
of Union Bank of India

And

Their Workman

APPEARANCES :

For the Management

Shri K.S. Venkatesh Sr. Manager,

For the Workman :

Shri Virof H. Badha, Gen, Secretary

State : Maharashtra

Mumbai dated the 28th day of December 2001

AWARD

The Central Government in exercise of its power under clause (d) of sub-section 2A of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 has referred the dispute between the management of Union Bank of India and its workman for adjudication by this tribunal in the following terms.

“Whether the action of the management of Union Bank of India to recover Rs. 605/- towards LFC in respect of Sh. S.S. Karande, Clerk is in accordance with the clause 10.2 of chapter 10 of first BS is legal and justified? If not, to what the relief the said workman is entitled?”

2. The facts essential for adjudication of the dispute may now be shortly state Mr. Shyam S. Karande was working as Clerk of Union Bank of India at Market Yard Branch, Pune at the time when the events relating to dispute took place. It is undisputed that Shri Karande was permitted to take privilege leave for 20 days between the period of 23-12-93 to 11-1-1994 for availing Leave Fare Concession, and its encashment. The purpose of visit in this application for claiming advance dated 26-11-93 is mentioned as rest and recuperation. The place of visit in this application is mentioned as Ooty. He was granted Rs. 5,000/- by way of advance for his journey along with the persons mentioned in the application entitled to benefit of Leave Fare Concession to the employee. It is not in dispute that Shri Karande after return from his leave stated that he visited Ooty, Tirupati and Bombay and claimed that he was entitled to Rs. 6,325/- as actual expense incurred in travelling the aforesaid. The bill was sanctioned and the balance was paid to him. Subsequently, there was an audit note to the effects that papers submitted by Shri Karande showed that he started on journey from Pune on 23-12-94 to Bangalore Ooty, Tirupati etc. and then returned to Pune on 01-1-94. Thereafter on 08-1-94 he started from Pune to Bombay and returned back on 10-1-94. The audit objection was that as per entitlement of Leave Fare Concession, Shri Karande could take benefit of journey from Pune on 23-12-93 to 01-01-94. When he travelled to South towards Ooty and Tirupati etc. returned back, his journey ended. The subsequent journey from Pune to Bombay 08-1-94 to 10-1-94 was a different journey. Accordingly Rs 605/- were

paid to Shri Karande in excess. It appears that accepting the audit objection Rs. 605/- were recovered from Shri Karande.

3. Thereupon a dispute arose between the parties which was referred to this tribunal. It is not necessary to go into the process of reference and no party has assailed its competency.

4. After the parties filed their written statement/ documents my predecessor framed the following issues for determination by this Tribunal.

ISSUES

(A) Whether there is any provision in Service Conditions whereby LFC journey is deemed to have been terminated on reaching headquarters of the workman?

(B) Whether the workman is entitled to travel maximum permissible distance, 3000 kms or 1500 kms as the case may be irrespective of the facts that he has touched his headquarters during the period of leave sanctioned to him for availing LFC?

(C) (i) Whether natural justice has been complied with by the Management before effecting recovery of Rs. 605/- from Shri S.S. Karande, Workman ?

(ii) Whether recovery can be effected after settling the claim?

(D) Whether there is any discriminatory treatment given to Shri Karande?

(E) Reference Issues?

5. Thereafter the workman filed his affidavit. He was then cross examined on behalf of Union Bank of India. He was further re-examined. Thereafter management witness Shri U.B. Merchant who had filed the affidavit was cross examined on behalf of the workman and the case was closed for arguments. Both the parties were heard. They have also given written their submissions.

6. The factual aspects of the matter are simple. After going through the Affidavit of Shri Karande and his cross examination as well as that of Shri U.B. Merchant and his cross examination it is found that there is hardly any dispute that Karande was on privilege leave between 23-12-93 to 11-1-94. It is nobody's case that he was not entitled avail this privilege leave for 20 days. It can also be taken as an undisputed fact that Shri Karande took journey

in two laps. The course of first journey may be expressed as follows :

Date	From	To
24-12-1993	Pune	Bangalore
26-12-1993	Bangalore	Mysore
27-12-1993	Mysore	Ooty
28-12-1993	Ooty	Mysore
29-12-1993	Mysore	Bangalore
30-12-1993	Bangalore	Tirupati
31-12-1993	Tirupati	Bangalore
01-01-1994	Bangalore	Pune

The second course of journey may be expressed as follows :

Date	From	To
08-1-94	Pune	Bombay
10-1-94	Bombay	Pune

7. It is further found from the undisputed facts as stated by the Management that Shri Karande was working in the Award Staff Cadre and was governed by awards and Bipartite Settlement. It is also not disputed by the management in paragraph 11 of their Written Statement that as per terms of his services Shri Karande was entitled to avail the benefit of Leave Concession to the extent of 6000 Kilometers in all. That is to say 3000 Kilometers for going and 3000 kms for coming back. In other words, he had applied for leave fare concession for a period of four years block and it was sanctioned. The bipartite settlement permitted the workmen to claim fare of 3000 kms to and 3000 kms fro, in all. Thus the total extent of journey for going to place and coming back from there was limited to the extent of 6000 kms. If Shri Karande had exceeded the total limit of 3000 kilometers for going to place of his journey his right receive the fare would be limited to 3000 kilometers to and 3000 kilometers back from Pune. Similar consideration shall apply in case of employee of the rank of Shri Karande who would be entitled to two years block Privilege leave. In that case, the extent of concession was agreed to be fare for the distance of 1500 km to a place or Places and return there from. Thus, in this case the maximum concession would be 3000 kilometers in all. Therefore, the Issue No. B which has been reproduced above refers maximum permissible distance as 3000 kilometers and 1500 kilometers only one way and not the return. It is reiterated that the issue No. B refers only to the maximum limit of journey to the destination referable to the slabs of 4 years and 2 years in case of an employee having the rank held by Shri Karande. It does not refer to journey back from there. The admission by the management in paragraph 11 of their written statement Shri Karande was entitled to claim concessional fare to the extent of 6000 kilometers implies that he could undertake journey

to the extent of 3000 kilometers from Pune and come back. He could claim the fare for both ways to which he was entitled for himself and the persons dependent upon him to extent permitted. Since it is not the case of management that workman exceeded the limit, ordinarily there would be no case for reducing the claim provided the workman actually undertook the journey and paid the fare. However both the parties are agreed that Rs. 605 were deducted to as excess claim of leave fare concession for journey from Pune to Bombay and back.

8. The crux of the controversy is that Shri Karande had completed his journey from Pune to Ooty, Tirupati etc. on 01-1-1994. He took rest for a period of about 7 days and started for Bombay on 8-1-94 from Pune and came back on 10-1-94. These facts have been found as accurate by his tribunal in paragraph 6. It is urged on behalf of the management that Shri Karande could not claim the concession for the second journey to Bombay even though, he had not exceeded total the limits of 6,000 kilometers to and fro during the course of his journey. On the other hand, the Union of employees of the Union Bank controverts the submission by saying that the agreement does not debar a workman from claiming the concession as there is no prohibition in the bipartite Settlement.

9. In the opinion of this tribunal the issue No. B is most important for determining the rights of a workman like Shri Karande for claiming leave fare concession. It is not in dispute that the clause 10.2 of chapter 10 of the Bipartite Settlement relating to Shri Karande in respect of his four year block is as follows :

Clause 10.2 : Actual return railway fare and steamer fare incurred by the workman for himself and members of his family.

(a) x x x x x x

(b) Travel for rest and recuperation from place of work to any place in India at not more than the undermentioned distances :

A class Bank—Clerical—3000 kms.

As already stated that Shri Karande could claim actual return fare to extent of 3000 kilometers. It is not disputed that it means total extent of journey to the extent of 6000 kilometers. It is apparent there is nothing in clause 10.2 quoted above to indicate that a person could not return to his headquarters during the leave period and break his journey for starting again. It is also not stated in the aforesaid clause 10.2 that the journey undertaken by the workman shall be in single direction or that his journey shall be treated as complete as soon as he returns to the headquarters, even though, the period for which the

leave is granted, had not expired. In the opinion of the Tribunal the agreement in question can not be interpreted by looking into external evidence or the opinion of a particular set of persons. The agreement has to read as a whole with a view to impart meaning and substance to it. The parties to the agreement consciously fixed the limit of 3,000 kilometers to and 3,000 kilometers from. It is apparent that Bipartite Settlement is a document. This Tribunal can interpret this document; but in the garb of interpretation can not add something to it. There is no ambiguity so far as the words of the relevant clause are concerned. According to rules of construction of a document, it is not possible to add to or amend or vary the terms of document when it is clear and unambiguous. It is, therefore, held that the intention of parties was crystallized in the clause quoted above. The only other limitation to claim of expense for fare during a journey may be that it was incurred unauthorisedly i.e. without the sanction of leave or may be beyond the period for which the leave was granted. It is nobody's case that Shri Karande travelled to Bombay beyond the period of his leave of 20 days. His leave was between 23-12-93 to 11-1-94. He returned to Pune on 10-1-94 from Bombay. It is, however, argued that clause is silent so far as it concerns the problem at hand. In fact there appears to be no omission because the extent of leave fare concession is fixed in kilometers. Even if it be treated as omission, this tribunal can not add to the agreement something which is not there. An omission cannot be treated as prohibition. Moreover, if the prohibition regarding the touching of 'Headquarters' is accepted, then this Tribunal shall be deemed to have interpreted clause 10.2 of chapter 10 in a discriminatory manner violating Article 14 of the Constitution. The persons who have undertaken the journey for given kilometers without touching the head quarters shall be entitled to full Leave Fare Concession; whereas the persons who have touched the headquarters shall not be. There is no distinguishable differentia between these two actions as the things stand presently.

10. There is no merit in the contention that the opinion evidence of Bankers' Association could unilaterally add to some thing to the settlement which does not form part of the Bipartite Settlement. A journey does not end by reaching the place of origin unless there is intention to terminate it. It is the person travelling who should be able to say when the journey ended. Merely because there was temporary sojourn at the place of origin, it cannot be said that there was repose in the sense the journey ended. It appears to be the claim of Shri Karande, though not expressed in this manner, that he sought to utilize his remaining leave after he came from South for going to Mumbai. This act of going to

Mumbai can be said to be the second lap of the journey. No objection could be taken if it is within the limits prescribed. In the opinion of this tribunal it is the limits of total kilometers in a given case which prevents a workman from misusing Leave Fare Concession. Apart from that the workman entitled to arrange this affairs within the four corners of the clause 10.2 quoted above. The concept that the concession comes to an end as soon as the person reaches the headquarters is foreign to the aforesaid clause. The leave remains alive so long it lasts. Consequently, the right to claim Leave Fare Concession for a journey lasts till particular leave sanctioned expires. Nothing more; nothing less.

11. In view of aforesaid discussion it is now necessary to answer the issues No. A and B. The Issue No. A is answered by saying that the parties to reference were unable to point out to any rule relating to service conditions of the workman indicating that the journey for claiming leave fare concession shall be deemed to have ended as soon as the workman reaches the headquarters. The issue No. B is answered by saying that the workman can claim leave fare concession, even, if he reached headquarters during the course of his journey and resumed his journey thereafter provided he does not exceed the limit of kilometers to which he is entitled according to his rank and kind of leave applied for. In this case Shri Karande could claim the concession for going to Mumbai from Pune on 8-1-94 and returning from there on 10-1-94.

12. As to issue No. C (i) this Tribunal finds that Shri U. B. Merchant, the Witness examined for the management stated in cross-examination that the sanction for grant Rs. 605/- was withdrawn and the amount was recovered without giving an opportunity of show cause notice for taking an action against the workman. It is obvious that civil consequences flowed from the action of the management. The least the management could have done in this case was to issue the show cause notice and call for his explanation. So far as issue No. C (ii) is concerned it has not been disputed that the Bank had right to recover the excess of amount received by the workman even after settling the claim. The Issue No. C (ii) is answered accordingly. The issue No. D which relates to actual discrimination compared to those who were similarly situated in fact need not be answered in view of findings recorded on Issue No. A and B.

13. The issue No. E is answered according to discussion made above by saying that the reference is liable to be accepted. The management was not legally authorized to deduct recover Rs. 605/- paid to Shri S. S. Karande in accordance with clause 10:2

of chapter 10 of Bipartite Settlement. Accordingly the dispute is adjudicated by directing Union Bank of India (First Party) to refund Rs. 605/- to Shri S. S. Karande, the workman in question. There shall be no order as to costs of this reference.

Justice S. C. PANDEY, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 305.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय, लखनऊ के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 04-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.एन-12012/253/99-आई आर (बी-II)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 4th January, 2002

S.O. 305.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 12/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Union Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 04-01-2002.

[No. L-12012/253/99-IR (B-II)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, LUCKNOW

I. D. No. 12/2000

Ref. No. L-12012/253/99/IR (B-II) dated 31-1-2000
PRESENT :

Presiding Officer : Rudresh Kumar

Between :

Sanjay Kumar C/o. S. S. Shukla, Union Bank of India, S.S.B. Branch, Hotal Samrat Bldg., Civil Lines, Allahabad.

AND

Asstt. General Manager, Union Bank of India, Zonal Office, Sharda Tower, IInd Floor, Kapoorthala Complex, Aliganj, Lucknow.

AWARD

By reference No. L-12012/253/99/IR (B-II) dated 31-1-2000, the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour, in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 I.D. Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) made over this industrial dispute between Sanjay Kumar C/o. S. S. Shukla, Civil Lines, Allahabad and the Asstt. General Manager, Union Bank of India, Zonal Office, Kapoorthala, Lucknow for adjudication:

The reference is produced as under :

“Whether the action of the management of Union Bank of India in terminating the services of Shri Sanjay Kumar w.e.f. 16-1-99 is justified ? If not, what relief the workman is entitled for ?”

2. The workman, Sanjay Kumar, seeks relief of reinstatement on the post of Sweeper-cum-Peon, in the LIC colony branch of the Union Bank of India at Allahabad, w.e.f. 16-1-99, together with all consequential benefits. His case is, that he was engaged as Sweeper-cum-Peon in the LIC Colony Branch w.e.f. 29-9-97; that the management of the Union Bank of India adopting most unfair labour practices did not issue any appointment letter to him nor paid prescribed wages for the work taken from him; that the post of Sweeper-cum-Peon is a subordinate cadre post in the bank which stands automatically created at the time of opening of a new branch that the LIC colony branch of the Bank was newly opened on 29-9-97 and the post of Sweeper-cum-Peon was needed against which he was engaged; that initially he was paid Rs. 35/- per day (Rs. 25/- for sweeping + Rs. 10/- for work discharged by him as Peon), which, subsequently, were revised w.e.f. 1-9-98 to Rs. 40/- per day (Rs. 25/- + Rs. 15/-) and later to Rs. 50/- (Rs. 35/- + Rs. 15/-) and; that the payments; to him were made through petty cash vouchers that most of the payments were made directly to him but few payments were made to him through some imaginary names, since his employer was determined not to create evidence for his appointment; that he used to work from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. continuously; and that his total working period was 475 days during the period of his engagement from 29-9-97 to 15-1-99, and so he had completed 240 days service in 12 calendar months and was entitled to benefits under Section 25-F of the I.D. Act. It is further asserted that he had worked in Union Bank of India, Allahabad (Main) branch w.e.f. 1-3-95 to 30-6-96, prior to his engagement in LIC colony branch.

3. The management of the bank, has disputed his continuous working period for more than 240 days in any year and denies applicability of Section

25-F I.D. Act. It has denied relationship of 'employer' and 'employee' between the workman and the Union Bank of India, at any point of time. It is stated that there existed no post of Sweeper-cum-Peon in the bank nor such post is automatically created on opening of a new branch. The workman no doubt, was engaged for some time as and when needed at the branch but the allegations that he had worked continuously for 475 days is vehemently denied. His case is not covered in the definition of "continuous service" under Section 25-B and also his entitlement to benefits under Section 25-F was/is not available. The bank, also, has refuted the charge that payments were drawn in the name of fictitious or imaginary persons to deny evidence in favour of the workman.

4. In support of the case the workman did not file any documentary evidence but filed his own affidavit as oral statement. A number of opportunities were given to him to appear for cross-examination but he did not make himself available and in the consequence could not be cross-examined, as such his statement on oath can not be read as evidence. Viewed so, there is no oral or documentary evidence filed by the workman to substantiate his claim of having worked continuously for more than 240 days to invite applications of Section 25-F I.D. Act.

5. The management on the other hand has filed photo copies of cash supplementary book dated 3-10-97, 9-10-97, 18-10-97, 25-10-97, 8-11-97, 15-11-97, 6-12-97, 13-12-97, 11-3-98, 27-4-98, 27-5-98, 19-9-98, 30-5-98, 25-6-98, 2-7-98, 31-7-98, 25-7-98, 7-8-98, 9-9-98, 7-11-98, 16-9-98, 19-11-98, 4-12-98, 8-12-98, 23-12-98, 14-12-98 and 31-12-98 to show that the workman was not paid any amount as wages. These records do not mention name of the workman or indicates payments in his favour or in favour of some other persons as alleged by the workman. Mr. Nishish Mobar, Chief Manager, Union Bank of India filed his affidavit to substantiate management's version. He was cross-examined by the A/R workman Mr. Gyan Prakash. He admitted payments by petty cash or cash vouchers but denied any payment to the workman as alleged. He further refuted claim of the workman for his having worked for 475 days continuously.

6. Thus, there are no materials on record to substantiate case of the workman that he was engaged on the post of Sweeper-cum-Peon or he had worked for 475 days continuously, to bring his case within the definition of Section 25-B of I.D. Act. As such, he is not entitled to benefit under Section 25-F of the said Act.

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7. The action of the Union Bank of India, thus, can not be faulted and the workman is not entitled to relief of reinstatement or back wages.

8. Award as above.

Lucknow 1-1-2002

RUDRESH KUMAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 306.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय लखनऊ के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 03-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/266/99-आई आर (बी-II)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 4th January, 2002

S.O. 306.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Union Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 03-01-2002.

[No. L-12012/266/99-IR (B-II)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
LUCKNOW

I.D. No. 11/2000

Ref. No. L-12012/266/99/IR (B.II) dated 31-1-2000

Present

RUDRESH KUMAR
Presiding Officer

Between

Dharmendra Kumar S/o. S. S. Shukla, Union Bank of India, S.S.B. Branch, Hotel Samrat Bldg., Civil Lines, Allahabad.

AND

General Manager, Union Bank of India, Zonal Office, Sharda Tower, IIrd Floor, Kapoorthala Complex, Aliganj, Lucknow.

AWARD

By reference No. L-12012/266/99 IR (B-II) dated 31-1-2000, the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour, in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 I.D. Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) made over this industrial dispute between Dharmendra Kumar, C/o. S. S. Shukla, Civil Lines, Allahabad and the General Manager, Union Bank of India, Zonal Office, Kapurchhala, Lucknow for adjudication.

The reference is produced as under :

"Whether the action of the management of Union Bank of India in terminating the services of Shri Dharmendra Kumar w.e.f. 1-11-1998 is justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled for?"

2. Briefly put the case of the workman, Dharmendra Kumar, is that he was engaged as Peon-cum-Waterman in the Allahabad (Main) branch of Union Bank of India on 11-11-97; that his employer did not pay prescribed wages by committing unfair labour practices that he was paid Rs. 60/- per day initially, which later was increased to Rs. 80/- per day; that on 31-10-98 his services were terminated orally without any valid reason that during his stint with the management, he had to work from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. per day; that he worked without any interruption for 355 days but the management terminated his services without providing benefits under Section 25-F of the I.D. Act.

3. The workman alleges, further that the management of the bank adopted most unfair labour practices with malafide intention by manipulating his payments in different, who received payments and later paid to him. The payments relating to his work were drawn in the name of some other officers to defeat his claim for reinstatement. He was assigned out-door duties also from time to time, and additional payments were made to him terming the payments as conveyance charges. After his termination, the management appointed new persons at his place. Relief to set aside termination order w.e.f. 1-11-98 with all consequential pecuniary benefits is claimed by this industrial dispute.

4. The management deny relation of 'employer' and 'employee' with the workman at any point of time. It is stated that there was no post of Peon-cum-Waterman in the bank. The workman was never appointed in the bank as employee per procedures prescribed under the rules. However, he was engaged casually and paid on work basis. The allegations made in the statement of claim are self-sought and imaginary. The management has denied that the wages of workman were drawn by the officers

of the bank as alleged in the claim statement. It is further stated that the workman did not work continuously for 240 days in any year, warranting appreciation of Section 25-B read with Section 25-F of the I.D. Act.

5. In support of their respective allegations, the workman and the management adduced evidence. The workman did not file any documentary evidence but filed his affidavit as oral evidence. However, he failed to appear for cross examination, and in absence of cross-examination, his affidavit can not be read as evidence. There is no other material in shape of documentary evidence to support his case.

6. The management has not denied casual engagements of the workman. It has filed photo copies of 'cash supplementary book' which shows payments to Dharmendra Kumar at a number of occasions. On 2-3-98, the workman was paid Rs. 100/- and Rs. 95/-. On 20-4-98 he was paid Rs. 300/- again on 21-4-98 he was paid Rs. 540/-. On 14-7-98 he was paid Rs. 442/-. These payments are shown in the name of the workman which indicate that the management was not shy in showing payments in his name. There is no material on record to establish payments of the workman in fictitious names. The claim statement is silent as in whose name his wages were drawn for what period. Particulars of date, time, and amount are also not given. Some entries of payments in the name of the workman disproves allegations of drawing wages in different names. Thus, there is no evidence at all to give inference that the workman had worked from 11-11-97 to 31-10-98, continuously, as recited in the statement of claim. The workman failed to prove 'continuous service' within the meaning of Section 25-B so he is not entitled to benefit under Section 25-F of the I.D. Act. The management examined Nishish Mobar, Chief Manager, Union Bank of India who admitted casual working of the workman but denied his continuous working for 355 days. He also denied payment of less wages to him at any point of time.

7. Reliance was placed on case in Supreme Court case (L & S) 170, Rattan Singh Vs. Union of India & Others to show that the provision of Section 25-F and 25-B applies in the case of workmen on daily wages also, who continuously served for requisite statutory minimum period i.e. 240 days in 12 calendar months. There is no material to give inference that the workman worked for 240 days in 12 calendar months to bring his case in the definition of 'continuous service' under Section 25-B and entitling him to benefit under Section 25-F I.D. Act. Learned A/R of the workman Mr. Gyan Prakash, also, submitted that this court should draw adverse presumption under Section 114 Evidence Act against the

management, as the documents were withheld by management. This submission is also misconceived. The management has filed records to show direct payments to the workman as per his working days. There appears no concealment of records.

8. Accordingly, the workman failed to prove his continuous working for 355 days to attract provisions of Sections 25 B and 25-F of the I.D. Act. The workman is not entitled to any relief.

9. Award as above.

Lucknow 28-12-2001.

RUDRESH KUMAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 307.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय, चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 07-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[स.एल-41012/87/92-आई आर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi the 7th January, 2002

S.O. 307.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. I.D. 114/93) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court Chandigarh as shown the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Northern Railway and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 7-1-2002.

[No. L-41012/87/92-IR(B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

Before Shri S. M. Goel, Presiding Officer,
Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court,
Chandigarh.

Case No. ID 114/93

Harbhajan Singh C/O Shri Tek Chand Sharma,
25 Sant Nagar, Civil Lines, Ludhiana, Punjab.

Workman.

Versus

Divisional Commercial Supdt. Northern Railway,
Ambala Cantt....Management

Appearances

For the workman : Workman in person

For the management : Shri P.P. Khorana

Award

(Passed on 5th of December 2001)

The Central Govt. vide letter No. L-41012/87/92-IR (BIU) dated 24th of September 1993 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the management of Northern Railway, New Delhi in dismissing Shri Harbhajan Singh, Booking Clerk, Rajpura from service w.e.f. 26-12-1986 is legal and justified? If not, what relief he is entitled to and from what date?”

2. The case filed of the present reference has been pursued. The applicant in the claim statement has stated that he was charge sheeted for alleged misconduct. Thereafter, the enquiry was conducted and he conducted the enquiry ignoring the provisions of rules and the prescribed procedure was not followed by the enquiry officer. The applicant further alleged that copy of the proceedings were not supplied to the applicant. The material witnesses and record was not produced during the enquiry and the applicant was not given reasonable opportunity to meet the principal of natural justice and the findings of the enquiry officer are not based on record. The dismissal order of the applicant was not passed by the competent authority. The personal hearing was not given to the applicant. It is further alleged by the applicant that the applicant had moved a petition before the Central Administrative Tribunal but the case was dismissed as the required case law and material was not placed before the Hon'ble C.A.T. and his counsel has not specifically raised those legal points and the petition of the applicant was dismissed and the appeal against the said order in OA No. 3081/B/1987 was dismissed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The applicant has thus prayed that he should not be suffered for inadvertent omission or procedural inadvertence on the part of his counsel who has acted on the basis of material supplied to him at that time. He further stated that wrong action, continuing wrong which give rise to fresh cause of action and the petitioner is entitled to reinstatement in service with full backwages and continuity of service.

3. In written statement the stand of the management is that the enquiry officer has conducted the enquiry in fair and proper manner. All the documents relied upon during the enquiry has been exhibited in the enquiry. The findings of the enquiry based on the evidence on record and the same are correct. The dismissal order was passed by the competent authority. It is alleged that the applicant had earlier filed an application before the Central Admn. Tribunal Chandigarh against his dismissal. The Hon'ble C.A.T. dismissed his original application on merits.

His appeal was also dismissed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. This Court has no jurisdiction to hear the present application of the applicant as the verdict of the C.A.T. has become final. It is requested that the reference be dismissed.

4. Replication also filed by the applicant reiterating the same facts as alleged in the claim statement/ affidavits by both the parties also placed on record on the respective pleadings of the parties.

5. Arguments were heard on the preliminary objection of the management on the point that as the petition of the application was dismissed by the Hon'ble C.A.T. on merits and the appeal was also dismissed, the present reference is not maintainable. The rep. of the management has drawn by attention to the order passed by the Hon'ble C.A.T. Chandigarh in O.A.No. 308/PB of 1987 filed by the applicant. I have perused the order. The relevant para is reproduced below :

"We have heard the learned counsel for the parties and perused the case file. We find that the disciplinary and appellate authority have passed the speaking order. The orders have been passed by the competent authority after applying their mind. We find that there was no infirmity or illegality in the enquiry proceedings. The enquiry was conducted in accordance with the rules.

In view of the what has been stated and discussed above, we find no merit in the application and the same is dismissed with no orders as to costs."

6. The case of the applicant was decided by the Hon'ble C.A.T. on merits. The applicant can not now claim any fresh cause of action. The Hon'ble C.A.T. has held that the orders were passed by the competent authority and the enquiry conducted was fair and proper and there is no infirmity or illegality in the enquiry proceedings and the same was conducted in accordance with law. In the present reference also the workman has assailed the order as not passed by the competent authority and the enquiry was not conducted in fair and proper manner. But the same has already been adjudicated upon and decided by the Hon'ble C.A.T. as fair and proper. The workman has approached this Tribunal against the same very order of dismissal which has attained finality. Thus this Court has no jurisdiction to adjudicate the present reference again and the workman can not avail the remedy twice before the Courts against the same order. In view of the above, I am of the considered opinion that this Court has no jurisdiction to entertain the present reference. And the same is returned to the Central Govt by holding

that this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to try the reference. Central Govt. be informed.

Chandigarh.

5-12-2001

S. M. GOEL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 308.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला के प्रबंधन के सदस्य नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय, चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 7-1-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.एल-12012/359/98-आई आर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2002

S.O. 308.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No ID 73/1999) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum Labour Court, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of Patiala and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 7-1-2002.

[No.L-12012/359,98-IR(B-1)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

Before Shri S. M. Goel, Presiding Officer,
Central Govt, Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court,
Chandigarh.

Case No. ID 73 of 1999
Sh. Ashok Kumar Maan,
S/o Sh. Bal Mukand,
R/o Raju Building Material Store,
Lal Sarakm, Nr. Rampura School, Hansi,
Distt. Hissar (Haryana)-125001.

...Pctitioner.

Vs.

The Regional Manager,
State Bank of Patiala,
Regional Office, Kothi No. 120,
Sector 16-A, Hissar-125001.

...Respondent

REPRESENTATIVES,

For the workman : None.
For the Management : Shri N K Zafar.

AWARD

(Passed on 11th October, 2001)

The Central Govt. Ministry of Labour vide Notification No. L-12012/359/98/IR(E-I) dated 26th February, 1999 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the Regional Manager, State Bank of Patiala, Hissar in terminating the services of Shri Ashok Kumar Madan, Ex-Cashier on 24-9-1997 is just and legal? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. Today the case was fixed for filing of claim statement. Despite many opportunities, no claim statement has been filed. It appears that workman is not interested to pursue with the present reference. In view of the above, since the workman is not interested to pursue with the present reference, the same is returned to the Central Govt. for want of prosecution. Central Govt. be informed.

Chandigarh. S. M. GOEL, Presiding Officer,
11-10-2001

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 309.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियो-जकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 04-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[म एल-12012/348/95-आईआर(बी-II)]

अजय कुमार, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2002

S.O. 309.—In Pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 70/97) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chandigarh as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of United Commercial Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 04-01-2002

[No. L-12012/348/95 IR(B-II)]
AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

Before Shri S.M. Goel, Presiding Officer, Central Govt., Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chandigarh.

Case No. I.D. 70 of 1997

Sh. M. L. Khosla

General Secretary,

UCO Bank Karamchari Sangh, Mall, Shimla.

..Petitioner

Vs.

Asstt. General Manager,
UCO Bank, Zonal Office,
Circular Road, Hotel Himland,
Shimla.

..Respondent

APPEARANCES :

For the workman : Sh. R.P. Rana.

For the management : Sh. N.K. Zakhmi.

AWARD

(Passed On 22nd October, 2001)

The Central Govt. Ministry of Labour vide Notification No. L-12012/348/95-I.R.(B.II) dated 30-12-96 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the management of United Commercial Bank represented through Assistant General Manager UCO Bank Zonal Office, Shimla is not acceding to transfer request of Sh. K.S. Parmar, special Assistant (handicapped person) to ranges branch of the Bank is fair and just. If not to what relief the workman is entitled?”

2. Rep. of the workman appeared today and made the statement that the workman has been transferred now and he does not want to proceed with the present reference and the same may be returned as withdrawn. In view of the above, the present reference is returned to the Ministry as withdrawn. Central Govt. be informed.

Chandigarh S. M. GOEL, Presiding Officer
22-10-2001

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2002

नं.आ. 310 — औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एल आई सी बैंक उडिया के प्रबंधन के संबंध

नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय चड़ीगढ़ के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 04-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था ।

[सं. एल-17012/13/92-आईआर(बी-II)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2002

S.O. 310.—In Pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 76/92) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chandigarh as shown in in the annexure in Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of LIC of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 04-01-2002.

[No.L-17012/13/92-IR(B-II)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

Before Shri S.M. Goel, Presiding Officer, Central Govt., Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chandigarh.

Case No. I.D. 76/92

Varinder Kumar,
S/O Sadhu Ram,
H. No. 1530, Block No. 31,
Anand Pur, Raho Road,
Ludhiana.

Petitioner.

Vs.

Division Manager.
L.I.C. of India,
Regional Office, Sector-17B,
Chandigarh.

.. Respondent.

APPEARANCES

For the Workman : None

For the Management : Shri N.K. Nagar

AWARD

(Passed on 18th October, 2001)

The Central Govt., Ministry of Labour, vide Notification No. L-17012/13/92-I.R. (BII) dated 3rd July, 1992 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the management Life Insurance Corp. Chandigarh in terminating

the services of Sh. Varinder Kumar S/O Sh. Sadhu Ram, w.e.f. 12-3-90, is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled to?”

2. None is putting appearance on behalf of the workman despite several notices. It appears that workman is not interested to pursue with the present reference. In view of the above, since workman is not interested to pursue with the present reference, the same is returned to the Central Govt. for want of prosecution. Central Govt. be informed.

Chandigarh.

S. M. GOEL, Presiding Officer,

18-10-2001

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 311.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसंग में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय चड़ीगढ़ के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 04-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था ।

[सं. एल-12012/346/91-आईआर(बी-II)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2002

S.O. 311.—In Pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 27/92) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chandigarh as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bank of Baroda and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 04-01-2002.

[No. L-12012/346/91-IR (B-II)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

Before Shri S.M. Goel, Presiding Officer, Central Govt., Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chandigarh.

Case No. I.D. 27/92

Janak Raj,
C/O I.K. Seghal,
Assistant General Secretary.
Bank of Baroda Employee's Union,
through Bank of Baroda, Sector-17B,
Chandigarh-160017.

Petitioner.

Vs.

Regional Manager,
Bank of Baroda,
Regional Office, Sector-17B,
Chandigarh.

.. Respondent.

APPEARANCES

For the Workman : None.

For the Management : Parmod Jain.

AWARD

(Passed on 18th October, 2001)

The Central Govt., Ministry of Labour vide Notification No. L-12012/346/91-IR(B2) dated 31st March, 1992 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the Regional Manager, Bank of Baroda, Chandigarh in not granting teller allowance to Sh. Janak Raj Bazgotra, cash-cum-clerk, w.e.f. August, 1987 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled and from what date?”

2. None is putting appearance on behalf of the workman despite several notices. It appears that workman is not interested to pursue with the present reference. In view of the above, since workman is not interested to pursue with the present reference, the same is returned to the Central Govt. for want of prosecution. Central Govt. be informed.

Chandigarh.
18-10-2001

S. M. GOEL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 312.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निम्नलिखित विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 04-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/259/96-आईआर (बी-II)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2002

S.O. 312.—In Pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 160/97) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chandigarh as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the

employers in relation to the management of United Commercial Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 04-01-2002.

[No. L-12012/259/96-IR(B-II)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

Before Shri S. M. Goel, Presiding Officer, Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court

Chandigarh.

I.D. No. 160/97

Davinder Singh,

S/O Surender Singh,

Bhallon (VIII) Dharamput (PO) Solan

Dist. (HP)

.. Petitioner.

Vs.

The Lead Bank Officer,

UCO Bank, Lead Bank Office.

The Mall, Solan (HP)

.. Respondent.

APPEANCES

For the Workman : None

For the Management : Sh. N.K. Zakhmi

AWARD

(Passed on 18th October, 2001)

The Central Govt., Ministry of Labour, vide Notification No. L-12012/259/96/IR(B.II) dated 29th September, 1997 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of management of United Commercial Bank, Shimla in terminating the service of Sh. Davinder Singh S/O Sh. Sunder Singh, Part-time Peon in the Lead Bank Office, United Commercial Bank Solan, w.e.f. 04-12-1995 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the said workman is entitled?”

2. None is putting appearance on behalf of the workman despite several notices. It appears that workman is not interested to pursue with the present reference. In view of the above, since the workman is not interested to pursue with the present reference, the same is returned to the Central Govt. for want of prosecution. Appropriate Govt. be informed.

Chandigarh.
18-10-2001

S. M. GOEL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 313.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय

सरकार यूनिजन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबंध निम्नो-जको और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निम्नित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाद को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 04-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/230/99-आईआर(बी-II)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2002

S.O. 313.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 14/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chandigarh as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Union Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 04-01-2002.

[No. L-12012/230/99-IR(B-II)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

Before Shri S. M. Gool, Presiding Officer, Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court,

Chandigarh.

Case No. I.D. 14 of 2000

Sh. Manoj Kumar, S.O Sh. Ram K.

H. No. 187/14-I, Madkal College & Hospital, Rohtak (Haryana).

..Plaintiff.

Vs.

Union Bank of India,

The Branch Manager, UBI,

J.S. Block, C.T. Road, (Haryana)

..Respondent.

APPEARANCES :

For the Workman : None

For the Management : Shri Ravi Khanna

AWARD

(Given on 19th October, 2001)

The Central Govt. Ministry of Labour vide Notification No. L-1102/230/99-IR(B-I) dated 28th December, 1999 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

"Whether the action of the management of Union Bank of India in terminating the service of Sh. Manoj Kumar a part time Sweeper from 18-2-1999 is justified and legal? If not, what relief the workman entitled to?"

2. Today the case was fixed for filing of claim statement by the workman. None has put up appearance on behalf of the workman despite notices. It appears that workman is not interested to pursue with the present reference. In view of the above, since workman is not interested to pursue with the present reference and no claim statement has been filed, thereforce is returned to the Central Govt. for want of prosecution. Central Govt. be informed.

Chandigarh.

S. M. GOOL, Presiding Officer

19-10-2001

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2002

का.सं. 314.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसूच में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबंध निम्नो-जको और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निम्नित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाद को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 04-01-02 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/198/90-आईआर(बी-II)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2002

S.O. 314.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 130/00) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chandigarh as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bank of Baroda and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 04-01-2002.

[No. L-12012/198/90-IR(B-II)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

Before Shri S. M. Gool, Presiding Officer, Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chandigarh.

Case No. I.D. 130/00

Madan Lal Pagra,

General Secretary.

C/O Bank of Baroda Employees Union.

Box Office 233 A

Chandigarh

Jan 6, J & K

..Workman.

Vs.

Regional Manager,

Bank of Baroda (Haryana) &

J & K G.T. Road,

Karnal

..Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workman : None

For the management : Shri Pramod Jain

AWARD

Passed on 22-10-2001

The Central Govt. vide gazette notification No. L-12012/198/90-IR(B-II) dated 1st of October, 1990 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

‘Whether the action of the management of Bank of Baroda in denying appointment to Shri Madan Lal Dogra watchman-cum-Peon (retainer) as an armed guard w.e.f. 14-2-90 is justified? If not what other relief the workman is entitled to and with what effect?’

2. Despite several notices, none has put up appearances on behalf of the workman. It appears that workman is not interested to pursue with the present reference. In view of the above, since the workman is not interested to pursue with the present reference, the reference is returned to the Central Govt. for want of prosecution. Central Govt. be informed.

Chandigarh.

22-10-2001

S. M. GOEL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 315.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 04-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.एल-12012/108/91-आईआर (बी-II)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2002

S.O. 315.—In Pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 98/1991) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chandigarh as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Punjab National Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 04-01-2002.

[No. L-12012/108/91-IR(B-II)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

Before Shri S.M. Goel, Presiding Officer, Central Govt., Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chandigarh

Case No. I.D. 98 of 1991

Shri Harish Kumar,
Through Sh. Lal Singh Sachdeva,
507-L. Model Town, Jalandhar (Pb.)

.. Petitioner.

Vs.

Regional Manager,
Punjab National Bank,
Civil Lines, Jalandhar City (Pb.)

.. Respondent.

APPEARANCES

For the workman : None.

For the management : Shri Y.S. Chib.

AWARD

Passed on 17th October, 2001

The Central Govt. Ministry of Labour vide Notification No. L-12012/108/91-IR.B.2 dated 26th July 1991 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

‘Whether the action of the management of Punjab National Bank in dismissing Shri Harish Kumar, Peon-cum-Daftary from the services of the Bank is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?’

2. None has put up appearance on behalf of the workman despite several notices. It appears that workman is not interested to pursue with the present reference. In view of the above since the workman is not interested to pursue with the present reference, the same is returned to the Central Govt. for want of prosecution. Central Govt. be informed.

Chandigarh.

17-10-2001

S. M. GOEL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 316.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 04-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.एल-12012/64/94-आईआर(बी-II)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2002

S.O. 316.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 44/94) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chandigarh as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 04-01-2002.

[No. L-12012/64/94-IR (B-II)]
AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI S. M. GOEL, PRESIDING
OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT
CHANDIGARH

Case No. ID 44 of 1994

Sh. D. S. Reehal,

Secretary,

Central Bank of India Employees Union,
811, Phase-II, Urban Estate,

Focal Point,

Ludhiana—141 010

..Petitioner

Vs.

Regional Manager,
Central Bank of India,
Regional Office,
Queens Road,
Amritsar (Pb.).

..Respondent

Appearances ;

For the workman ; None.

For the management ; Sh. D. K. Chadha.

AWARD

(Passed on 19th October, 2001)

The Central Govt. Ministry of Labour vide Notification No. L-12012/64/94-I.R.B.2 dated 13th June, 1994 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication ;

“Whether the action of the management of Central Bank of India, Amritsar in imposing the punishment of reduction of pay to next lower stage for two years on Shri I. J. Lakra, Special Asstt. vide their order dated 14-8-92 is justified ? If not, what relief is the said workman entitled to ?”

2. None has put up appearance on behalf of the workman despite notices. It appears that workman is not interested in pursuing the reference. In view of the above, since workman is not interested to pursue with the present reference, the same is

returned to the Central Govt. for want of prosecution. Central Govt. be informed.

Chandigarh.

19-10-2001

S. M. GOEL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 317.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय, चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 04-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.एल-12011/95/88-डी-II (ए)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2002

S.O. 317.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 90/89) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chandigarh as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 04-01-2002.

[No. L-12011/95/88-D-II (A)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI S. M. GOEL, PRESIDING
OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT

CHANDIGARH

Case No. I.D. 90/89

General Secretary,
Central Bank of India Employees Union,
129, Lal Kurti,
Ambala Cantt.

Union

Versus

Regional Manager,
Central Bank of India,
Shimla.

..Management

Appearances ;

For the Workman/Union : None.

For the Management ; Shri Shammi Kaplish.

AWARD

(Passed on 19-11-2001)

The Central Govt. vide notification No. L-12011/95/88-D2(a) dated 23rd May, 1989 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication ;

“Whether the action of the management of Central Bank of India in denying Hill and Fuel allowance to the employees posted at their branches at Nadaun and Bangana is justified ? If not, to what relief are the concerned workman entitled ?”

2. Today the case was fixed for evidence of the workman. None has put up appearance on behalf of the union, nor any evidence is present. It appears that workman is not interested to pursue with the present reference. In view of the above since workman is not interested to pursue with the present reference, the same is returned to the Central Govt. for want of prosecution. Centrl Govt. be informed.

Chandigarh.

19-10-2001

S. M. GOEL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 318:— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निदेशों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय, चण्डीगढ़ के चोट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 04-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था ।

[सं.एल-12011/2/89-डी-II (ए)]

अजय कुमार, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7 th January, 2002

S.O.318—In Pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 197/89) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chandigarh as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 04-01-02

[No. L-12011/2/89-D-II (A)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI S. M. GOEL, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHANDIGARH

Case No. ID 197/89

Vice President,
Central Bank of India
Employees Union,
123 Atgan Street Jammu
.....Union

Verses

Regional Manager,
Regional Office, Central
Bank of India
Akumas Road, Amritsar
.....Management

Appearances

For the Union : None

For the management : Shri Shammi Kaplish

AWARD

(Passed on 20th of November, 2001)

The Central Govt. vide gazette notification No. L—12011/2/89-D2(a) dated 10th November, 1989 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:—

“Whether the action of the management of Central Bank of India in denying the payment of special border area allowance to workmen in Bishna Branch is justified ? If not to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled ?”

2. Today the case was fixed for the evidence of the workmen. None has put up appearances on behalf of the workman it appears that workmen Union is not interested to pursue with the present reference. In view of the above, since union is not interested to pursue with the present reference, is returned to the appropriate Govt. for want of prosecution, Central Govt. be informed.

Chandigarh

20-11-2001

S.M. GOEL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 319:— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निदेशों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 04-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था ।

[सं.एल 12012/23/94 आईआर(बी II)]

अजय कुमार, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2002

S.O.319—In Pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1994), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 167/94) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chandigarh as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 04-01-2002.

[No. L-12012/23/94-IR (B-II)]
AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI S.M. GOEL, PRESIDING OFFICER
CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
CUM LABOUR COURT, CHANDIGARH

I D No 167/94 Sh Mohan Bodh Raj C/o
Sh O. P. Baskhi, Vice
President, CBI employees Union 123, Afghan
street Jammu

..Applicant

Versus

Regional Manager
Central Bank of India
1 Queen Road, Amritsar

..Management

APPEARANCES

For the workman : None

For the Management : Shri Shammi Kaplish

AWARD

(Passed on 24th of December, 2001)

The Central Govt vide gazette notification
No L—12012/23/94—IR (B-2) dated 28-11-1994

has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal
for adjudication :—

“Whether the action of the management of Central Bank of India, Amritsar in imposing the punishment of stoppage of four graded increments on Shri Mohan Bodh Raj, Clerk vide their order dated 3-5-1992 is justified ? If not, what relief is the said workman entitled to ?”

2 Today the case was fixed for the evidence of the workman. Despite several notices none has put up appearance on behalf of the workman. It appears that workman is not interested to pursue with the present reference. In view of the above since the workman is not interested to pursue with

the present reference the reference is returned to the Central Govt for want of prosecution. Central Govt. be informed.

Chandigarh :

24-12-2001 S. M. GOEL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 320.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुमरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 286/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 8-1-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[मं. एन-12012/221/99-आई आर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi the 9th January 2002

S.O. 320.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 286/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 08-01-2002.

[No. L-12012/221/99-IR (B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
CHENNAI

Thursday, the 27th December, 2001

Present : K. KARTHIKEYAN,
Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 286/2001

(Tamil Nadu State Industrial I.D. No. 285/99)

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between Sri K. Vijayakumaran and the Management of State Bank of India, Chennai)

BETWEEN

Sri K. Vijayakumaran, : I Party/Workman

AND

The Chief General Manager, : II Party/Management
State Bank of India Chennai

Appearance :

For the Workman : Sri R. Arumugam,
Advocate

For the Management : M/s. S. Kanniah &
K. Selvaraj,
Advocates

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), have referred the concerned Industrial Dispute for adjudication vide Order No. L-12012/221/99/IR(B-I) dated 11-11-1999.

This reference has been made earlier to the Tamil Nadu State Industrial Tribunal, where it was taken on file as I.D. No. 285/99. When the matter was pending enquiry in that Tribunal, the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour was pleased to order transfer of this case from that Tribunal to this Tribunal for adjudication. On receipt of records from that Tribunal, the case has been taken on file as I.D. No. 286/2001 and notices were sent to the counsel on record on either side, informing them about the transfer of this case to this Tribunal, with a direction to appear before this Tribunal on 13-02-2001. On receipt of notice from this Tribunal, the counsel on either side present with their respective parties and prosecuted this case further.

When the matter came up before me for final hearing on 26-11-2001, upon perusing the Claim Statement, Counter Statement, the other material papers on record, the documentary evidence filed on the side of the II Party/Management, upon hearing the arguments advanced by the learned counsel on side and this matter having stood over till this date for consideration, this Tribunal has passed the following :—

AWARD

The Industrial Dispute referred to in the above order of reference by the Central Govt. for adjudication by this Tribunal is as follows :—

“Whether the dismissal of Shri K. Vijayakumaran, Clerk by the Management of State Bank of India vide orders dated 10-04-1997 is justified? If not, to what relief he is entitled?”

2 The facts of this industrial dispute are briefly as follows :—

The I Party/Workman Sri K. Vijayakumaran (hereinafter refers to as Petitioner) has entered the services of II Party/Management, State Bank of India, Chennai as a clerk on 8-1-1979. He was placed under suspension on 24-12-1994 alleging that he has committed some misconducts. Thereafter, a charge sheet was issued to him on 22-3-1995 alleging

that he had committed irregularities such as forging the signature of Sri S. Elumalai, a customer having S.B. account No. AG 11/2112 and received payment illegally for two sums of Rs. 600 and Rs. 1000 on different dates. Similarly, he had forged the signature of the deceased account holder in the joint account standing in the names of Sri V. Ramaswamy Reddiar and Sundarambal having account No. AG 12/2397 and withdrew a sum of Rs. 500. Besides he has borrowed money from outside excessively disproportionate to this known sources of income, without prior permission from the bank and thereby tarnished the image of the bank. The Respondent/Management conducted an enquiry through the then Branch Manager of Villupuram. The petitioner has given a letter dated 26-10-95 accepting all the charges levelled against him. In that letter he has also expressed his regret for the lapses and assured that he shall not commit any fault in future and requested the Respondent/Management to take a sympathetic view and drop further proceedings. Based on that letter, the Enquiry Officer submitted his findings holding that all the charges are proved. The Respondent/Management, thereafter, furnished the report of the Enquiry Officer to the Petitioner proposing the punishment of dismissal from service and directed the Petitioner to give his reply for the same. The Petitioner gave his reply dated 27-11-95 accepting all the charges levelled and proved against him. After a personal hearing, the Disciplinary Authority passed an order dated 10-4-97 dismissing him from service. This industrial dispute has been raised by the Petitioner/Workman, challenging the punishment imposed by the Respondent/Management against him.

3. The petitioner in his Claim Statement has contended that in the enquiry, the Petitioner had been lured by the officials of the bank that they would condone his reported action and left his suspension and reinstate him in service if he would choose to admit having committed the reported acts. The Petitioner believed those assurances and submitted a letter dated 26-10-95 to the Enquiry Officer regretting for the reported lapses pleading to condone and to take lenient view. He had been made to believe that he would be condoned and would be reinstated in service. The Enquiry Officer after submission of his letter, without proceeding with enquiry closed the enquiry. The order of dismissal is bad in law and is liable to be set aside. Based on the Petitioner's confession to the Enquiry Officer, the Enquiry Officer held him guilty of all the charges and not on any other evidence on record. The proof of facts constituting the misconduct was not established. The admission of the Petitioner alone cannot be regarded as sufficient proof. No document was brought in the enquiry and marked as exhibit

by the Respondent and no witness was examined to prove to establish the alleged misconduct of the Petitioner. All the ingredients of charges were not admitted in the said letter dated 26-10-95 given by the Petitioner. Hence, that letter cannot be considered as evidence. The departmental enquiry is intended to give the employee concerned a chance to meet the charge and prove his innocence. The Petitioner has been deprived of an opportunity to cross examine the witnesses on the contents of the documents because the documents were not produced as exhibits and no one was examined at the enquiry. This is in violation of the procedures enunciated in Sastry Award and Desai Award. Therefore, the charges were not proved and misconducts not established. The Disciplinary Authority failed to send a copy of the enquiry proceedings dated 26-10-1995 along with Enquiry Officer's report dated 30-10-1995 to the Petitioner. Thus, the Petitioner was denied an opportunity for commenting on the Enquiry Officer's report. Therefore, the Petitioner was greatly prejudiced. The Disciplinary Authority failed to note the submissions made by the Petitioner during the personal hearing. So, the punishment imposed and confirmed by the Disciplinary Authority was based only on perverse findings. During the personal hearing also, the Petitioner's defence representative has made various submissions setting forth the circumstances and pleaded for lenient view. Without considering the extenuating circumstances, the Appellate Authority also erred in confirming the punishment of dismissal. The Punishment of dismissal without notice is disproportionate to the gravity of the reported actions. The Respondent/Management imposing punishment against the Petitioner was discriminatory. Senior officials of the Respondent/Bank, who were found guilty of misconduct of similar nature, have been dealt with by the Respondent/Bank leniently. The Petitioner is a handicapped person. Due to sudden order of dismissal, the entire family of the Petitioner is in distress, as no other source except the income of the Petitioner. Hence, an Award may be passed by setting aside the order of dismissal passed by the Respondent/Management and by directing the Respondent to reinstate the Petitioner with continuity of service with back wages and other attendant benefits.

4. The Respondent/Management has averred in the Counter Statement that while the petitioner is participating in the domestic enquiry to prove his innocence, has voluntarily given a letter dated 26-10-95 accepting all the charges levelled against him, for the reasons best known to him. After the Petitioner was furnished with the report of the Enquiry Officer, wherein the Petitioner was found guilty of all the charges framed against him, the Petitioner gave his reply dated 27-11-95 once again accepting all the

charges. The Disciplinary Authority taking into account the gravity of the misconduct committed by the Petitioner, imposed the punishment of dismissal without notice in terms of para 52(5) of Sastry Award read with 18-28 of Desai Award. The enquiry was conducted observing all the formalities. The Petitioner was given sufficient opportunity to disprove his guilt, but the Petitioner has failed to make use of the same and however, he has accepted the guilty by submitting a letter dated 26-10-95 voluntarily to the Enquiry Officer. On the basis of the available materials, the Enquiry Officer has submitted a report holding the Petitioner guilty of the charges framed against him. Before imposing punishment, the bank gave further opportunity to the Petitioner to prove his innocence. The Petitioner was not lured by the officials of the bank to accept the guilt by giving him false promises. Since the Petitioner had accepted his guilt in writing by letters dated 26-10-95 and 27-11-95, there was absolutely no necessity either on the part of the Enquiry Officer or on the part of the Respondent/Bank to prove the charges further. Therefore, the dismissal order passed against the Petitioner is perfectly valid legally enforceable and also binding on him. The Petitioner was given enough opportunity to prove his innocence before the Enquiry Officer. The Petitioner has failed to make use of the opportunities provided to him. The enquiry Proceedings were conducted in the presence of the Petitioner as well as his representative. The copy of the enquiry report was sent to the Petitioner which he acknowledged on 16-11-95. The Disciplinary Authority as well as the Appellate Authority have taken into consideration all the facts and circumstances of the case, while passing the orders against the Petitioner. The punishment imposed on the Petitioner is perfectly valid and adequate for the serious irregularities committed by the Petitioner, while he was discharging his duties in the Respondent/Bank. The Petitioner is gainfully employed after he was dismissed from service of the bank. There is absolutely no merit in this case. Hence, it is prayed that the claim of the Petitioner may be dismissed.

5. When the matter was taken up for enquiry, no one was examined as witness on either side. The documents filed on the side of the II Party/Management were marked by consent of the counsel on either side as Ex. M1 to M11. It was represented that the I Party has no document to rely upon. After the evidence on either side has been closed, the arguments advanced by the counsel on either side was heard.

6. The point for my consideration is—

“Whether the dismissal of Shri K. Vijayakumaran, Clerk by the Management of State

Bank of India vide orders dated 10-04-1997 is justified? If not, to what relief he is entitled? "

Point :—

The I Party/Workman Sri K. Vijayakumaran, the Petitioner herein was appointed as a Clerk in the Respondent/Management State Bank of India, Chennai on 08-01-1979. He was placed under suspension due to his commission of serious misconducts. The xerox copy of that suspension order dated 24-12-1994 is Ex.M1. Then the Respondent/Management had initiated disciplinary proceedings against the Petitioner and issued a charge sheet dated 22-3-1995. The xerox copy of the same is Ex.M2. In that charge sheet, four articles of charges have been made defining as gross misconducts in terms of para 521(5) of Sastry Award read with para 18.28 of Desai Award. The first three charges are with regard to the Petitioner forging the signatures of the customers of the Respondent/Bank and the fourth charge with regard to is excessive borrowings disproportionate to his known sources of income, without prior permission of the Respondent/Bank. In that charge sheet Ex.M2 itself, the Petitioner was required to submit his explanation in writing within seven days from the date of receipt of that charge-memo. Pursuant to the issuance of charge sheet to the Petitioner, the Respondent/Management had given a notice of enquiry dated 23-06-1995 to the Petitioner. The xerox copy of the same is Ex.M3. In that enquiry notice, the Petitioner was informed by the Respondent/Bank Management that one Dr. Moorthy, Branch Manager of Villupuram ADB, has been appointed as Enquiry Officer and the enquiry would be conducted in the premises of Gingee branch of the Respondent/Bank. Accordingly, the Enquiry Officer has conducted the enquiry into the charges levelled against the petitioner under Ex.M2 on 26-10-1995 at Gingee branch of the II Party/Bank Management. In that enquiry, apart from the Enquiry Officer Mr. S. Vijayakrishnan, Presenting Officer, Mr. P. Lakshmipathy, defence representative and the Petitioner Sri K. Vijayakumaran were present. The xerox copy of the enquiry proceedings is Ex. M5. In that enquiry, the charge sheet was read out to the petitioner. Then the Petitioner has submitted a letter dated 26-10-1995 to the Enquiry Officer. The xerox copy of the same is Ex.M4. In that letter, the Petitioner has expressed his regret for the actions and submitted that they were not intentional and that as ill luck would have it, he had become a victim of circumstances due to certain alarming problems caused on account of heavy financial strain experienced by him and he assured that he shall conduct in future without committing any fault. He had also requested in that letter to take a sympathetic view and drop further proceedings. Then, the Enquiry Officer without conducting further

proceedings recorded the proceedings held on 26-10-1995 in a separate note book and obtained the signatures of all those present and has recorded the enquiry. He has submitted a report stating that the charges are proved enclosing the letter dated 26-10-1995 submitted by the Petitioner to him, together with the proceedings of the note book for further action by the Disciplinary Authority. The xerox copy of the proceedings recorded in the separate note book by the Enquiry Officer on 26-10-1995 has been enclosed with xerox copy of his report dated 30-10-1995 Ex.M5. Then the Petitioner was informed by the Bank/Management by a letter dated 18-03-97 directed the petitioner to appear before the Disciplinary Authority for a personal hearing to be conducted on 27-3-97. In that letter itself, the Disciplinary Authority has stated that he proposed to impose the punishment of dismissal without notice in terms of Sastry Award read with Desai Award and has informed the Petitioner that he may make written submissions at the hearing, if so he desires. The xerox copy of the second show cause notice dated 18-3-1997 is Ex.M6. Accordingly, the Disciplinary Authority had conducted a personal hearing on 27-3-97. The proceedings, he has recorded on 27-3-97 has been filed as a xerox copy by the Bank/Management. In that, it is recorded that the Petitioner had handed over a letter to the Disciplinary Authority requesting him to give some other punishment as the punishment proposed is severe and he has admitted the guilt. The xerox copy of the letter dated 27-3-97 submitted by the Petitioner to the Disciplinary Authority at the personal hearing is Ex.M7. Then the Disciplinary Authority had passed an order dated 10-04-97 proposing the punishment of dismissal from the bank service with immediate effect. The xerox copy of that order is Ex.M8. Then the Petitioner has preferred an appeal to the Appellate Authority and the xerox copy of the appeal petition dated 28-5-97 is Ex.M9. In that appeal petition also, the Petitioner has stated that the lapses committed by him are serious and he had realised the gravity of the same and felt ashamed of them and he had voluntarily admitted them at the enquiry and he did not try to shield himself and deny the charges and requested the Appellate Authority to impose a lesser penalty other than the dismissal from service. He had further requested in that appeal to grant him a personal hearing and to permit him to be represented at the said personal hearing by his representative, the Deputy General Secretary of State Bank's Staff Union, Chennai Circle. In pursuance of his request in that appeal, the Appellate Authority held a personal hearing on 15-07-97 and advised the Petitioner to attend the personal hearing along with his defence representative. The com-

munication dated 5-7-97 sent to that effect to the Petitioner by the Appellate Authority has been filed as a xerox copy by the Respondent/Management. It is Ex.M10. After hearing the petitioner and his defence representative in the personal hearing on 15-7-97, the Appellate Authority has passed an order dated 26-7-97 dismissing the appeal of the Petitioner and by confirming the punishment of dismissal without notice imposed by the Disciplinary Authority. The xerox copy of that order dated 26-7-97 of the Appellate Authority is Ex.M11. All these things have not been disputed by the Petitioner and he has admitted all these things in his Claim Statement. But in the Claim Statement, the Petitioner has raised a main contention that no enquiry has been conducted by the Respondent/Management in respect of the charge memo issued to him and he was forced to accept the guilt on the ground that he will be given lenient punishment. The learned counsel for the Respondent/Management would argue that only at this stage of enquiry to this industrial dispute, the Petitioner has stated that the officials of the bank have persuaded the Petitioner to accept his guilt, so that he will be let off the charges framed against him and on that basis only, he has submitted his letter dated 26-10-95 to the Enquiry Officer accepting his guilt, but, it is a false statement made by the petitioner deliberately with a view to mislead this Hon'ble Court. He would further contend that the Petitioner was fully aware of the consequences while accepting the guilt in writing by the said letter dated 26-10-95 and also thereafter on 27-11-95 before the authorities. So, there was no necessity, either on the part of the Enquiry Officer or on the part of the Respondent/Bank, to prove the charges further, when the petitioner has come forward to accept the guilt. Therefore, the dismissal order passed against the Petitioner is perfectly valid legally enforceable and also binding on him. He would further contend that the petitioner has not pleaded in the Claim Statement that the entire enquiry proceedings is vitiated. The petitioner had not pleaded anything as such before the Disciplinary Authority or Appellate Authority and even before this Court, he has not chosen to give any evidence in support of his new contentions raised in his Claim Statement and he has not also preferred to give any explanation for the charges. He would further contend that the charges levelled against the Petitioner are the charges of forgery i.e. forging of the signatures of the customers and withdrew money from their account. Hence, it cannot be considered as a minor misconduct and as per the provisions of Sastry Award and Desai Award, they have to be considered as a major misconduct and that the Petitioner has voluntarily admitted his guilt before the Enquiry Officer, Disciplinary Authority and also before the Appellate Authority and before the

Enquiry Officer as well as the Appellate Authority the Petitioner appeared along with his defence representative and the Petitioner has raised all his objections in the Claim Statement for the first time only as an after thought and it is not correct.

7. A perusal of the entire records filed on the side of the Respondent/Management with the consent of the Petitioner's counsel as Ex.M1 to M11, clearly show that the contention raised by the petitioner now before this Court through his Claim Statement is only an afterthought as stated by the learned counsel for the Respondent/Management in his argument. The Petitioner has not chosen to examine himself on any other witness on his side in support of his contention that he has been lured or forced to accept the guilt on the ground that he will be given lenient punishment. On the other hand, in his written submissions before the Enquiry Officer under Ex.M4, before the Disciplinary Authority as his representation under Ex.M7, and his appeal grounds before the Appellate Authority under Ex.M9, he has categorically admitted his guilt and has also expressed that they are in serious nature. Before the Enquiry Officer and before the Appellate Authority in the personal hearings, he has admitted his guilt along with defence representative, and the Petitioner has admitted in writing that he has repaid the amount to the bank and the entire loss to the bank has been insulated by him. If really, he has not committed the fraudulent misconducts, there is no necessity for him to repay the amount. In Ex.M9 in the appeal grounds, the Petitioner has stated that at the enquiry itself, he had voluntarily admitted all the charges and presented a written submission regretting for all his lapses. He has pleaded a sympathetic lenient view in his case. The Disciplinary Authority, while confirming the punishment, has merely taken into account the gravity and seriousness of the misconduct but not the extenuating circumstances. He has further alleged in the appeal that the lapses committed by him are serious and he had voluntarily admitted them at the enquiry and he did not try to shield himself and deny any charges. Further, it is seen from the proceedings of the Appellate Authority that the employee himself appeared before him and realised the lapses and felt ashamed of them and he did not try to shield himself and deny the charges. The Appellate Authority after considering all the aspects of the case and the gravity of the misconduct committed by the Petitioner had convinced after applying his mind independently and dispassionately that the Disciplinary Authority had imposed correct punishment to the Petitioner and the found no reason or extenuating circumstances to alter the punishment given to the Petitioner by the Disciplinary Authority. The Appellate Authority has stated so in his order. He has confirmed the punishment of dismissal of the

Disciplinary Authority in accordance with the terms of the Sastry Award and Desai Award. It is not the case of the Petitioner that the decision taken by the Disciplinary Authority which was subsequently confirmed by the Appellate Authority by their orders are not as per the provisions of Sastry Award and Desai Award quoted by the Respondent/Management. So under such circumstances, it cannot be held that the Enquiry Officer has given his finding without any basis and it is perverse. The finding of the Enquiry Officer in his report is purely based upon the voluntary written admission given by the Petitioner, who is the delinquent employee before the Enquiry Officer. The Petitioner himself has admitted in various terms that he has admitted his guilt in writing before the Enquiry Officer, Disciplinary Authority as well as the Appellate Authority. So, it is too far fetched to say that he has not been given sufficient opportunity to defend himself effectively in the domestic enquiry. On the other hand, there are records to show that he has been given sufficient opportunity and the same has been utilised by the Petitioner as delinquent employee by participating in the domestic enquiry in all stages with his defence representative. So, his contention for the first time before this Court through his Claim Statement that he has not been afforded fair and proper opportunity to defend himself in the domestic enquiry is not correct. It has been raised by the Petitioner for the first time before this Court in the present industrial dispute only to mislead this Court, as it is contended by the Respondent in their Counter Statement. The Petitioner himself has accepted his guilt in writing before the Enquiry Officer, Disciplinary Authority as well as before the Appellate Authority, so it cannot be contended by the Petitioner before this Court that the Enquiry Officer had not conducted the enquiry by examining witnesses on either side to conclude that the charges levelled against him in the charge memo has been proved. When the Petitioner has accepted his guilt in writing, it was absolutely not necessary for the Enquiry Officer to prove the charges further, if he does so, it amounts to only empty formality.

8. It is seen from the records available in the case that subsequent to the submission of the report of the Enquiry Officer by giving his finding that the charge levelled against the Petitioner has been proved, the Petitioner was given opportunity by the Disciplinary Authority by furnishing the copy of the Enquiry Officer's report to submit his explanation for the second show cause notice mentioning the proposed punishment. The Petitioner has availed that opportunity before the Disciplinary Authority and has submitted his explanation. The Disciplinary Authority after considering all these things has imposed the proposed punishment for dismissing the

Petitioner from service without notice. Then when an appeal was preferred by the petitioner, the Appellate Authority also has given the Petitioner sufficient opportunity by affording personal hearing and after considering his representation and his averment in the appeal petition along with other records, re-rejected the appeal of the petitioner and confirmed the punishment imposed by the Disciplinary Authority. From this, it is seen that the Petitioner was given reasonable opportunity of being heard by the Enquiry Officer, Disciplinary Authority and then the Appellate Authority. So, it cannot be said that there is any infirmity in the order of removal of the Petitioner from bank's service. It is held in a case reported as 2001 LLR 564 between Veckinandan Sharma Vs. Union of India by the Supreme Court of India that "when the delinquent was given reasonable opportunity of being heard by conducting officer, and the Appellate Authority passed a reasoned order affirming it, there is no infirmity in the order of removal of the delinquent employee from the bank's service". This decision of the Supreme Court is squarely applicable to the facts of this case. It is also decided by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in a case reported as 1998 3 LLN 89 Union Bank of India Vs. Vishva Mchan that "in banking business absolute devotion, diligence and integrity need to be preserved by every bank employee and in particular, by Bank Officer, if this is not observed, confidence of depositors would be impaired." Thus observing, the Supreme Court, has ordered in that case by confirming the dismissal order passed by the Disciplinary Authority against the employee who committed the proved misconduct.

9. It is seen from the materials available in this case that the Petitioner, a bank employee in the Respondent/Bank has forged the signature of the customer of the bank and had fraudulently put through a withdrawal slip and received payment from the S.B. account of the customer by misusing his position as Teller and that he had misappropriated the amount of S.B. Account holder on two occasions. Further, he has forged the signature of the deceased joint account holder in the withdrawal slip and withdrew a sum of Rs. 500 from the S.B. Account standing in the name of the deceased and his wife and thereby misappropriated the said amount and these acts of the Petitioner amounts to forgery and fraudulent acts, prejudicial to the interest of the bank and they are gross misconducts, as per the provisions of the Sastry Award and Desai Award. As per the admission by the Petitioner in writing at various stages of the domestic enquiry, it was held by the Respondent/Management as a proved misconduct, which is a gross misconduct in terms of Sastry Award and Desai Award and had passed an order of removal of the Petitioner a bank employee for his financial

irregularities. As it is held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the above cited cases, the action of the Respondent/Management in removal of the petitioner, a bank employee from the services of the Respondent/Bank for financial irregularities is justified and it will not be set aside even if no opportunity was afforded to the concerned Bank employee. Under such circumstances, it can be held that the action taken by the Respondent/Management for the gross misconduct committed by the Petitioner/Workman by removing him from bank service is justifiable. Hence, the concerned workman is not entitled to the relief of the reinstatement with continuity of service and other benefits, as prayed for in his Claim Statement. Thus, the point is answered accordingly.

10. In the result, an Award is passed holding that the dismissal of Sri K. Vijayakumaran, Clerk, by the Management of State Bank of India by an order dated 10-4-97 is justified. The concerned workman is not entitled to any relief. No Cost.

(Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 27th December, 2001).

K. KARTHIKEYAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :

On either side : None

DOCUMENTS MARKED :

For the I Party/Workman :—Nil

For the II Party/Management :—

Ex. No.	Date	Description
1	2	3
M1	24-12-94	Xerox copy of the suspension order issued by the Management to the Petitioner.
M2	22-03-95	Xerox copy of show cause notice issued by the Management to the Petitioner
M3	23-06-95	Xerox copy of the notice from the Management to the petitioner for enquiry.
M4	26-10-95	Xerox copy of the letter from the Petitioner to Enquiry Officer.
M5	30-10-95	Xerox copy of the letter from the Enquiry Officer to the Management along with enquiry proceedings.
M6	18-03-97	Xerox copy of the letter from the Management to the Petitioner.

1	2	3
M7	27-03-97	Xerox copy of the letter from the Petitioner to the Disciplinary Authority.
M8	10-04-97	Xerox copy of the order of Disciplinary Authority against the Petitioner
M9	28-05-97	Xerox copy of the letter from the Petitioner to the Disciplinary Authority.
M10	05-07-97	Xerox copy of the letter from the Management to the petitioner.
M11	26-07-97	Xerox copy of the order of the Appellate Authority against the Petitioner.

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2002

का.अ. 321 :—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार पश्चिमी रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, अजमेर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 13/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 08-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.एल-41011/03/96 आई.आर. (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2002

S.O. 321.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 13/97) of the Industrial Tribunal, Ajmer as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Western Railway, Ajmer and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 08-01-2002.

[No. L-41011/03/96-IR (B.I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

अनुबंध

न्यायालय श्रम एवं औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण, अजमेर (राज.)

पीठासीन अधिकारी : राजेंद्र सिंह राठौड़, आरएचजेएम

सी.आई.टी.आर. 13/97

(रेफरेंस नं. संख्या-एल-41011/03/96-आई.आर. (बी)

दि. 30-6-97)

मंडल सचिव, पश्चिम रेलवे कर्मचारी परिषद, 1623/35, गुलाबवाड़ी, रेलवे कॉमिंग के पास, नाका मदार, अजमेर

... प्रार्थी

बनाम

उप मुख्य यांत्रिक इंजीनियर, कैरिज कारखाना, पश्चिम रेलवे, अजमेर

... अप्रार्थी

उपस्थित : श्री मुरेन्द्र गोयल, विद्वान अधिवक्ता, प्रार्थी

: श्री वी.डी. भार्गव, विद्वान अधिवक्ता, अप्रार्थी
दिनांक : 22-12-2001

अवांछित

1. यह विवाद केन्द्र सरकार से इस न्यायालय को वास्ते अधिनिर्णय प्राप्त हुआ :—

“यह उप मुख्य यांत्रिक इंजीनियर लोको कारखाना, पश्चिम रेलवे अजमेर के द्वारा श्री नत्थीलाल मिस्त्री को दि. 1-1-84 से ग्रेड-1 में नहीं लिया जाना उचित एवं वैध है। यदि नहीं तो श्रमिक किस राहत का अधिकारी है।”

2. प्रार्थी नत्थीलाल ने मंडल मंचिव, पश्चिम रेलवे, कर्मचारी परिषद श्री रामकिशन गुर्जर के मार्फत उक्त क्लेम पेश किया है। स्टेटमेंट ऑफ क्लेम्स में यह बताया है कि नत्थीलाल 31-12-83 ग्रेड-2 पेंटर के पद पर कार्यरत था। रेलवे बोर्ड के आदेशानुसार 1-1-84 से ग्रेड-2 से ग्रेड-1 पेंटर के पदों को अपग्रेडेशन का लाभ दिया गया, अतः एव नत्थीलाल को भी उक्त अपग्रेडेशन का लाभ 1-1-84 से वरिष्ठता अनुसार पदोन्नति देकर दिया जाना चाहिए था परन्तु रेलवे प्रशासन ने ऐसा नहीं किया। नत्थीलाल से कनिष्ठ रेलवे कर्मचारी को 1-1-84 से ग्रेड-1 की पदोन्नति देने से एवं नत्थीलाल को तकनीकी रूप से चार्जमैन “बी” के पद पर पदोन्नति में उपयुक्त नहीं मानते हुए बारंबार पदोन्नति में बंचित रखा गया। ग्रेड-2 पेंटर की वरिष्ठता सूची जो 31-12-83 को विद्यमान थी में नत्थीलाल से कनिष्ठ कर्मचारियों को इससे पहले चार्जमैन बी के पद पर पदोन्नति दे दी गई। प्रार्थी ने निम्न प्रकार अनुतोष की मांग की है (अ) दि. 1-1-84 से ग्रेड 1 पेंटर के पद पर पदोन्नति दिलाई जावे (ब) 1-1-84 के लागू होने की तिथि से नत्थीलाल को आगे वरीयता अनुसार पदोन्नतियां (जब से इनसे कनिष्ठ कर्मचारियों को) मिलने वाले समस्त लाभ दिलाए जावें (सी) अन्य अनुतोष जो न्यायालय उचित समझे दिलाए जावें।

2. विपक्षी अप्रार्थी ने अपने जवाब में बताया है कि ग्रेड-2 कर्मचारियों को नियमानुसार उनके एवेन्यू पदों के अनुसार 1-1-84 से अपग्रेडेशन का लाभ देते हुए पदोन्नति का लाभ दिया गया है। प्रार्थी 31-3-83 को पेंटर ग्रेड-2 वेतनमान 330-480 (आर) में कार्यरत था उस अवधि में प्रचलित मिस्त्री, हाई स्क्वड हाई पेंटर ग्रेड-1 व हाई स्क्वड ट्रिपर ग्रेड-1 तीनों पद समान वेतनमान 380-560 (आर) के अंतर्गत आते थे मिस्त्री के पद पर पदोन्नति ग्रेड-2 में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों से वरीयता के आधार पर की जाती थी इस नियम के अनुसार प्रार्थी को पत्र सं.सी.ई./1025/2-3

भाग-III दि. 18-12-84 के तहत योग्यता परीक्षा में योग्य घोषित किया गया एवं तदनुसार प्रार्थी को मिस्त्री पद पर पदोन्नति के लाभ 6-3-84 से दिए गए मिस्त्री का पद पर्यवेक्षक श्रेणी में आता है। अतः प्रार्थी को अपग्रेडेशन का लाभ देने का प्रश्न ही उत्पन्न नहीं होता है। पेंटर ग्रेड-1 का पद आर्टिजन की श्रेणी में आता है। प्रार्थी की इंटर सी वरीयता अप्रार्थी द्वारा वर्ष 1988 में अधिसूचित की गई वह नियमानुसार है। प्रार्थी चूंकि मिस्त्री के पद पर लाभ प्राप्त कर रहा है एवं मिस्त्री का पद पर्यवेक्षक श्रेणी में आता है। अतः वह अपग्रेडेशन का लाभ प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी नहीं है। प्रार्थी ने उक्त क्लेम तथा विवाद अति-बिलंब से उठाया है। अतः कोई राहत प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी नहीं है।

3. अपने स्टेटमेंट ऑफ क्लेम की पुष्टि में प्रार्थी ने अपना शपथ पत्र प्रस्तुत किया व जिरह के बाद उसे साक्ष्य में शामिल किया गया। इसी प्रकार अप्रार्थी की ओर से कन्हैयालाल शर्मा मुख्य कार्यालय अधीक्षक कार्यालय उपमुख्य यांत्रिक अभियंता पश्चिम रेलवे ने भी अपने जवाब की पुष्टि में शपथ पत्र प्रस्तुत किया जिसे बाद जिरह साक्ष्य में शामिल किया गया।

4. आलेखीय साक्ष्य में प्रार्थी के मिस्त्री पद की परीक्षा का घोषित परिणाम प्रदर्श एम-1, कार्यालय आदेश दि. 2-3-84 जिसके अनुसार प्रार्थी को मिस्त्री पद का वेतनमान देते हुए प्रोविजनल रूप से पदोन्नत कर श्री रहीमुद्दीन के स्थान पर लगाया गया प्रदर्श एम-2 प्रमोशन के एवेन्यू आर्टिजन स्टाफ का टेबल प्रदर्श एम-3, तथा परिवीक्षा स्टाफ का प्रमोशन एवेन्यू प्रदर्श एम-4, मुख्य यांत्रिक कार्यालय का पत्र 5-9-83 जिसके अनुसार मिस्त्री की योग्यता परीक्षा के लिए आपश्नस मांगे गए हैं प्रदर्श एम-5, रेलवे का एक पत्र 7-12-83 जिसके अनुसार मिस्त्री की योग्यता परीक्षा में अभ्यर्थियों के बैठने अथवा इंकार करने की सूचना प्रदर्श एम-6, चार्जमैन बी के पद पर पदोन्नति हेतु संयुक्त परीक्षा इंटर सी सीनियरटी के संबंध में सूचना प्रदर्श-एम-7, वरीयता सूची प्रदर्श एम-8, चार्जमैन बी पर पदोन्नति हेतु संयुक्त वरीयता 23-8-88 प्रदर्श एम-9, वरीयता सूची प्रदर्श एम-10, रेलवे का पॉलिसी प्रपत्र दि. 14-5-84 प्रदर्श एम-12 एवं एम-13 प्रस्तुत किए हैं।

बहुम उभयपक्षों की बहुम मुनी गई, पत्रावली पर उपलब्ध सामग्री का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन किया गया। इस प्रकरण के निस्तारण हेतु निम्नांकित विन्दु सहायक माने जाते हैं :—

1. आया प्रार्थी जो दि. 31-3-83 को इंटर ग्रेड-2 वेतनमान 330-480 (आर) में कार्यरत था एवं ग्रेड-2 मिस्त्री 380-560 (आर) पद पर पदोन्नति हेतु सितम्बर 83 चयन प्रक्रिया में शामिल होकर उक्त परीक्षा में 18-2-84 को उत्तीर्ण होकर योग्य पाए जाने पर आदेश दि. 2-3-84 द्वारा मिस्त्री पद पर पदोन्नत कर पदस्थापित करने

के कारण रेलवे के अपग्रेडेशन नीति के अंतर्गत दि. 1-1-84 से उक्त अपग्रेडेशन के लाभ से वंचित हो गया अथवा नहीं ?

2. आया प्रार्थी 1-1-84 को उच्च कुशल ग्रेड पेंटर ही था तथा इस प्रकार कुशल ग्रेड-1 पेंटर के अपग्रेडेशन पाने का हकदार था ?

3. आया इंटर सी सीनियरटी लिस्ट प्रदर्श एम-10 जिसमें प्रार्थी को वरीयता क्रम 69 पर दिखाया गया है तथा दिलीप सिंह को 54 पर दिखाया गया है, के विरुद्ध लंबे समय तक प्रतिवेदन पेश नहीं करने के कारण प्रार्थी 1-1-84 से उच्च कुशल पेंटर एक के पद पर अपग्रेडेशन का लाभ खो बैठा है ?

4. अनुतोष ?

प्रत्येक बिंदु पर हमारा निर्णय निम्न प्रकार है :—

बिंदु संख्या 1 : यह निर्विवाद है कि 31-3-83 को प्रार्थी पेंटर ग्रेड-2 वेतनमान 380-480 (आर) के पद पर कार्यरत था रेलवे के पत्र प्रदर्श एम-6 के द्वारा मिस्त्री पद के लिए लिखित परीक्षा में बैठने की सहमति/इंक्वायरी मांगी गयी थी जिसके अनुसार प्रार्थी ने अपनी सहमति उक्त परीक्षा का परिणाम प्रदर्श एम-1, 18-2-84 को घोषित होकर प्रकाशित किया गया जिसके अनुसार प्रार्थी पेंटर ग्रेड-2 के पद से मिस्त्री ग्रेड में रु. 380-560 (पु) के लिए योग्य घोषित किया गया एवं प्रदर्श एम-2 जो 2-3-84 का जारी शुदा है के अनुसार उसे अनुसूचित जाति के लिए आरक्षित मिस्त्री के पद पर मासिक वेतन रु. 380 पर प्रोवीजनल नियमित रूप से पदोन्नत कर श्री रहीमुद्दीन के स्थान पर लगाए जाने का आदेश प्रसारित किया गया एवं प्रार्थी ने 6-3-84 से उक्त मिस्त्री पद का चार्ज लेते हुए उस पर कार्य करना प्रारंभ किया।

रेलवे के मुख्य कार्यालय अधीक्षक श्री कन्हैयालाल शर्मा ने अपने शपथ पत्र के मद सं. 12 में बताया है कि अपग्रेडेशन स्कीम वर्ष 85 में आई थी जो प्रदर्श एम-13 है तथा इसके अनुसार जो कर्मचारी पथरीक्षक (गुपरवाईजर) के पद पर कार्यरत थे उन्हें अपग्रेडेशन का लाभ नहीं दिया जाता था। उक्त गवाह का कहना है कि प्रार्थी की पदोन्नति मिस्त्री के पद पर 6-3-84 को हो गयी थी, इस कारण वह पेंटर ग्रेड-1 के पद पर अपग्रेडेशन पाने का हकदार नहीं रहा था। हमारे मन में अप्रार्थी का उक्त अभिव्यक्त स्वीकार योग्य नहीं है क्योंकि अपग्रेडेशन का लाभ 1-1-84 की स्थिति का मूल्यांकन व गणना के आधार पर की जानी थी। स्वयं श्री कन्हैयालाल शर्मा यह मानते हैं कि 1-1-84 को प्रार्थी नत्थीलाल का मिस्त्री के पद पर पदोन्नति का मामला प्रोसेस में था, अर्थात् 1-1-84 को जो स्थिति उभरती है, उसके अनुसार प्रार्थी उच्च कुशल पेंटर ग्रेड-2 ही था तथा इस प्रकार वह अपग्रेडेशन स्कीम के अंतर्गत ग्रेड-1 पेंटर के पद व वेतनमान के

कंसिडरेशन के जोन में होकर उसके योग्य था। मिस्त्री के पद पर पदोन्नति की चयन प्रक्रिया का परिणाम भी 18-2-84 को घोषित हुआ एवं 2-3-84 को मिस्त्री का चार्ज संभाला। उक्त परीक्षा में चयन व पदस्थापन से 1-1-84 की स्थिति पर कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है क्योंकि जो गणना आवश्यक थी वह 1-1-84 को जो स्थिति थी, उसके आधार पर ही की जानी चाहिए थी। माह जनवरी व फरवरी 84 का वेतन प्रार्थी ने पेंटर ग्रेड-2 के पद का ही प्राप्त किया होगा। अतः उसको पेंटर ग्रेड-2 के स्ट्रेथ में ही शामिल किया जाना आवश्यक था। इस बात से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ा पाया जाता कि मिस्त्री पद के लिए परीक्षा में बैठने के लिए उसने सहमति दे दी थी तथा उसमें सफल होकर वह 1-1-84 से दो माह बाद 6-3-84 को मिस्त्री पद का प्रमोशन पाकर पदस्थापित हो गया।

अतः बिंदु सं. 1 का निर्धारण प्रार्थी के पक्ष में किया जाता है।

बिंदु संख्या 2 : उक्त बिंदु का निस्तारण भी बिंदु सं. 1 के लिये साक्ष्य का विवेचन करते हुए किया जा चुका है। अतः उसे पुनः दोहराने की आवश्यकता नहीं रहती है। उक्त बिंदु का निष्कर्ष भी बिंदु सं. 1 के समान ही निर्धारित किया जाकर तय किया जाता है कि 1-1-84 को प्रार्थी उच्च कुशल पेंटर ग्रेड-2 के पद पर ही था एवं इस कारण उसे अपग्रेडेशन का लाभ पेंटर ग्रेड-1 के लिए देने के संबंध में विचार किया जाना चाहिए था।

बिंदु संख्या 3 : उक्त वरीयता सूची प्रदर्श एम 10 कुशल पेंटर व ट्रिप्पर ग्रेड 1 की संयुक्त वरीयता के संबंध में अप्रार्थी के गवाह श्री कन्हैयालाल शर्मा ने जिरह में यह माना है कि वर्ष 86 तक मिस्त्री के पद पर पदोन्नति ग्रेड 2 से की जाती थी व उसके बाद ग्रेड 1 से पदोन्नति की जाने लगी। सहायक श्रम आयुक्त केन्द्र के समक्ष पेश किये गये अपने जवाब 4-7-95 में उसने लिखा है कि दिलीप सिंह 1-1-84 से ग्रेड 1 में पदोन्नति हुए थे जबकि नत्थीलाल मिस्त्री के पद पर 6-3-84 से ममान वेतनमान में पदोन्नत हुए थे अतः श्री दिलीप सिंह पेंटर ग्रेड-1 के वेतनमान रु. 380-560 में 1-1-84 से पदोन्नत होने तथा 15-12-92 से मिस्त्री वेतनमान रु. 1400-2300 में पदोन्नत होने के कारण श्री नत्थीलाल से वरिष्ठ हो गये। इस प्रकार स्पष्ट है कि श्री दिलीप सिंह ने पेंटर ग्रेड-1 की वरीयता रेलवे की वर्ष 85 में जारी अपग्रेडेशन की नीति के कारण प्राप्त की तथा तदुपरांत 15-12-92 को मिस्त्री वेतनमान 1400-2300 में पदोन्नति प्राप्त की। वरीयता से संबंधित उक्त विरोधाभासी स्थिति संभवतः इस कारण उत्पन्न हुई प्रतीत होती है कि 1-1-84 को आर्टीजन की गणना में प्रार्थी नत्थीलाल को सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया क्योंकि उसने मिस्त्री पद की चयन प्रक्रिया में शामिल होकर

6-3-84 को मिस्त्री पदभार ग्रहण कर लिया जबकि दिलीप सिंह 1-1-84 को मिस्त्री ग्रेड—2 से ग्रेड—1 पर अप-ग्रेडेशन पालिसी के अंतर्गत लाभ प्राप्त करने का हकदार माना जाकर वेतनमान 380-560 (आर) प्राप्त कर चुका है। हमारे विनम्र मत में जैसा कि ऊपर बिंदु सं. 1 व 2 का निस्तारण करते हुए तय किया जा चुका है कि प्रार्थी 1-1-84 को पेंटर ग्रेड—2 था एवं अप-ग्रेडेशन के संबंध में विचार किये जाने योग्य था। अतएव इंटर सी वरीयता सूची प्रदर्श एम-10 के संबंध में यदि उसने लंबे समय तक अभ्यावेदन नहीं भी दिया तब भी वह अपने कानूनी अधिकारों से पूर्णतया वंचित हो जाना नहीं माना जा सकता। उक्त प्रकार बिंदु सं. 3 प्रार्थी के हक में तय किया जाता है।

आदेश

अनुतोष : प्रार्थी दि. 1-1-84 को उच्च सेंटर ग्रेड—2 के वेतनमान 330-480 (आर) से पेंटर ग्रेड—1 के वेतनमान 380-560 पर अप-ग्रेडेशन के संबंध में विचार किये जाने योग्य माना जाता है। रेलवे प्रशासन 1.1.84 की कट-डेट पर प्रार्थी को उक्त अप-ग्रेडेशन के संबंध में विचार कर उचित आदेश पारित करे तथा ऐसे अप-ग्रेडेशन प्रदान करने की स्थिति में वेतन-भत्ते आदि का अंतर भी प्रदान करे। साथ ही उसकी वरीयता की भी पुनर्निर्धारित करे।

राजेन्द्र सिंह राठौड़, न्यायाधीश

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ.322.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार पश्चिमी रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, अजमेर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 7/98) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार का 08-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-41012/261/97-आई.आर. (बी-I)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2002

S.O. In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 7/98) of the Industrial Tribunal, Ajmer as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Western Railway and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 08-01-2001.

[No. L-41012/261/97-IR (B-I)]
AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

अनुबंध

न्यायालय श्रम न्यायालय एवं औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण, अजमेर
सी आई टी आर नं. 7/98

रेफरेंस नम्बर एल-41012/261/97-आई.आर. (बी-I)
दि. 19-5-98

श्री दुर्गा प्रसाद टी. एस. सगाईवाला जोसगंज, न्यू रेलवे कालोनी,
व्यावर रोड, अजमेर।

—प्रार्थी/ आवेदक

बनाम

दी डीविजनल कर्मशियल मैनेजर, पश्चिम रेलवे, अजमेर

—अप्रार्थी/नियोजक

—

समक्ष

दि. 10-12-2001

श्री आर. एस. राठौड़, आर. एच. जे. एस.

प्रार्थी की ओर से : श्री राजेश खन्ना एडवोकेट

—

यह रेफरेंस केन्द्र सरकार से दि. 17-6-98 को वास्ते न्यायनिर्णयन प्राप्त हुआ। प्रार्थी पक्ष द्वारा तब से लगातार क्लेम प्रस्तुत करने के लिये समय मांगा गया। आज प्रार्थी पक्ष के अभिभाषक इस प्रकरण को “नो इंस्ट्रक्शन” करते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में इस मामले में “कोई विवाद नहीं अवार्ड” पारित किया जाता है।

केन्द्र सरकार को अवार्ड की प्रति नियमानुसार प्रकाशनार्थ भेजी जावे।

आर. एस. राठौड़, न्यायाधीश

नई दिल्ली, 10 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ.323.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बालासोर ग्रामया बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 419/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 09-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/11/2001-आई आर (बी-I)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 10th January, 2002

S.O. 323 . In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 419/2001) of the Central Government Industrial

Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bhubaneswar as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Balasore Gramya Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 09-01-2002.

[No. L-12011/11/2001-IR (B-I)]
AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BHUBANESWAR

Present :

Shri S. K. Dhal, OSJS, (Sr. Branch),
Presiding Officer,
C.G.I.T.-cum-Labour Court,
Bhubaneswar.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE CASE NO. 419/2001

Date of conclusion of hearing : 20th Dec., 2001

Date of Passing Award : 1st Jan., 2002

Between :

The Management of the Chairman,
Balasore Gramya Bank,
Head Office.

Balasore (Orissa) 751 002. 1st Party—Management

(AND)

Their Workmen,
Represented through the General Secretary,
Balasore Gramya Bank Employees Association,
Vivekananda Marg, Srikanthapur,

Balasore. 2nd Party—Union

Appearances :

Shri Ramesh Chandra Mohakud,
Senior Manager,

Personnel Admn. Deptt. —For the 1st Party
Management

None For the 2nd Party—Union

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, in exercise of Powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) have referred the following dispute for adjudication vide their Order No. L-12011/11/2001/IR (B-I), dated 22-08-2001 :—

“Whether the demand No. 4, i.e. promotion in Balasore Gramya Bank, Balasore, from Messenger to Clerk-cum-Cashier to OJM-1 of Balasore

Gramya Bank Employees Association is justified?
If yes, what relief the Balasore Gramya Bank employees are entitled to?”

2. On receipt of the reference the 2nd party-Union has not responded and inspite of issue of notice from this Tribunal, no Claim Statement has been filed by the 2nd Party Union. In absence of Claim Statement there was no scope for the 1st Party-Management to file any Written Statement. The 2nd Party-Union has been set ex-parte.

3. The reference has been made at the instance of the 2nd Party-Union, so the initial onus lies on the 2nd Party Union to make out a case by filing of the Claim Statement, relevant documents and by adducing oral evidence if necessary. But in this case, nothing has been done on behalf of the 2nd Party-Union, that would suggest that the 2nd Party-Union has got no grievance against the action taken by the 1st Party-Management. In the other words the Tribunal can safely say that the demand No. 4 i.e. promotion in Balasore Gramya Bank, Balasore from Messenger to Clerk-cum-Cashier to OJM-1 of Balasore Gramya Bank Employees Association is justified.

4. Reference is answered accordingly.

Dictated & corrected by me.

S. K. DHAL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2002

का. आ. 324.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टैंडर्ड चार्टर्ड ग्रीण्डलेज बैंक लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण मुम्बई नं.-2, के पचास (संदर्भ संख्या सी.जी.आई.टी.-2/58/99) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 10-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[मं.एल-12012/386/98-आई आर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2002

S.O. 324.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. CGIT-2 58/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2 Mumbai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Standard Chartered Grindlays Bank Ltd., and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 10-1-2002

[No. L-12012/386 98-IR(B-I)]
AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. II, MUMBAI

PRESENT :

S. N. Saundankar.—Presiding Officer.

Reference No. CGIT-2/58 of 1999.

Employers in relation to the management of
Standard Chartered Grindlays Bank Ltd.,
(formerly known as ANZ Grindlays Bank)The General Manager
(Employers Relations)
Standard Chartered Grindlays Bank Ltd.
90, Mahatma Gandhi Road,
Post Box. 725,
Mumbai-400 001.

AND

Their Workmen.
Shri Sudhakar D. Khanvilkar,
5-17, Lammi Chawl, Meghwadi,
Jogeshwari (East)
Mumbai-400 060.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employer.—Mr. Pankaj Patel, Advocate.

For the Workmen.—Mr. Abhay Kulkarni,
Advocate.

Mumbai, dated 1st November, 2001

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, by its Order No. L-12012/386/98/IR(B-I), dated 9-3-1999, in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, have referred the following industrial dispute for adjudication.

“Whether the action of the management of ANZ Grindlays Bank in illegally and orally terminating the services of workman, Shri Sudhakar D. Khanvilkar, w.e.f. 2-7-1997 is justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. Workman Sudhakar D. Khanvilkar was engaged as a temporary sub-staff in Standard Chartered Grindlays Bank Limited, erstwhile known as ANZ Grindlays Bank Ltd. in November, 1991. He worked in that capacity till July, 1997 branch at Lower Parel. Khanvilkar averred vide his Statement of Claim (Exhibit-5) that he worked against the permanent post and that he was performing duties which are perennial and regular in nature. He put more than 240 days as required under the Industrial Disputes Act. However, instead of making him permanent, to avoid conferring benefits, he has been terminated. It is his contention that though he had completed 240 days way back in the year 1991 he did not become party to the dispute for permanency in Reference No. 47 of 1993 as he was then interviewed for regular post and had he become party, management would have

been displeased and refused to appoint him in regular post. It is contended after the said reference the attitude of the management has worsened and the initially management did not pay his earned wages though later-on, paid. It is contended Khanvilkar had filed Application (L. C. B. 6 of 1997) before the Central Government Labour Court No. 1 Mumbai for getting unpaid earned wages from February, 1996, in which the banks Area Employee Relations Manager, Mr. Shety appeared and feeling ill on July 2, 1997 his superior orally informed him that his services are terminated with immediate effect. It is contended that though Khanvilkar worked continuous for 240 days in a year, to deprive his hard earned wages he has been removed, illegally. Consequently he contended to reinstate him in service with full back wages. Management ANZ Grindlays Bank Limited later on vide (Exhibit-18) changed its name as Standard Chartered Grindlays Bank Ltd., under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956, opposed the claim of workman Khanvilkar by filing Written Statement (Exhibit-8) contending that Khanvilkar did not work continuously for more than 240 days, he was not performing the duties of perennial nature nor he was appointed against a permanent post. It is contended that, he was employed only to do the work of packing and stationery, lifting of trunks etc., as and when the work in the stationery department increase. It is contended that Khanvilkar intermittently worked and that, at no point of time, he worked continuous. The bank denied that Khanvilkar's services were terminated illegally on July 2, 1997 as he had filed an application under section 33C (2) of the Industrial Disputes Act. It is contended that the temporary work for which Khanvilkar was employed as a temporary sub-staff, was contemplated and hence there was no question of employing him, after February, 1996. It is the contention of the management that, work not available and therefore he was discontinued and consequently he is not entitled to reinstatement and back wages.

3. On the basis of the pleadings my Learned Prodecessor framed issues at Exhibit-10. Khanvilkar filed affidavit by way of Examination-in-Chief (Exhibit-15) and that on his cross-examination by management, closed evidence vide purshis (Ex-16) Management did not lead oral evidence as seen from the Rejnama dated 2-3-2000.

4. Workman, Khanvilkar filed his written submissions (Exhibit-17) and the rulings with list (Exhibit-20). Management filed the written submissions (Exhibit-19). On hearing the counsels for both the parties and going through the record as a whole, and the written submissions, I record my findings on the following issues for the reasons mentioned below :

Issues	Findings
1. Whether, Khanvilkar, the workman has completed 240 days in a year prior to 2-7-1997?	Yes.
2. Whether Khanvilkar was doing the work of a perennial nature?	Yes.
3. Whether the management of Grindlays Bank terminated the services of Khanvilkar?	Yes.

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 4. Whether the action of the management Grindlays Bank in terminating the services of workman Khanvilkar is legal and justified ? | No. |
| 5. If not, what relief the workman is entitled ? | As per order below. |

REASONS

5. At the outset, the Learned Counsel for the management Mr. Patel inviting attention of this Tribunal to the written submissions (Exhibit-19) urged with force that the dispute relates to an individual under section 2A of the Industrial Disputes Act and therefore the relief which is prayed by the workman of 'permanency' cannot be granted which fall under section 2(k) of the Industrial Disputes Act, and on this ground, the reference deserves to be dismissed. The dispute is in relation to termination of the services of Khanvilkar and that he had espoused that cause under section 2-A of the Industrial Disputes Act. It is seen the case of Khanvilkar is that he was doing the work of perennial nature and therefore he needs to be made permanent, however, instead of making him permanent, he has been illegally discontinued. In short, the dispute pertains to the termination. Therefore it squarely falls within the jurisdiction of this tribunal.

6. Khanvilkar stated in his affidavit that he worked continuous from November '91 till the date of termination of his service by the bank. He was working with stationery department of the bank. He worked continuous more than 240 days way back in 1991-92. None on behalf of the bank ventured to refute the same, by entering the witness box. Management infact in Written Statement (Exhibit-8) para. 13 averred that the services of the workman came to an end in February '96. That means, since November 91 till the end of February 96, Khanvilkar was in continuous service. Nothing to show that he was given break at any point of time. It is therefore clear that Khanvilkar worked continuously for more than 240 days in a year preceeding to the date of his termination as required under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act.

7. True it is, according to Khanvilkar he had completed 240 days in the year 1991-92 and that the reference 47 of 1993 was raised for permanency by the union for other employees, however, he did not become party to that as he was interviewed for regular post. The Learned Counsel for the management Mr. Patel submits that Khanvilkar in his cross examination para. 23 clearly admitted that he had not completed 240 days in 1991 and therefore question of becoming him party to that reference does not arise and thereby he had not completed 240 days. Not to become party to the Ref. 47/93 by the workman in the year 1991 as he had not thus completed 240 days, though relevant for him but not all relevant in the case on hand as record as a whole, clearly point out that he did complete 240 days in 12 calendar months as required under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act.

8. According to workman he was doing duties of perennial nature. It is in his evidence, para. 24 that he was the only peon in stationery department. Nothing on record to show that no work is available in the bank since 1996/97. It is seen from the record, still posts exist there is no question of shedding of surplus labour under the coverage of retrenchment. The case of the workman is on reinstatement as his termination was illegal and not the absorption or regularisation, nature of work, he did was permanent or temporary is that way redundant. If at all point remains as to whether he was doing the work of perennial nature, going through the record as a whole, it can be said that it was of perennial nature as nothing on record to rebut the same.

9. According to the management as seen from the Written Statement, para 13, workman's services came to an end in February '96. Workman stated that he was first orally told not to come on duty from 2-7-97. From the record of the bank itself, it is clear that, he was terminated by the end of February '96.

10. It is seen from the Written Statement, para. 15, bank contended that retrenchment compensation is payable to the workman only if he has completed 240 days service in a calendar year but since workman did not complete 240 days service, he is not entitled to any retrenchment compensation, however bank is ready and willing to pay him retrenchment compensation up to February '96 without prejudice to their rights and contentions. This shows that while ending the service of Khanvilkar he was not given retrenchment compensation, which is clear cut breach of Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act.

11. On perusal of the record it is seen that the bank admits that its 43 employees had raised dispute for permanency, vide reference bearing No. 47 of 1993 and the same was allowed by the tribunal on 30-6-97. It is further seen that one of the sub-staff Deepak Munekar had raised dispute through union, on similar facts on his termination bearing No. 135/98 and the same was allowed by the Tribunal and Writ Petition challenging the same Bearing No. 2925 of 1999 filed by the management bank, was dismissed by the Bombay High Court as reported in 2001 I CLR 570.

12. On going through the record as a whole it is clear that Khanvilkar worked continuously more than 240 days in the year preceeding his termination dated 2-7-97 and that nothing to show that the requirement of sub-staff has ceased. Consequently action of the management in terminating the services of Khanvilkar is neither legal nor justified. Therefore he is entitled to reinstatement in service with full back wages. Issues are therefore answered accordingly and hence the order :

ORDER

The action of the Management of Standard Chartered Grindlays Bank Ltd., erstwhile ANZ Grindlays Bank in terminating the services of workman Shri Sudhakar D. Khanvilkar w.e.f. 2-7-1997 is not legal nor justified.

The bank is directed to reinstate Khanvilkar in service in continuity with full back wages, adjusting payment if any, made to him, while terminating his service.

S. N. SAUNDANKAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2002

का. आ. 325.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) को धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार कोष्कण रेलवे कार्पोरेशन लि. के प्रबंधक के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण मुम्बई नं.-2 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी.जी. आई.टी./2-11-1999) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 10-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एन-41012/56/98-आई आर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2002

S.O. 325.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. CGIT-2/11/1999) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Mumbai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 10-01-2002.

[No. L-41012/56/98-IR(B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL

TRIBUNAL NO. II, MUMBAI

PRESENT :

Shri S. N. Saundankar, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. CGIT-2/11 of 1999

Employers in relation to the Management of Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.,

The Chief Engineer,
Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.,
Mahad, Nr. Rly. Station,
Panvel,
Distt. Raigad-410206.

AND

Their Workmen.

Mr. Arjun Pandurang Bandre,
At Post Dhanadevi,
Tal. Poladpur,
Distt. Raigad-410206.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employer : Mr. R. S. Samant, Advocate.

For the Workmen : Ms. D. Fernandes, Holding Adv. for Workman.

Mumbai, dated 5th November, 2001

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, by its Order No. L-41012/56/98-IR(B-I), dtd. 30-12-1998, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication.

"Whether the action of the management of K.R.C.L., Mumbai in dismissing the services of Mr. Arjun

Pandurang Bandre, Ex-Watchman w.e.f. 1-7-1996 is legal and justified? If not, what relief the workman concerned is entitled to?"

2. Workman, Arjun Pandurang Bandre was employed by the Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd. (herein after referred to as K.R.C.L.) as watchman on 1-5-93, to guard explosives stored in a Magazine Building at Phalkewadi in Mahad station. It is contended by Bandre vide Statement of Claim (Exhibit-10) that he is retired personnel from Indian Army. He worked continuously 240 days with the Konkan Railway, however, his services have been terminated without following the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act on 1-7-96. He has averred that he was not considered for regularisation and absorption by the railway. He had complained on his termination to Assistant Labour Commissioner vide letter dtd. 27-9-96, who tried for conciliation, but failed. It is his contention that he worked without break from 1-5-93 till 30-6-96. His name was recommended for regularisation by Deputy Chief Engineer of Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd. vide letter dtd. 22-6-1995. He was not given notice nor retrenchment compensation and that his termination is illegal, therefore, he contended to reinstate him in service with continuity and back wages.

3. Management K.R.C.L., resisted the claim of workman Shri Bandre vide Written Statement (Exhibit-11) contending that workman was appointed as daily rated watchman vide order dtd. 29-4-93 w.e.f. 15-5-93 on contract basis. It is contended that by the appointment letter workman was informed that his appointment was purely on temporary and could be terminated any day without any notice, and accepting the same he had joined his duty on 3-5-93. It is contended by the management that on the application the workman was appointed as a daily rated watchman on the project work of Mahad unit of K.R.C.L. which was completed and the line was opened for passengers traffic on 25-9-95, therefore, the Magazine building at Phalkewadi was closed by the management on 30-6-96 and there was no need to continue the service of watchman workman. It is contended there was no vacancy existing for the post of watchman at that time and that as per the terms and conditions of the appointment letter dtd. 29-4-93 which the workman had accepted his service was discontinued w.e.f. 30-6-96. It is contended workman had sent his salary bill dtd. 29-6-96 to the management for the work done by him and that he was paid the wages up to date which he had received by cheque dtd. 10-7-96. It is contended the workman after discontinuing his service did not make any complaint to the management. His services were terminated legally, therefore he does not seek any relief.

4. By Rejoinder (Exhibit-13) Mr. Bandre contended that management K.R.C.L., i.e. Konkan Railway is a very vast Corporation and the number of service exist at different places and that the services of this workman can be transferred to other place where the work exist. It is contended since he had completed 240 days in preceding year he is entitled to the protection under Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act which are not been followed. It is contended that stipulation made in his appointment order is contrary to the provisions of the said Act and on that count the appointment order is bad in law. It is contended that explosives kept in Magazine Building at Phalkewadi has been shifted to other Magazine Building for use of Konkan railway, therefore the management could have absorbed him else where, as it is contended that, watchman Sarodav and Khade are being absorbed, however, discrimination is made to him. Consequently he reiterated the claim denying the contention in the Written Statement.

5. On the basis of the pleadings my Learned Predecessor framed issues at Exhibit-17. Workman Bandre filed affidavit by way of Examination-in-Chief (Exhibit-19) and that he was cross-examined by the Counsel for the management and thereafter he closed oral evidence vide purshis (Exhibit-20). Assistant Personnel Officer, Mr. Nikam filed affidavit on behalf of the K.R.C.L. by way of Examination-in-Chief (Exhibit-21). However, record shows workman and his advocate remained absent and consequently he was not cross-examined, no purshis for closure of evidence filed by the management as seen from Roinama dtd. 3-3-2000.

6. Management filed written submissions (Exhibit-24) and the workman (Exhibit-25) with copies of rulings (Exhibit-26). On perusing the record as a whole and going through the

written submissions. I record my findings on the following issues for the reasons stated below :

Issues	Findings
1. Whether the workman was appointed on a project work which was completed?	Yes.
2. Whether the action of the management was in terms and conditions in respect of the appointment of the workman?	Yes.
3. Whether the action of the management in dismissing the services of Arjun Pandurang Bandre watchman w.o.f 1-7-96 is legal and justified?	Yes.
4. If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?	He is not entitled to any relief.

REASONS

7. It is the admitted position that Bandre was engaged as a watchman in the Konkan Railway as per the letter dtd. 29-4-93. According to Bandre as per the said order he joined on 3-5-93 and worked till 30-6-96 continuously. However, though he worked continuously more than 240 days, he has been discontinued from 1-7-96, which is contrary to the provisions of Section 25(F) of the Industrial Disputes Act, Management, Konkan Railway's Assistant Personnel Officer, Mr. B. B. Nikam stated that Bandre was appointed as daily rated watchman to guard the explosives stored in the Magazine Building at Phalkewadi, Mahad. His appointment was on contract basis for guarding explosives in Magazine Building only and the said appointment was purely temporary and could be terminated any day without any notice. He disclosed that Magazine Building at Phalkewadi was closed by the Konkan Railway on 30-6-96 and as no work remained as per the appointment letter dated 29-4-93, the contract of service with the workman was discontinued from 30-6-96. He disclosed that as Bandre was appointed on contract basis he is not entitled to regularisation and absorption in K.R.C.L.

8. Bandre admits in his cross examination dated 5-1-2000 (Exhibit-19):

"It is a fact that I was engaged by the Konkan Railway as a watchman on contract basis for guarding explosives stored in Magazine Building, Mahad, on the accepted terms and conditions in the letter of appointment, it is a fact that I was informed by the management while giving contract I will be removed without notice. It is a fact that project was completed and passenger line was started on 25-9-95. It is a fact that the explosives which were stored in the building are transferred to other places as per the requirement as the work stopped from 30-6-96, it is a fact that because of that my contract was discontinued from 30-6-96.

9. Admissions of the adversary is the best evidence. Workman Bandre himself admits that he was appointed on contract basis temporarily with a clear-cut understanding that his services would be terminated at any time without any notice and that work for which he was appointed as watchman, was completed and therefore he was discontinued.

10. The Learned Counsel Mr. Suresh Kumar vide Written Submissions (Exhibit-25) pointed out that appointment letter dated 29-4-93 is just a device to escape the applicability of Section 25(F) to frustrate the claim of the workman of absorption and regularisation which is unfair and improper labour practice, adopted by the management. It is submitted that management is on higher bargaining platform and acceptance of the work is actually with a view to accept the wolf from the door, as the bargaining capacity of the workman is always weak and therefore according to him, case does not fall under exception 2(a)(bb) of the Industrial Disputes Act. As against this management pointed out vide written submissions (Exhibit-24) that the case squarely falls under the above exception.

11. The appointment letter stated 29-4-93 is at (Ex.-16/1; Annexure-A). Admittedly Bandre accepting the conditions in the said letter resumed duty on 3-5-93. This clearly speaks appointment of Bandre as a daily rated watchman on Rs. 30 per day on contract basis is purely temporary and can be terminated without any notice. Proposal by way of appointment and accepting the same becomes a contract and that this contract is binding on both the parties, to which the workman cannot be an exception. Under Section 2(a)(bb) of the Industrial Disputes Act, termination by the employer of the services of the workman, for any reason whatsoever, otherwise than as punishment inflicted by way of disciplinary action, but does not include —

(a) voluntary retirement of the workman; or

(b) retirement of the workman on reaching the age of superannuation if the contract of employment between the employer and the workman concerned contains a stipulation in that behalf; or

(bb) termination of the service of the workman as a result of the non renewal of the contract of employment between the employer and the workman concerned on its expiry or of such contract being terminated under a stipulation in that behalf contained therein.

is not a retrenchment. The submission of the workman that the letter is a device to escape the applicability of Section (25) in view of the position cannot be accepted when it squarely falls under exception there-by the discontinuation of service of Bandre, does not fall under the category of retrenchment in view of the admissions referred to above.

12. Admittedly Bandre continuously worked for more than 240 days and that his services were terminated without notice. Workman relies on the decision of Supreme Court in Krishna K. Dubey Vs. U.P. State Food and Essential Commodities (S.C.); 1989 (53) FLR 100. This decision is not applicable to the case in hand as the facts are different. In the present case, workman was appointed on contract basis, purely temporary. Workman relied on the decision in Dilip Hanumantrao Shrike Vs. Zilla Parishad, Yavatmal and Ors. 1990 LAB I.C. 100 where in His Lordship of Bombay High Court observed the nature of employment will have to be determined with reference to the nature of duties performed by the workman and the type of job entrusted to him. It is further observed if the employer resort to contractual employment as a device to simply take it out of the principal Clause-(a) irrespective of the fact that the work continues or the nature of duties which the workman was performed are still in existence, such contractual existence will have to be tested on the anvil of fairness, and further observed it is always open to the Court adjudicating the dispute, to examine each and every case in its proper perspective and to protect the workman against the abuse of the amended provision. If this protection is not afforded, the benefit flowing from retrenchment, to which every termination succumbs, would be rendered nugatory. In the said Judgment His Lordship clearly ruled that the amended Sub-clause (bb) would apply only to such cases where work ceases, when the employment or the post itself ceases to exist. Workman admitted that the explosives which were stored in the building for which he was appointed as watchman, was transferred to other places as per requirement. He further admitted that the project was completed and passenger line was started on 25-9-95. This shows that the project for which he was appointed was completed and that no work for him remained. Considering this admitted position in the light of the observations as above, it can be safely said that since the work of workman ceases with the completion of the work, case falls under exception. Therefore the said decision is not availed by the workman. In support of this submission Mr. Suresh Kumar has filed other rulings with list (Ex. 26). Hyderabad Allyn Metal Works Ltd., Sanathnagar and in the present case and therefore they are also not helpful to workman.

13. Management has relied on Brig. S. Ramachandran Vs. Hyderabad Allyn Metal Works Ltd. Sanathnagar and Ors. 1996 II LLJ pg. 741, wherein Their Lordships observed :

"It is thus clear that the appointment of the petitioner was on contract and was the result of an agreement between the parties. Both the parties clearly understood and stipulated that either party shall be entitled

led to terminate the employment by giving three months notice.

and further observed that there is nothing on the record to show that he was appointed by Respondent No. 1 on regular basis. We are therefore of the view that the appellant was not a regular/permanent employee of Respondent No. 1 and he had no right to continue till superannuation. In the said case termination of the employee was in terms of the contract of service. The employee was not appointed on regular basis and was discontinued without notice. In the present case also workman was appointed on contract basis purely on daily wages. Therefore the said ruling is applicable to the present case.

14. The main contention of the workman is that since he had completed continuous service of 240 days, he is entitled to benefit under Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act. He was not on regular basis, he was on contract basis. Merely because he completed 240 days in service, his services cannot be regularised as the case falls under Section 2(o)(bb). For this reliance can be had to Arvind Kumar Vs. Deputy Director (Admn.) Rajya Krishi Utpadan Mandi Parishad and Anr. 1995 1 LLJ page 750.

15. On going through the evidence as a whole and discussions supra, it is clear that, Bandre was appointed on project work as per the terms and conditions mentioned in the Contract dated 29-4-93 and the work as per contract was completed. Consequently, action of the Management to discontinue the workman with effect from 1-7-96 from the service of Watchman is totally legal and justified. Workman, therefore, is not entitled to any relief. Consequently, issues are answered accordingly and hence the Order :

ORDER

The action of the management K.R.C.L., Mumbai in dismissing the services of Mr. Arjun Pandurang Bandre, Ex-watchman w.e.f. 1-7-1996 is legal, proper and justified.

S. N. SAUNDANKAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2002

का. आ. 326.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेंट्रल रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, मुम्बई नं.-2 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी.जी.आई.टी.-2/22/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 10-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.एल-41012/93/98-आई आर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2002

S.O. 326.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. CGIT-2/22/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Mumbai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Railway and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 10-1-2002.

[No. L-41012/93/98-IR(B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. II, MUMBAI

PRESENT :

S. N. Saundankar, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. CGIT-2/22 of 1999

Employers in relation to the management of Central Railway

The General Manager (P),
Central Railway,
Mumbai (C.S.T.),
Mumbai-1.

AND

Their workmen
Madhya Rly. Karmachari Sangh,
The General Secretary,
M.R.K.S., 33, Mohti Bhavan,
Dr. D'Silva Road, Dadar,
Mumbai-400028.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employer : Mr. Suresh Kumar, Advocate.

For the Workmen : Mr. M. B. Anchan, Advocate.

Mumbai, dated 22nd October, 2001

AWARD—PART-II

By Interim Award dated 26th October, 1999, my Learned Predecessor, held that domestic inquiry conducted against the workman vitiated and that findings recorded by the inquiry officer are perverse. Thereupon the management Central Railway by application (Exhibit-17) requested the Tribunal since inquiry held not proper, management be allowed to lead evidence to prove its action. However, the same was rejected by my Learned Predecessor vide order dated 15-12-99. Record shows that the management thereupon moved the Hon'ble High Court by Writ Petition No. 702 of 2000 and that the Hon'ble High Court set aside that order directing the Tribunal to give opportunity to both the parties to lead evidence, to prove their action.

2. According to Ranjan Mohalik he was engaged as substitute Bungalow Peon in 1989. While working at the bungalow of Shri S. N. Chakravarty, Dy. CME, Bombay V.T. he was charge sheeted on 23-4-92 for the allegation that he remained absent unauthorisedly from 15-10-90 to 31-12-90 and from 31-3-92 till the charge sheet i.e. 23-4-92. According to workman, he was not allowed to perform the duties from 31-3-92 as Chakravarty was prejudiced against him. It is contended inquiry officer without holding proper inquiry found charges proved and thereupon the Disciplinary Authority removed him from service illegally vide order dated 13-12-95. It is contended, since he was illegally dismissed he be reinstated in service with full back wages.

3. Management opposed the claim of workman by filing Written Statement (Exhibit-9) contending that the workman unauthorisedly remained absent on duty and therefore he was given Charge Memo dated 23-4-92, and that on proper inquiry held by the inquiry officer the Disciplinary Authority removed him from service on 13-12-95 and that appeal against the dismissal order was dismissed. It is contended by the management that, unauthorised absence from duty on the part of workman was proved and therefore the action of dismissal is justified and consequently his claim of reinstatement be dismissed.

4. As stated above my Learned Predecessor held that domestic inquiry was against the Principles of Natural Justice and fair play and the findings were perverse and the said findings were confirmed by the Hon'ble High Court in Writ Petition No. 702/2000, dated 27-3-2000.

5. As per the directions of the Hon'ble High Court in the above said writ petition the management's, Central Railways, Dy. C.M.E., Mr. Purohit filed affidavit by way of Examination-in-Chief at (Ex. 28) to prove action of the management and after cross examination by the union, evidence was closed vide purshis (Exhibit 29). Workman Mohalik filed his affidavit by way of Examination-in-Chief (Exhibit 31), and in support of his case the ex-employee of the Central Railway, Mr. Joshi, filed affidavit (Ex. 33) and thereafter closed evidence vide purshis (Exhibit 34).

6. My Learned Predecessor framed in all six issues vide (Ex. 12) and by way of Interim Award he gave findings on the preliminary issues at Serial Nos. 1 to 4. Now the issue Nos. 5 and 6 are to be decided in the light of the evidence lead on record.

7. Workman filed his written submissions (Exhibit 35) and the management at (Exhibit 36) and the copies of the rulings (Exhibit 37). On perusing the record as a whole and the written submissions and hearing the counsels I record my findings on the following issues for the reasons recorded below :

Issues	Findings
5. Whether the action of the management of Central Railway to remove the workman Ranjan Mohalik from service w.e.f. 13-12-95 is justified ?	No
6. If not, what relief the workman is entitled to ?	As per order below.

REASONS

8. At the outset it is to be noted that the management, Central Railway, had conducted domestic inquiry against workman. However, as mentioned above, inquiry held to be vitiated as Principles of Natural Justice and fair play were not followed. Therefore, in view of Section 11-A of the Industrial Disputes Act and in the light of the observations made by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Neeta Kapilish Vs. Presiding Officer, Labour Court 1998 CLR 210 and the order passed by the Hon'ble High Court in Writ Petition No. 702/2000 opportunity to lead fresh evidence

was given and consequently evidence was led and therefore it is to be adjudicated as to "Whether action of the management to remove the workman from the service is justified or not?" To justify the action, management relied on oral as well as documentary evidence on record.

9. The charge against the workman Mr. Mohalik was that he remained absent unauthorisedly from 15-10-90 to 31-12-90 while working as sub-bungalow peon to Deputy C.M.E., Bombay V I, and further remaining absent from 31-3-92 till the date of charge sheet dated 23-4-92 while functioning as sub-bungalow peon.

10. Mr. P. K. Purohit, who was working as P.A./ Secretary to C.M.E., Mr. Chakravarty stated vide affidavit that Mohalik was then Bungalow peon at the bungalow of Mr. Chakravarty. His appointment was as substitute bungalow peon means, his appointment was not permanent and services was liable to be terminated at any time and added that he did not attend the bungalow duty during 15-10-90 to 31-12-90 and again from 31-3-92 till 23-4-93. He did not intimate on his absence to Mr. Chakravarty at whose bungalow he was attached nor to office and therefore he was marked absent in the leave register. Mohalik refused that he was absent from duty on 15-10-90 to 31-12-90 and also for further period from 31-3-92. He disclosed that he worked during the period 15-10-90 to 31-12-90 and got wages, and that he was not allowed to join from 31-3-92.

11. Purohit admits in his cross-examination that wages were paid to the workman for the period of his absence. He admits that no memo nor notice on his absence was given. It is pertinent to note that, according to Mr. Purohit, peon works at the bungalow of Mr. Chakravarty, Dy. C.M.E. situated at Budhuwar Park, Colaba. Office Superintendent marks the attendance of the employee, sitting in office at V.T. The attendance register (Ex 10) pg. 38 apparently appears to be over written. No concrete evidence on record to show that attendance was marked as per the actual position. Management did not examine Office Superintendent who marked the attendance nor Mr. Chakravarty to throw light in the matter. According to Mr. Purohit wages paid during absence were recovered. The Learned Counsel Mr. Suresh Kumar diverting attention of this tribunal to the documents filed with list (Exhibit-5 & 10) and the written submissions filed by him, urged that workman admittedly did not complain on recovery of wages vide cross-examination, para 9, which goes to show that wages were paid to him through over sight. It is to be noted that, workman pointed out that he had complained to that effect to Mr. Chakravarty at whose bungalow he was attached. Needless to say, bargaining power of the workman is always weak compared to the employer and that empty stomach does not permit the labourer to shoulder the risk. In this context if we read the statement of workman that he did not complain, speaks volume. Had really workman remained absent unauthorisedly during the period referred to above, in normal course of events, memo/notice been issued to him, calling his explanation, however, that is wanting, which goes to show the position was otherwise. On this background,

workmans contention that he actually worked during the period, shown absent i.e. 15-10-90 to 31-12-90 which finds corroboration from the evidence of Ex-employee Mr. Joshi, of which wages he received, can safely be accepted.

12. So far the absence from 31-3-92 till the date of charge sheet i.e. 23-4-92, according to workman he was not allowed to perform his duties though he attended the bungalow of Mr. Chakravarty. As stated above, workman was given wages of his absence period. Mr. Chakravarty was not examined to rebut the said testimony of workman. It is relevant to note that Mr. Purohit in his evidence stated that, workman was taken on duty on 1st July' 92. Inquiry on his alleged unauthorised absence from duty was completed and report was made on 16th June' 92 and that he was dismissed for the said charges on 13th December' 95. The fact that after completing the inquiry and submitting report dated 16th June' 92, workman resumed on duty on 1st July' 92, itself exonerates the earlier absence. From this point of view, his termination dated 13th December' 95 after resuming the workman on duty, after inquiry is totally unjustified.

13. The Learned Counsel, Mr. Suresh Kumar, filed zerox copies of rulings with list (Exhibit-37) in support of the case of management on removal of workman. However the facts in those cases are totally different to the facts of the case on hand. Consequently they are no avail to them.

14. Therefore going through the record as a whole, it is seen workman worked during the period from 15-10-90 to 31-12-90 and that he was not allowed to work at the bungalow of Mr. Chakravarty from 31-3-92 of which period wages he received. The Charges in this context levelled against the workman are not proved by the management. On this back ground action taken by the management on removal of Mr. Mohalik in view of the findings therefore, neither legal nor justified. Consequently he is required to be reinstated in service with continuity and full back wages. Issues are answered accordingly and hence the order :

ORDER

The action of the management of Central Railway, to remove the workman, Shri Rajan Bharat Mohalik, from the services w.e.f. 13-12-95 is neither legal nor justified.

The management is directed to reinstate the workman Mohalik with continuity in service and pay him full back wages.

S N. SAUNDANKAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 2 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 327.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एयरपोर्ट ऑथोरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लि. के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण

चेन्नई के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 2-1-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-11012/11/94--आईआर (एम)]

[सं. एल-11012/12/94--आईआर (एम)]

[सं. एल-11012/13/94--आईआर (एम)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd January, 2002

S.O. 327.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Chennai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Airport Authority of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 2-1-2002.

[No. L-11012/11/94-IR M]

[No. L-11012/12/94-IR (M)]

[No. L-11012/13/94-IR (M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Thursday, the 6th December, 2001

Present : K. KARTHIKEYAN,

Presiding Officer

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NOS. 382, 383 AND
384/2001

(Tamil Nadu State Industrial I.D. Nos. 201/94,
205/94 and 6/95)

[In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between S/Sri V. Anandan, P. Sathiaselvan and K. Jagannathan (deceased) L/R Smt. Palani Ammal and the Management of Airport Authority of India (International), Chennai.]

BETWEEN

Sri V. Anandan (I.D. No. 382/2001)

Sri P. Sathiaselvan (I.D. No. 383/2001)

Sri K. Jagannathan (deceased) (I.D. No. 384/2001)

L/R Smt. Palani Ammal

1 Party/Workmen

AND

The Senior Cargo Manager,
Airport Authority of India (International),
Chennai.

II Party/Management

Appearances :

For the Workmen 1 to 3 : Mr. K. M. Ramesh &
K. Viswanathan,
Advocates.

For the Management : M/s. Vijay Narayan &
V. Parthiban,
Advocates.

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), have referred the above mentioned three Industrial Disputes for adjudication vide Order Nos. L-11012/11/94-IR (Misc.) dated 25-11-1994, L-11012/13/94-IR (Misc.) dated 30-11-1994 and L-11012/12/94-IR (Misc.) dated 12-01-1995.
02-12-1994

2. These references have been made earlier to the Tamil Nadu State Industrial Tribunal, where the same were taken on file as I.D. Nos. 201/94, 205/94 and 6/95. When the matters were pending enquiry in that Tribunal, the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour was pleased to order transfer of these cases from that Tribunal to this Tribunal for adjudication. On receipt of records from that Tribunal, the cases have been taken on file as I.D. Nos. 382/2001, 383/2001 and 384/2001 and notices were sent to the counsel on record on either side, informing them about the transfer of these cases to this Tribunal, with a direction to appear before this Tribunal on 19-02-2001. On receipt of notices from this Tribunal, the counsel on either side present with their respective parties and prosecuted these cases further.

3. When the matter came up before me for final hearing on 23-10-2001, upon perusing the Claim Statements, Counter Statements, the other material papers on record, the oral evidence let in on the side of the I Party/Workmen, the documentary evidence let in on either side, after hearing the arguments advanced by the learned counsel on either side and these matters having stood over till this date for consideration, this Tribunal has passed the following :

COMMON AWARD

4. The common industrial dispute raised by these Petitioners as mentioned in the Schedule of References is :—

“Whether the action of the Management of International Airport Authority of India in refusing employment to S/Sri V. Anandan, P. Sathiaselan and K. Jagannathan w.e.f. 23-11-1992 is justified? If not to what relief are they entitled?”

5. The brief facts of the industrial dispute raised by these Petitioners in common in their respective Claim Statements are as follows :

On 1-2-1978 the International Air Cargo Complex was established and the II Party/Management International Airport Authority of India (hereinafter refers to as Respondent) was appointed as custodian. The Respondent entrusted their loading and unloading operations to M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. These I Party/Workmen (hereinafter refer to as petitioners) joined the said M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd., a private company in the year 1980, on 1-1-1981 and on 1-1-1978 respectively as leader and attender respectively. The said M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. was carrying out handling of cargo in the Meenambakkam Airport for and on behalf of the International Airport Authority of India. In the year 1984 the Management of International Airport Authority of India terminated the contract awarded to M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. for handling cargo clearing and informed them that the International Airport Authority of India itself will take over the said cargo clearing and departmentalise the cargo clearing operation. In view of the above sudden development, the said M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. gave notice of termination to its employees numbering 85 and offered to settle the legal dues in accordance with law. The employees of M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. through their union called Air Freight Employees Progressive Union filed a Writ Petition in the High Court of Madras challenging the cancellation of the contract to M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. by the International Airport Authority of India and also prayed for absorption of the employees of M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. as employees of International Airport Authority of India. The Hon'ble High Court of Madras passed a consent order in the said Writ Petition to the effect that the employees would form an industrial co-operative society and the Respondent will award the contract of the handling Cargo clearing to the said workers of industrial co-operative Society on mutually agreed terms. Accordingly, an Industrial Co-operative Society of the workers was formed known as 'Airport Industrial Co-operative Service Society Ltd.' in the year 1986 and the said society is functioning in International Airport Authority of India handling cargo clearing in Meenambakkam Airport. However, right from the day the contract in favour of M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. was cancelled the workers employed in the said private limited company were taken over by International Airport Authority of India as casuals and they were working directly under the International Airport Authority of India on the daily wage of Rs. 15/- upto the end of 1986, when the Airport Industrial Co-operative Service Society was formed.

During 1984, when these Petitioners were employed in the said M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd., they were implicated in a criminal case by the management of M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. alleging that they have assaulted the Manager of the said company. The criminal case was pending before the Judicial Magistrate's Court at Madras. When the workmen of M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. through their Union filed the Writ Petition referred earlier for regularisation and absorption, the names of these Petitioners were included in the list of the workmen. However, due to the pendency of the criminal case, these Petitioners were not allowed to join duty as casuals as other workmen and were also not allowed to become the members of the Co-operative Society formed later. These Petitioners have been making repeated representation to the Co-operative Society to enroll them as members and to provide them with work. All those efforts of these Petitioners had been in vain. However, the Petitioners were assured that they will be made as members of the society as and when the criminal case is disposed of in their favour. On 17-7-91 the criminal case foisted against the Petitioners ended in clear acquittal and immediately thereafter they approached the Airport Industrial Co-operative Service Society Ltd. to enrol them as members and to provide them with employment in the International Airport Authority of India. The Special Officer of the Society permitted these Petitioners to join as members after verifying the records about their previous employment with M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. After becoming members of the said Co-operative Society, the said Society wrote a letter to the International Airport Authority of India to provide employment to these Petitioners along with the other workmen. The Deputy General Manager (Cargo) of International Airport Authority of India refused to provide employment to these Petitioners stating that the names of these Petitioners are not found in the list furnished by the said M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. initially. When these Petitioners produced proof to show that they employed in M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd., the said officials said that since these Petitioners were involved in a criminal case, they cannot be provided employment in International Airport Authority of India. All the efforts taken by the Petitioners to get back to employment in International Airport Authority of India through the Co-operative Society proved futile. They were driven from pillar to post by the Airport Authority of India without work. Thus, the non-employment of these Petitioners had been caused by the Respondent. The Airport Industrial Co-operative Service Society has enrolled these Petitioners as members and when they were sponsored

by the said Society to work in the cargo complex of International Airport Authority of India, the Respondent has no manner of right to refuse employment to these Petitioners on any ground. Challenging the non-employment, the Petitioners raised an industrial dispute before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Madras. The efforts of the conciliation officer to settle the dispute did not materialise. On submission of failure report by the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Madras, the matter has been referred by the Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India as an industrial dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal. The claim of the Petitioners for reinstatement in service with back wages, continuity of service and all other attendant and consequential benefits are fully justified and they are entitled to said relief as the action of the Respondent in refusing employment is not at all justified. Hence, this Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to pass an award accordingly.

6. The averments of the II Party/Management International Airport Authority of India in their Counter Statement for all these three cases in common are briefly as follows :

The International Airport Authority of India has ceased to exist in view of the Airport Authority of India Act and the authority is now known as Airport Authority of India (International Airports Division). Originally the work of loading and unloading of cargo in the International Airport of Madras was done by a private company M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. pursuant to agreement dated 30-01-1978. On 19-9-85 the contract between the Airport Authority and the M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. was terminated and for a short time, the Airport Authority took over the function of loading and unloading of cargo and all the workmen of M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. were engaged by Airport Authority on casual daily basis. On 4-11-1985 Air Freight Workers Union filed Writ Petition No. 11684 of 1985 before the Hon'ble High Court to direct the Airport Authority to employ them and not to recruit outsiders. During the pendency of this Writ Petition, negotiations took place between the Airport Authority and Air Freight Workers Union. Pursuant to those negotiations, it was decided that the workmen would form a Co-operative Society and the contract for loading and unloading of cargo at Madras Airport will be awarded to that Co-operative Society for some time. Accordingly, a memo was filed before the High Court and by an order dated 12-12-1985, Writ Petition No. 11684 of 1985 was disposed of by recording the memorandum observing that "the workmen would be

accommodated as far as possible except by way of regular employment, till the contract is awarded to the co-operative society formed by the workmen." In March, 1986, the Air Freight Workers Union filed Writ Petition No. 5164 of 1986 to direct the Airport Authority to hand over the functions of ground handling to the Society and during the pendency of this Writ Petition, an agreement was entered into between the Society, which was formed by workmen known as Airport Industrial Co-operative Service Society Ltd. and the Management of Airport for loading and unloading of cargo. The contract dated 14-7-86 was extended from time to time and the last such extension was made on 21-5-1992. That contract was renewed for three years w.e.f. 1-9-1990 to 31-8-1993. In the meanwhile, a new union was formed namely the International Air Cargo Workers Union and this union filed W.P. No. 9110 of 1989 in July, 1989 to direct the Airport Authority to grant service security to workmen and to treat them on par with regular workmen. This Writ Petition was dismissed on 18-12-1989 directing the Union to resort to the remedy under Industrial Disputes Act. But on 25-5-1990 the Central Govt. refused to refer the dispute for adjudication. The said refusal was challenged in Writ Petition No. 10719 of 1990. In view of the expiry of the earlier contract on 19-11-90, the Airport Authority invited fresh tenders from contractors and the Union filed Writ Petition No. 18560 of 1990 to quash the tender notice. That was also dismissed on 6-12-90 and the Writ Appeal No. 1266 of 1990 filed was also dismissed by Division Bench on 3-1-91. The Writ Petition No. 10719 of 1990 which challenged the refusal to refer the dispute was allowed on 26-3-91 and the Central Govt. was directed to reconsider the matter. Accordingly the Central Government has eventually referred this matter for adjudication. During the pendency of this dispute, the contract was renewed for three years till 31-8-1993. On 27-7-93 a fresh Memorandum of Understanding was entered into between the Airport Authority and the Society for a period of three years from 1-9-1993. On the basis of that Memorandum, all pending disputes, writ petitions filed by the Union had to be withdrawn. But they did not implement the terms of the memorandum. On 20-12-93 a notice was issued by Airport Authority of India to the Society to implement the agreement. On 27-12-93 the Society repudiated the agreement and thereafter in January, 1994 the Union filed Writ Petition No. 273 of 1994 in which they sought for an injunction restraining the Airport Authority of India from inviting fresh tenders for the work of loading and unloading of cargo at the airport. It was dismissed on 22-6-94

and also confirmed by the Division Bench of High Court. Thereafter I.D. No. 65/91 was taken up for trial and by an Award dated 24-12-94, relief was granted to the workmen and a direction was issued to regularise their services. Aggrieved by the said Award, the Management filed W.P. 6126 of 95 and the High Court by an order dated 17-12-97 allowed the Writ Petition and quashed the Award on certain terms and conditions. A Writ Appeal filed as W.A. No. 544/98 is pending. From the facts stated above and from the terms of the reference itself, it is seen that the workmen of the Society are not the workmen of the Airport Authority and in fact their claim is for absorption as workmen of the Airport Authority. The Petitioners were employees of M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd., which prior to 1985 was the contractor for loading and unloading of cargo. A criminal case was filed against these Petitioners by M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. regarding some assault committed by these Petitioners. Subsequently, the service of these Petitioners were terminated by the said M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. following departmental enquiry. Hence, even at the time when the contract with M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. was terminated in November, 1985 these petitioners were not the employees of M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. There was no employer and employee relationship between the Petitioners and the Airport Authority and therefore, there could not be any industrial dispute between the Petitioners and the Airport Authority. At no point of time, the Petitioners were employed by the Airport Authority. In fact, they were employed by M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. Hence, on acquittal from the criminal case, the petitioners can only seek reinstatement against M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. and cannot seek relief against the Airport Authority. The demand for provision of employment w.e.f. 23-11-92 cannot be a subject matter of an industrial dispute between the Petitioners and Airport Authority. Under the terms of the contract between the Airport Authority and the Society, the Airport Authority of India has a right to permit any particular person from being employed in the contract and if the Airport Authority forbids any person from being employed by the contractor namely the Society, that cannot be a subject matter of industrial dispute between the concerned workman and the Airport Authority. The rights of the parties have to be worked out only in terms of the agreement. In terms of the agreement, the Society may be in a position to raise a dispute against the Airport Authority which can be referred for arbitration according to the provisions of the agreement. However, the refusal on the part of the Management cannot

be a subject matter of the industrial dispute, since there is no employer-employee relationship between the petitioner and Airport Authority. When the Petitioners were never employed by Airport Authority, the question of refusing employment to them does not arise. Neither M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. nor the Society had been made a party to the dispute and in the absence of these parties, the relief prayed for is not possible to be granted by this Hon'ble Tribunal. There is no merit in the claim made by these Petitioners. Hence, the claim petitions filed by these Petitioners have to be dismissed.

7. When the matter was taken up for enquiry, Ex. W-1 to W-10 and M-1 to M-27 in I.D. No. 382/2001, Ex. W-1 to W-7 and M-1 to M-27 in I.D. No. 383/2001 and Ex. W-1 to W-8 and M-1 to M-27 in I.D. No. 384/2001 were marked on the consent of either side. Later, Petitioner in I.D. No. 383/2001 Sri P. Sathiaselvan has been examined as a common witness for the Petitioners in all these three industrial disputes and Ex. W-8 in his case has been marked. On the side of the Management, no one has been examined as witness. The counsel on either side have advanced their arguments. When the matter is pending enquiry, the learned counsel for the 1 Party/Workmen files a memo stating that the Petitioner in I.D. No. 384/2001 expired on 9-7-2001. Steps were taken to implead the widow of the deceased Petitioner in I.D. No. 384/2001 Sri K. Jagannathan and as per the orders in I.A. No. 109/2001, Smt. Palani Ammal, widow of the deceased Petitioner K. Jagannathan was impleaded as legal representative of the Petitioner Sri K. Jagannathan.

8. The common point for my consideration is :

"Whether the action of the Management of International Airport Authority of India in refusing employment to S/Sri V. Anandan P. Sathiaselvan and K. Jagannathan w.e.f. 23-11-1992 is justified? If not to what relief are they entitled?"

Point :

The Petitioner in I.D. No. 383/2001 Sri P. Sathiaselvan has been examined as WW-1, a common witness for these Petitioners to give evidence in support of their common case against the Respondent/Management. It is admitted that all these three Petitioners were appointed by M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. who entered into contract with International Airport Authority of India as their ground handling agency at the Madras Airport Cargo Complex. WW-1, P. Sathiaselvan and the Petitioner Sri V. Anandan were employed as loaders to attend the work of loading and unloading of cargos in the complex of International Airport Authority of India

at Meenambakkam, Chennai as the employees of M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. and the Petitioner Sri K. Jagannathan was employed as attender in International Airport Authority of India, Meenambakkam, Chennai. In pursuance of the discussion with the Management of M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. in respect of certain demands raised by the workmen in 1984, the Manager Mr. Mariadas preferred a complaint to the police alleging that these Petitioners have assaulted him and that they were issued charge sheet and after the domestic enquiry they were dismissed from service. But in the criminal case filed in Judicial Magistrate, Saidapet, Madras as C.C. No. 690/89 they were acquitted. The xerox copy of that judgement in C.C. No. 690/89 dated 17-7-91 are Ex. W-4 in I.D. No. 383/2001 and W-5 in I.D. No. 384/2001 respectively. It is the evidence of WW-1 that the International Airport Authority of India have cancelled the contract with M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. from 31-12-84 and when they approached the M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. for employment after their contract with International Airport Authority of India was terminated, they directed them to approach International Airport Authority of India for work. Accordingly, when they approached Airport Industrial Co-operative Service Society to enrol themselves as members of the Society, since the contract of loading and unloading the cargos in the cargo complex of International Airport Authority of India was given to them. The Society informed them to get the consent of the other members of Society and to prove them their earlier employment in M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. and then on the consent given by other members of Society, they enrolled as members of that Society. It is also the evidence of WW-1 that after becoming members in the Society the Special Officer issued a letter authorising them to work as loader in the cargo complex of International Airport Authority of India, but the Respondent refused to give them employment stating that their names are not found in the list of persons mentioned in the order passed by the Hon'ble High Court and also on the ground that they were involved in the criminal case. It is his admission that at the time when the workmen of M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. filed a Writ Petition in the High Court of Madras, these Petitioners were not in employment of M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. So, their names were left in the list of persons filed in the Writ Petition. In the cross examination, WW-1 has admitted that these Petitioners were removed from service by M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. in 1984 after the domestic enquiry on the charge of assault on the Manager of M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. He has also admitted in the cross examination that he knew the contract between the International Airport Authority of India and M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. was terminated and they were not members in the Air Freight Workers Union who

filed a case in the High Court of Madras as a Writ Petition subsequent to the termination of contract of M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. It is his admission that when the Airport Industrial Co-operative Service Society was formed on 1-7-1986 these Petitioners were not members in that Society and he has produced a receipt Ex. W-8 dated 26-10-89 to show that he has joined that Society as a member.

9. The learned counsel for the Petitioners would argue that prior to the termination of the contract between M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. and International Airport Authority of India on 19-9-1985, the services of these Petitioners were terminated on a charge of assault and the Criminal Case foisted against these Petitioners was ended in acquittal on 17-7-1991 and as per the consent order passed in Writ Petition by the High Court, the workmen had to form a Co-operative Society and a contract for doing ground handling work of the cargo in the cargo complex in Madras Airport was given to Airport Industrial Co-operative Service Society. Though these Petitioners were not entolled in 1989 and the Special Officer of that Society gave letter of authority to the Petitioners to work as loaders in the cargo complex as employees of the contractor, Airport Industrial Co-operative Service Society, the Respondent/Management refused to allow them to work as loaders and he would further contend that the Society is the name lender and not the contractor and these Petitioners were not parties in the earlier industrial dispute in which the Tribunal passed the award directing the Respondent/Management to take the workmen in April, 1984 and the Writ Petition filed by the Management was allowed and the award was quashed against which Writ Appeal is pending before the Division Bench of the High Court of Madras. He would further contend that in 1999 Govt. of India notification was issued to abolish loading and unloading work in the cargo complex of the Airport by contractual workers and the work is perennial in nature holds good and that the Respondent's denial of employment for these Petitioners for no valid and acceptable reasons should not be accepted and when these Petitioners became members and authorised by the Co-operative Society, the Respondent/Management cannot deny them employment and the alleged contract between the Society and International Airport Authority of India is only a sham and nominal and as per the Supreme Court judgement, such sham and nominal contracts should not be recognised. Hence, an award may be passed holding that the action of the Management in refusing employment to these Petitioners as unjustified.

10. The learned counsel for the Respondent would contend that admittedly these workmen had worked under the contractor M/s. Air Freight Pvt.

Ltd. and that contract between their employer M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. and International Airport Authority of India was terminated in November, 1985 and the Petitioners themselves have admitted in the Claim Statements that since a criminal case was pending against them they were not allowed to join duty as casuals like other workmen and also they were not allowed to become members of the Co-operative Society formed later. WW-1 has also admitted in his evidence in the Chief Examination itself that during 1984 they were issued charge sheet for an offence of assault of the Manager Mr. Mariadas and after conducting domestic enquiry they were dismissed from service by M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. their employer. But this has not been stated in their Claim Statements. He would further contend that after these Petitioners were dismissed from service after due enquiry for their misconduct by their employer M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. there was no connection between these Petitioners and their employer M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. This has been clearly pleaded in the Counter Statement in para 14. From this, it is seen that admittedly the Petitioners were not employees of M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. when their contract with the Respondent was terminated in November, 1985. Ex. M-1 is the typed copy of the agreement regarding ground handling agency at Air Cargo Complex, Madras between International Airport Authority of India and M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. Ex. M-2 is the typed copy of the letter dated 19-9-1985 sent by International Airport Authority of India to the General Manager, M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. informing about the termination of the contract. In the contract under Ex. M-1 there is clause No. 10 stating that 'the authority shall be at liberty to permit the employment of any person who it may consider undesirable'. This has been clearly stated in the Counter Statement of the Respondent as ground No. (d) in para 15. Ex. M-3 is the typed copy of the affidavit filed by the Secretary of Air Freight Workers Union in W.P. No. 11683 of 1985 in Madras High Court. At that time, these Petitioners were not the members of that Union. According to Ex. W-8 WW-1 became the member of the Union only in 1989. Ex. M-25 is the xerox copy of the Award passed by the Industrial Tribunal, Tamil Nadu on 24-12-1994 in I.D. No. 65/91, wherein a relief has been granted directing the 1st Respondent International Airport Authority of India to absorb that members of the Petitioner Union stated in the annexure except the members who expired and members who left the service according to seniority and requirements of the 1st Respondent. It is admitted that names of these Petitioners were not mentioned in the annexure. Ex. M-26 is the order passed by the High Court in W.P. No. 6126/95 dated 15-12-97 wherein the Award passed by the Tribunal in

I.D. No. 65/91 was quashed. Against which a Writ Appeal is pending. Ex. M-27 is the xerox copy of the Ministry of Labour Notification dated 16-11-99 published in the Gazette of India dated 16-11-99.

11. The learned counsel for the Respondent would further contend that in the earlier Writ Petition itself the High Court has decided that the contract between M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. and International Airport Authority of India cannot, by any means said to be a contract which was meant as smoke screen to hide the reality of employer employee relationship as between the workers employed in cargo complex of International Airport Authority of India.. So the contention of the learned counsel for the Respondent that it is only a sham and nominal cannot be correct. In that Writ Petition itself, the High Court has held that it was not the intention of the International Airport Authority of India that anyone who was admitted as member of the Society would become eligible to work in the cargo complex. Though the number of workmen who had been employed by M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. was said to be about 100, the contract between the society and the International Airport Authority of India provided for employment of not more than 70 workmen in the cargo complex by the Society. Under Ex. M-27 notification cargo handling i.e. loading and unloading cargo have been prohibited by employment of contract labour in the jobs of the Airport Authority of India with effect from the date of publication of the Notification. Further in the Claim Statement it is not pleaded that the agreement between the International Airport Authority of India and M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. is sham and nominal. Under such circumstances, the Petitioner cannot have a right to claim employment under the Respondent/Management who are only erstwhile contract labourers.

12. On perusal of the records available on either side, it is seen that the arguments advanced by the learned counsel for the Respondent can be accepted as correct. So, under such circumstances, the Petitioners cannot claim to have a right to be employed by the Respondent/Management as they prayed for. Thus, the point is answered accordingly.

13. In the result, a common Award is passed holding that the relief prayed for by these Petitioners against the Respondent/Management cannot be granted as they are not entitled for the said relief. No Cost.

(Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 6th December, 2001).

K. KARTHIKEYAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined in I.D. Nos. 382, 383 and 384/2001 :

For the I Party/ Workman. WW-1 Sri P. Sathiaselvan

For the II Party/ Management. None

Documents Marked in I.D. No. 382/2001 :

For the I Party/Workman :—

Ex. No.	Date	Description
W-1	Nil	Xerox copy of the identification card.
W-2	29-10-80	Xerox copy of the appointment order issued by M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd.
W-3	16-02-81	Xerox copy of the order confirming the services of the Petitioner by M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd.
W-4	25-02-82	Xerox copy of the order granting increment to the Petitioner by M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd.
W-5	14-03-83	Xerox copy of the order granting increment to the Petitioner by M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd.
W-6	20-09-83	Xerox copy of the order re designating the Petitioner by M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd.
W-7	21-02-84	Xerox copy of the order granting increment to the petitioner by M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd.
W-8	29-08-91	Xerox copy of the letter from the Petitioner to Chief Minister of Tamilnadu.
W-9	09-07-92	Xerox copy of the letter from the Petitioner to General Manager, District Industries Centre.
W-10	22-10-92	Xerox copy of the letter from the General Manager, District Industries Centre to the Respondent.

Documents Marked in I.D. No. 383/2001 :

For the I Party/Workman :—

Ex. No.	Date	Description
W-1	11-12-81	Xerox copy of the appointment order of the Petitioner issued by M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd.
W-2	10-03-82	Xerox copy of the letter from M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. to the Petitioner.
W-3	21-02-84	Xerox copy of the letter from M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. to the Petitioner.

Ex. No.	Date	Description	Ex. N.	Date	Description
W-4	17-07-91	Xerox copy of the judgement of the Judicial Magistrate, Saidapet in C.C. No. 690 of 1989.	M 2	19-09-85	Xerox copy of the letter from IAAI to M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd. regarding termination of contract.
W-5	22-10-91	Xerox copy of the letter from Respondent to Petitioner.	M 3	04-11-85	Xerox copy of the affidavit filed by M/s. Air Freight Workers Union in W.P. No. 11683 of 1985.
W-6	21-11-92	Xerox copy of the letter from the Airport Industrial Co-operative Society to Respondent.	M 4	12-12-85	Xerox copy of the order passed in W.P. 11683/85.
W-7	23-11-92	Xerox copy of the letter from the Respondent to the Special Officer, Airport Industrial Co-operative Society.	M 5	01-07-86	Xerox copy of the agreement between 2nd Respondent and IAAI.
W-8	26-10-89	Original Bill No. 12 from Airport Industrial Co-operative Society for Rs. 51/- to the Petitioner.	M 6	02-07-86	Xerox copy of the order passed in W. P. No. 5164/86.
Documents Marked in I.D. No. 384/2001 : For the I Party/Workman :—			M 7	14-07-86	Xerox copy of the agreement for licence for Providing loaders-unpackers in Air Cargo Complex in Madras Airport.
Ex. No.	Date	Description	M 8	11-12-87	Xerox copy of the terms & conditions settled Between IAAI and Airport Industrial Co-operative Society.
W-1	Nil	Xerox copy of the identification card.	M 9	July. 89	Xerox copy of the affidavit and petition filed by the Petitioner in W.P. No. 9110 of 1989.
W-2	01-02-78	Xerox copy of the appointment order issued by M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd.	M 10	07-12-89	Xerox copy of the letter from the Govt. of India, Labour Ministry declining to refer the dispute for adjudication.
W-3	04-10-78	Xerox copy of the order confirming the services of the Petitioner by M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd.	M 11	18-12-89	Xerox copy of the order passed in W. P. No. 9110/89.
W-4	21-02-84	Xerox copy of the order granting increment to the Petitioner by M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd.	M 12	Dec. 1990	Xerox copy of the affidavit and petition filed by the Petitioner in W. P. No. 18560 of 1990.
W-5	17-07-91	Xerox copy of the judgement of the Judicial Magistrate, Saidapet in C.C. No. 690 of 1989.	M 13	06-12-90	Xerox copy of the order passed in W. P. 18560/90.
W-6	22-10-91	Xerox copy of the letter from Respondent to Petitioner.	M 14	03-04-91	Xerox copy of the order passed in W. A. 1766/90.
W-7	21-11-92	Xerox copy of the letter from the Airport Industrial Co-operative Society to the Respondent.	M 15	26-03-91	Xerox copy of the order passed in W. P. 10719/90.
W-8	23-11-92	Xerox copy of the letter from Respondent to the Special Officer, Airport Industrial Co-operative Society.	M 16	29-01-92	Xerox copy of the Memorandum of Understanding.
Common Documents marked for the II Party/Management in I. Ds. 382, 383 and 384/2001 :—			M 17	27-07-93	Xerox copy of the Memorandum of Understanding Arrived between IAAI and 2nd Respondent.
Ex. No.	Date	Description			
M 1	Jan. 1978	Xerox copy of the agreement between IAAI and M/s. Air Freight Pvt. Ltd.			

M 18	20-12-93	Xerox copy of the letter written by IAAI to the 2nd Respondent.
M 19	27-12-93	Xerox copy of the letter written by the 2nd Respondent to IAAI.
M 20	22-06-94	Xerox copy of the order passed in W. P. No. 273/94.
M 21	27-06-94	Xerox copy of the order passed in W. A. 800/94.
M 22	March, 93	Xerox copy of the Claim Statement filed by Union in I. D. No. 65/91.
M 23	August, 93	Xerox copy of the Counter Statement filed by the IAAI in I. D. No. 65/91.
M 24	Nil	Xerox copy of the written submission filed by IAAI.
M 25	23-12-94	Xerox copy of the impugned Award.
M 26	15-12-97	Xerox copy of the order passed in W. P. No. 6126/95.
M 27	16-11-99	Xerox copy of the Notification.

नई दिल्ली, 2 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 328.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बर्न स्टैंडर्ड कं. लि., के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण चेन्नई के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 2-1-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29012/168/1998-आई आर (एम)]

बी.एम. डेविड, अव्वर सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd January, 2002

S. O. 328.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Cent. Govt. Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the The General Manager, Burn Standard Company Ltd., and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 02-01-2002.

[No. L-29012/168/1998-IR (M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Monday, the 24th December, 2001

Present : K. KARTHIKEYAN,
Presiding Officer

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 117/2001

(Tamil Nadu State Industrial Tribunal I D No. 77/99)

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Workman Sri P Duraisamy and the Management of M/s Burn Standard Co Ltd., Salem)

BETWEEN

Sri P Duraisamy : I Party/Workman

AND

The General Manager II Party/Management
M/s. Burn Standard
Co Ltd., Salem

Appearance :

For the Workman M/s Row & Reddy
Mr. S. Vaidyanathan,
Advocates

For the Management M/s T. S. Gopalan & Co.,
Advocates

The Govt of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), have referred the concerned Industrial Dispute for adjudication vide Order No. L-29012/168/98-IR (M) dated 20-04-1999.

This reference has been made earlier to the Tamil Nadu State Industrial Tribunal, where it was taken on file as I. D. No. 77/99. When the matter was pending enquiry in that Tribunal, the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour was pleased to order transfer of this case from that Tribunal to this Tribunal for adjudication. On receipt of records from that Tribunal, the case has been taken on file as I. D. No. 117/2001 and notices were sent to the counsel on record on either side, informing them about the transfer of this case to this Tribunal, with a direction to appear before this Tribunal on 31-01-2001. On receipt of notice from this Tribunal, counsel on either side present with their respective parties and prosecuted this case further.

When the matter came up before me for final hearing on 03-12-2001, upon perusing the Claim Statement, Counter Statement, the other

material papers on record, the documentary evidence let on either side, upon hearing the arguments of learned counsel on either side and this matter having stood over till this date for consideration, this Tribunal has passed the following :—

AWARD

The Industrial Dispute referred to in the above order of reference by the Central Govt. for adjudication by this Tribunal is as follows :—

“Whether the action of the Management of M/s. Burn Standard Co. Ltd, Salem in dismissing Shri F. Duraisamy Sr. Welder from service w.e.f. 19-02-1998 is justified or not? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?”

2 The facts of this industrial dispute in brief are as follows :—

The I Party/Workman, Sri F. Duraisamy (hereinafter refers to as Petitioner) joined the services of the II Party/M/s Burn Standard Co. Ltd, Salem (hereinafter refers to as Respondent as Welder in June, 1973. The Respondent is a Gov. of India undertaking having its Head Office at Calcutta, which works at various places including one at Suramangalam near Salem. The Salem works is engaged in manufacture of refractory products. It has got magnesite mines and a factory. There are two mines one called as Red Hill Mines another called as A. S. Jahir Mines. They are situated at the distance of about ten kilometers. The factory is located at the distance of one kilometre from A. S. Jahir Mines. The Respondent is having separate complement of workmen for each of the two mines and the factory. Each mine and factory maintains separate muster roll and pay roll and the names of workmen who are borne on the Muster Roll and Pay Roll of the respective establishments will remain even when they are deployed to other establishment. Whenever a workman is deputed for work from one establishment to another, he is called lent labour. The system of marking of attendance and payment of wages to workmen in its establishments is that every workman is provided with an attendance cum job card and as soon as he reports for duty, he tenders the cards to the foreman. The foreman will initial the attendance cum job card and the same would go to time clock for recording attendance in the muster roll. After duty hours, the workman will collect the attendance cum job card and take it to home. At the end of the month, based on the entries made in the muster roll after verifying that number of days worked as entered in muster roll tallies with the number of days worked as entered in the attendance cum job card wage roll will be prepared and wages will be disbursed. When a workman is lent from one establishment to other for

a short period i.e. for one day he will report to the parent establishment, get his attendance cum job card initialled by the foreman, leave the card there itself and go to the lent establishment for work. In the lending for a longer period, the name of the lent labour will be entered in the muster roll of lent establishment, where his attendance will be recorded based on the initial of foreman in the attendance cum job card. At the end of every month, he will take the attendance cum job card to the parent establishment and based on the entries in the attendance cum job card, the entries will be made in muster roll of parent establishment. On the basis of the muster roll, pay roll will be prepared and the wages will be paid. Though the entries in the muster roll for attendance are maintained in both establishments, the wages of the lent labour are paid only on the basis of the entries found in the attendance cum job card and the number of days worked as found in the muster roll of the parent establishment. The Petitioner's educational qualification is IX Standard pass and I.T.I. pass. He joined in the Magnesite Technician Union, Salem 5 in the year 1994. He has been elected as Honorary President. He was compelled by the management to resign from the Union Board on this, the Petitioner resigned from the Union. But he participated in the meetings and campaigns of the Union as before. The Management issued a charge memo dated 10-8-97 suspending him pending enquiry and explanation was called for. On 27-8-97 he submitted his explanation denying the charges. Not satisfied with the explanation, the Management issued a letter fixing the date of enquiry on 16-9-97. The enquiry was held on various dates and was concluded on 27-11-97. The management issued a show cause notice on 19-12-97. On the same day, the Petitioner submitted a letter to the management. On receipt of that letter, the Respondent/Management gave a show cause notice dated 27-1-98 asking the Petitioner as to why he should not be terminated from service. The Petitioner submitted his explanation dated 17-2-98. Not satisfied with that explanation, Respondent issued final order on 19-2-98 dismissing the Petitioner from service w.e.f. 19-2-98.

3. The Petitioner has alleged in his Claim Statement that the Respondent/Management conducted farce of an enquiry examined five persons as their witnesses to prove the charges. On behalf of the Petitioner, three witnesses S/Sri Pilavendran, Anbazhahan and Haragovan were examined. The Management witnesses have not specifically proved the guilt of the Petitioner from their evidence. No handwriting expert was examined in the domestic enquiry. Ignoring all these aspects and the evidence of the Petitioner, the Enquiry Officer gave a finding that the charges are proved. Based on the findings of the Enquiry Officer, the 2nd show cause notice dated 27-1-98 was issued to the Petitioner. The Petitioner gave a detailed reply on 19-2-98. Without taking into account the past record of service, the Petitioner was removed from service by the Disciplinary Authority w.e.f. 19-2-98. The findings of the

Enquiry Officer are perverse and one sided. The domestic enquiry conducted by the Enquiry Officer is a farce one and is liable to be set aside. The Enquiry Officer has failed to note that the complaint is based on assumption and the charge has been framed because there was discrepancy in the muster roll of ASJ mines. The extreme punishment of dismissal from service is highly disproportionate. It is prayed that this Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to interfere under Section 11A of the Industrial Disputes Act and to hold that the dismissal of the Petitioner is not justified and consequently direct the Respondent/Management to reinstate the Petitioner in service w.e.f. 19-2-98 with all back wages, continuity of service and other attendant benefits.

4. The Respondent/Management in their Counter Statement has alleged that the Petitioner was working as Senior Welder in the auto carriage of Red Hills Mines. In the year 1993 he was deputed to factory. Again in September, 1993 he was deputed to A. S. Jagir Mines as a lent labour and his name was entered in the muster roll of A. S. Jagir Mines. His name continued to be borne in the muster roll of Red Hills Mines. Though his name was also entered in A. S. J. Mines muster roll. At the end of every month, the Petitioner used to take his attendance cum job card to the Red Hills Mines and on the basis of the initials of the foreman in the card, entries were made in the muster roll of Red Hills Mines. Based on which, he was paid wages. In the month of July, 1997, the foreman of A. S. Jagir Mines complained about the irregular attendance of the Petitioner to which the Assistant Manager of Auto Carriage Red Hills Mines said that when he was getting wages and incentive for the good number of days every month, how can he complained about this irregular attendance. In that context, the entries in the muster rolls maintained in A. S. Jagir Mines were verified with the entries found in the muster roll entries of Red Hills Mines and found that there was variation in that and the Petitioner's attendance was marked in the A. S. Jagir Mines for less number of days than the number of days found in the muster roll of Red Hill Mines. Thereafter, these were verified with the reference to attendance cum job card. The attendance cum job card contained the initials of the foreman for the days for which the Petitioner was marked absent in the muster roll of A. S. Jagir Mines. Then they verified the Muster Roll of A. S. Jagir Mines and Red Hills Mines and job cards from January, 1997. The investigation revealed that between 1st January, 1997 to 30th June, 1997, the Petitioner forged the initial of the foreman in the atten-

dance cum job card for 38 days and received wages for 38 days when he had not worked. After issuance of charge sheet for the misconduct of the Petitioner of dishonesty in connection with the company's business and tampering with the attendance record and not satisfying with the explanation given by the Petitioner, a domestic enquiry was conducted and on the basis of the findings given by the Enquiry Officer, second show cause notice was given to the Petitioner and after considering the Petitioner's representation orders were passed by the Respondent/Management by dismissing the Petitioner from service. The charge of misconduct proved against the Petitioner was so grave which warranted the extreme punishment of dismissal. The Respondent had taken into account the past record of the service of the Petitioner before proposing the punishment of dismissal in the second show cause notice. The punishment of dismissal cannot be said to be excessive or harsh. There is no scope to interfere with the punishment by this Tribunal under Section 11A of the Industrial Disputes Act. Hence, an award upholding the dismissal of the Petitioner and rejecting the claim of the Petitioner may be passed.

5. When the matter was taken up for enquiry two documents on the side of the Petitioner as Ex. W1 and W2 and 19 documents on the side of the Respondent as Ex. M1 to M18 were marked by consent of the counsel on either side. No witness has been examined on either side. The learned counsel on either side have advanced their respective arguments.

6. The Points for my consideration is—

“Whether the action of the Management of M/s. Burn Standard Co. Ltd., Salem in dismissing Shri P. Duraisamy Sr. Welder from service w.e.f. 19-02-1998 is justified or not? If not to what relief the workman is entitled?”

Point :—

The Respondent M/s. Burn Standard Co. Ltd., a Govt. of India Undertaking having its Head Office at Calcutta with works at various places including one at Suramangalam near Salem. It has got Magnesite Mines and factory. There are two mines one called as Red Hills Mines and another called as A.S. Jagir Mines. Each mine and factory of the Respondent which is at a distance of one kilometre from A.S. Jagir Mines maintains separate muster roll and pay roll and the names of workman who are borne on the muster roll and pay roll of the respective establishment will remain even when they are deployed to other establishments. Whenever a workman is deputed for work from one establishment

to another, he is called lent labour. Every workman is provided with an attendance-cum-job card and as soon as he reports for duty he tenders the card to the foreman. The foreman will initial the attendance-cum-job card and the same would go to the time clerk for recording the attendance in the muster roll. After the duty hours, the workman will collect the attendance-cum-job card and take it to home. At the end of the month, based on the entries made in the muster roll, after verifying that the number of days worked as entered in the muster roll tallies with the number of days worked as entered in the attendance-cum-job card, wages roll will be prepared and wages will be disbursed. This system of marking of attendances and payment of wages to workers in its establishment by the Respondent/Management mentioned in the Counter Statement has not been disputed. It is further alleged in the Counter Statement of the Respondent that when a workman is lent from one establishment to another for a longer period, then the name of the lent labour will be entered in the muster roll of the lent establishment, where his attendance will be recorded based on the initial of the foreman in the attendance-cum-job card. At the end of the every month, he will take his attendance-cum-job card to the parent establishment and based on the entries found in the attendance-cum-job card, the entries will be made in the musterroll of the parent establishment and on the basis of the muster roll, pay roll will be prepared and the wages will be paid. These facts mentioned in the Counter Statement of the Respondent/Management also are not in dispute. The Petitioner as a Senior Welder in the auto carriage of the Red Hills Mines of the Respondent/Management was deputed to A. S. Jagir Mines in September, 1995 as a lent labour and his name was entered in the muster roll of A.S. Jagir Mines. His name continued to be borne in the muster roll of Red Hills Mines, though his names was also entered in the A. S. Jagir Mines muster roll. At the end of every month the Petitioner used to take his attendance-cum-job card to the Red Hills Mines and on the basis of the initials of the foreman in the card entries were made in the muster roll of Red Hills Mines based on which he was paid wages. These facts also are not disputed by the Petitioner. In the month of July 1997, the foreman of A.S. Jagir Mines complained about the irregular attendance of the Petitioner. In that context, the entries in the muster roll maintained at A. S. Jagir Mines were verified with reference to the entries found in the muster roll maintained in Red Hills Mines. On verification, it was found that there were variations in his attendance marked in the A. S. Jagir Mines muster roll for less number of days than the number of days found in the muster roll of Red Hills Mines. On verification they found that the attendance cum-job card contained the initials of the foreman for days for which he was marked absent in the muster

roll of A.S. Jagir Mines. Then they verified the muster roll of A. S. Jagir Mines, Red Hills Mines and job card from January, 1997. The investigation revealed that between 01-01-1997 to 30-06-1997, the Petitioner forged the initial of the foreman in the attendance-cum-job card for 38 days and received wages for 38 days when he had not worked. The Respondent/Management had issued a charge sheet dated 10-08-97, charging the Petitioner with the misconduct of dishonesty in connection with the company's business and tampering with the attendance record. The xerox copy of that charge memo is Ex. M 7. The Petitioner gave explanation dated 27-08-97 denying the charges. The xerox copy of that explanation is Ex. M8. In that explanation, the Petitioner has stated that the said Sri Perumal is enemically disposed towards him. The mistake has crept in because his attendance for every days has not been brought into record by the pay roll by the concerned clerk for those days and that he had worked on those 38 days regularly and turned out work and regular initial was done in his card only by the foreman Sri G. Perumal and he has not forged the same as alleged. The Respondent/Management not satisfying with the explanation given by the Petitioner under Ex. M8 and proposed to hold a domestic enquiry against the Petitioner in respect of the charges levelled against him under Ex. M7. The Petitioner sent a letter to the Respondent/Management dated 24-9-1997 requesting the Respondent/Management to send the documents the alleged forged initials of the supervisor in the attendance-cum-job card and the initials of the supervisor put by him to the hand writing experts for his opinion. The xerox copy of that letter is Ex. M10. Then the Respondent/Management informed the Petitioner about the fixing up of domestic enquiry by giving him a notice. Then the petitioner by his letter dated 26-9-97 requested the Respondent/Management produce in the domestic enquiry the documents seven in number mentioned in that letter and to permit him to have a co-employee one Sri V. Ramamurthy to assist him in the domestic enquiry. The xerox copy of that letter is Ex. M 9. Then the domestic enquiry was conducted from 29-9-97 to 19-12-97. The xerox copy of that entire enquiry proceedings is Ex. M 13. On completion of the evidence let in on either side in the domestic enquiry the Enquiry Officer had sent a memo dated 11-12-97 to both the parties informing them to appear before the enquiry on 19-12-97 to submit their representation in respect of the entire enquiry by way of arguments. The xerox copy of that memo is Ex. M11. For that memo the Petitioner has submitted his representation dated 19-12-97 and the xerox copy of the same is Ex. M12. The Enquiry Officer after considering the evidence let in before him in the domestic enquiry on either side has submitted his report dated 24-01-98 holding that the charge levelled

against the Petitioner have been proved by the Respondent/Management in the domestic enquiry. The xerox copy of his report is Ex. M14. The perusal of the entire enquiry proceedings Ex. M13 and the Enquiry Officer's report Ex. M14 reveal that the Petitioner has been given proper and fair opportunity by the Enquiry Officer in the domestic enquiry to defend himself effectively and the Petitioner was assisted by his co-employee in the domestic enquiry all through as his defence representative and the Enquiry Officer has conducted the enquiry following the principles of natural justice by providing sufficient opportunity to the delinquent employee to defend himself in the domestic enquiry against the charges levelled against him. The learned counsel for the Petitioner has also argued that the domestic enquiry conducted by the management is not disputed with regard to its fairness, properness and adopting the principles of natural justice. It is not necessary for this Tribunal to go into the question of validity of the domestic enquiry.

7. It is the contention of the Petitioner in his Claim Statement that though the management side witnesses have not specifically proved the guilt of the Petitioner, the Enquiry Officer gave finding that the charges are proved. He would further contend from the evidence of management witnesses it is very clear that A. S. Jagir Mines is maintaining exclusive attendance register for the work of Petitioner at Mines and the job card contains both the number of days of work worked in A. S. Jagir Mines and in other places like factory, carriage which is the prime document for marking the attendance and payment of salary by R. H. Autos and that every chance of discrepancy in the muster roll of A. S. Jagir Mines and his job card. No handwriting expert was examined inspite of the specific question put in by the Petitioner in the domestic enquiry. Ignoring all the aspects and the evidence of the Petitioner, the Enquiry Officer has given his finding. These averments in the Claim Statement of the Petitioner have been denied in the Counter Statement of the II Party/Management/Respondent. It is clearly averred in the Counter Statement the procedure that is adopted for payment of wages to lent labourers and the entries that are made in the muster roll maintained by the establishments. That procedural methods adopted by the Respondent/Management has not been disputed as incorrect by the Petitioner. It is the definite case of the Respondent in their Counter Statement that as the attendance-cum-job card was in the custody of the Petitioner when he was not on duty. There was ample scope for him to forge the initials of the foreman and the forgery came to light when the entries in the muster roll of the A. S. Jagir Mines did not correspond to the entries found in the attendance-cum-job card and that on the basis of such forged

initials, the Petitioner has received 38 days wages, when he had not worked from January, 1997 to June, 1997. According to the Petitioner, he had worked all 38 days but the Clerk has not entered in the muster roll. It is the fact that his name was not found in the muster roll for 38 days maintained in A. S. Jagir Mines. For this sufficient oral and documentary evidence have been let in by the Management before the Enquiry Officer who conducted the domestic enquiry. The perusal of the Ex. M-13 enquiry proceedings and Ex. M-14 Enquiry Officer's report, clearly shows that sufficient legal evidence has been let in by the Management in the domestic enquiry to prove the charge levelled against the Petitioner. Ex. M-4 is the attendance-cum-job card issued by the Respondent to the Petitioner for the period January, 1997 to June, 1997. Ex. M-5 is the pay slip issued to the Petitioner by the Respondent for the period January, 1997 to June, 1997. Ex. M-6 is the muster roll and attendance register for the period from January, 1997 to June 1997 regarding A. S. Jagir Mines and R. H. Auto section. These documentary evidences and the supportive oral evidence of the management witnesses clearly prove that the charge levelled against the Petitioner under Ex. M-7 has been proved. From this it is seen that there is a prima-facie evidence to conclude that, as it has been done by the Enquiry Officer in his report, the Petitioner has got the monetary benefits for the days he had not worked in the A. S. Jagir Mines on the basis of the forged initials in his attendance-cum-job card. That act of forgery has been clearly detailed in page 6 of the Enquiry Officer's report Ex. M-14. On the basis of the findings of the Enquiry Officer in his report, the 2nd show cause notice was issued to the Petitioner dated 27-1-98 under Ex. M-15. The Petitioner has submitted his explanation for the 2nd show cause notice. The xerox copy of the same is Ex. M-16. Then the Deputy General Manager of the Respondent/Management as the Disciplinary Authority has passed an order of dismissal from service dated 19-2-98. The xerox copy of the same is Ex. M-17. From that order it is seen that the Disciplinary Authority after considering the entire records, the explanation given by the Petitioner for the 2nd show cause notice and the past record of service of the Petitioner along with the entire enquiry proceedings and Enquiry Officer's report carefully and had come to the conclusion that it is not proper to keep the Petitioner any more in service of the Respondent and has decided to dismiss from service permanently. Merely because the disputed initials mentioned in the Petitioner's attendance-cum-job card have not been proved as forged one by handwriting experts evidence, it cannot be said that they have not been forged upon. There is sufficient evidence available in this case both oral and documentary to show that the Petitioner remained absent on

those 38 days and without working for those 38 days, wages have been paid to him on the basis of the disputed initials available in his attendance-cum-job card. Thereby the Petitioner has got the monetary benefits by deceitful means by a fraudulent act of tampering with records and thereby made the Respondent/Management believe it to be true and acted upon it by paying him wages for 38 days the days he had not turned up for work. This amounts to cheating, tampering of records and using that tampered documents as genuine to get monetary benefits. So, it has to be considered as a grave misconduct committed by the Petitioner. So, from this it is seen that the charges levelled against the Petitioner have been proved by the Respondent/Management mainly based on the documentary evidence. Here in this Tribunal also, the Petitioner has not chosen to go into the box to give evidence in support of the contents in his Claim Statement. Under such circumstances, it cannot be said that the charge has been foisted against the Petitioner by the Respondent/Management.

8. In view of the gravity of the misconduct proved against the Petitioner, the Respondent/Management under its final order Ex. M-17 imposed the punishment of dismissal of the Petitioner from service, it cannot be said to be excessive or harsh or shockingly disproportionate to the gravity of the misconduct. So, under such circumstances, there is no scope for this Tribunal to interfere with the punishment even under the powers to this Tribunal under Section 11A of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Hence, it can be concluded that the action of Respondent/Management M/s. Burn Standard Co. Ltd., Salem, in dismissing Sri P. Duraisamy, Senior Welder from service w.e.f. 19-02-1998 is justified and the concerned workman is not entitled for any relief. Thus, the point is answered accordingly.

9. In the result, an Award is passed holding that the action of the Management of M/s. Burn Standard Co. Ltd., Salem in dismissing Sri P. Duraisamy, Senior Welder from service with effect from 19-02-1998 is justified and the concerned workman is not entitled for any relief. No Cost.

(Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 24th December, 2001.)

K. KARTHIKEYAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :

On either side : None.

DOCUMENTS MARKED :

For I Party/Workman :

Ex. No.	Date	Description
W1	04-06-92	Xerox copy of the letter of appreciation Reward given by the Respondent/Management to the Petitioner.

Ex. No.	Date	Description
W2	30-11-94	Xerox copy of the letter of appreciation Reward given by the Respondent/Management to the Petitioner.

For the II Party/Management :

M1	04-08-97	Xerox copy of the report given by D. K. Mukherjee, Asstt. Manager, Mechanical to Mines Manager and Chief Manager.
M2	04-08-97	Xerox copy of the report given by Mr. Perumal to Mines Manager.
M3	04-08-97	Xerox copy of report given by Sri A. Shanmugam and Sivalingam to Mines Manager.
M4	Nil	Xerox copy of the attendance-cum-job card issued by Respondent/Management to I Party 6 nos. for the period January to June, 1997.
M5	Nil	Xerox copy of the pay slip issued to I Party by the II Party for the period January to June, 1997.
M6	Nil	Xerox copy of muster roll and attendance register for January, 1997 to June, 1997 regarding A.S.J. Mines and R. H. Auto section.
M7	10-08-97	Xerox copy of charge sheet issued to the Petitioner by Respondent/Management along with suspension order.
M8	27-08-97	Xerox copy of the reply given by the petitioner to the charge sheet.
M9	26-09-97	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Respondent/Management calling for documents.
M10	24-09-97	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Respondent/Management requesting to send initial of himself and supervisor to handwriting expert for verification.
M11	11-12-97	Xerox copy of notice of enquiry issued by the Respondent to the Petitioner for 19-12-97.
M12	19-12-97	Xerox copy of the letter from the Petitioner to Enquiry Officer.

Ex. No.	Date	Description	अनुबंध
M13	29-09-97 } 03-10-97 } 08-10-97 } 09-10-97 } 14-10-97 } 16-10-97 } 29-10-97 } 31-10-97 } 03-11-97 } 27-11-97 } 19-12-97 }	Xerox copy of the enquiry proceedings.	केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय, जयपुर आदेश संख्या :—एल-43012/12/99-आई.आर. (एम.) दिनांक 24-1-2000 प्रकरण संख्या :—सी.जी. आई. टी./9/2000 गुगन सिंह, गांव व पोस्ट जयसिंहपुरा गुजरवास, बाया सिधाना, तहसील खेतड़ी जिला—झुन्झुनू (राजस्थान) —प्रार्थी वनाम हिन्दुस्तान कॉपर लिमिटेड, खेतड़ी कॉपर कॉम्प्लेक्स, खेतड़ी नगर जिला—झुन्झुनू । —अप्रार्थी उपस्थित :— प्रार्थी की ओर से . . . श्री कुगल रावत । अप्रार्थी की ओर से . . . श्री अशोक वर्मा । पंचाट दिनांक 20-11-2001 पंचाट केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा निम्न विवाद औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (जिसे बाद में अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खंड-घ के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत उक्त आदेश के जरिए न्यायनिर्णयन हेतु निर्देशित किया गया :—
M14	24-01-98	Xerox copy of the enquiry report.	
M15	27-01-98	Xerox copy of the 2nd show cause notice issued to the Petitioner/Workman.	
M16	17-02-98	Xerox copy of the reply given by the Petitioner/Workman to Management.	
M17	19-02-98	Xerox copy of the order of dismissal	
M18	18-05-98	Xerox copy of the appeal preferred by Petitioner to Appellate Authority.	
M19	15-06-98	Xerox copy of the order passed by Appellate Authority confirming the Final order.	

नई दिल्ली, 2 जनवरी, 2002

कॉ.आ. 329.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार हिन्दुस्तान कॉपर लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/जयपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 2-1-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था ।

[सं. एल-43012/12/99-आईआर (एम)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd January, 2002

S.O. 329.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jaipur (Rajasthan) as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Hindustan Copper Ltd., Khetri Copper Complex and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 02-01-2002.

[No. L-43012/12/99-IR (M)]
B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

“Whether the action of the management of Hindustan Copper Ltd. Khetri Copper Complex, Khetri, in dismissing the services of Shri Gagan Singh S/o Shri Prabhati Ram, Helper, on the basis of the charge sheet filed by the police in the court of Addl. CJM, Khetri wherein the worker was acquitted later on and against the service rules and principle of natural justice was justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled and from what date ?”

प्रार्थी की ओर से स्टेटमेंट ऑफ क्लेम प्रस्तुत किया गया, जिसका जवाब अप्रार्थी की ओर से प्रस्तुत किया गया । अप्रार्थी ने जांच कार्यवाही का रिकार्ड प्रस्तुत किया ।

प्रार्थी के विरुद्ध दिनांक 7-8-91 को एक आरोप-पत्र विपक्षी संस्थान के अनुशासनिक अधिकारी द्वारा निम्न आरोप लगाए गए :—

“आपके विरुद्ध यह रिपोर्ट की गई कि दिनांक 2-8-91 को आप कोई साइकिल लेकर प्लांट के बाहर जाने के लिए सी. आई. एस. एफ. मेन गेट पर आए। ड्यूटी पर तैनात के. ओ. सु. व. के नायक को शक होने पर आपकी तलाशी की गई और यह पाया गया कि एक कॉपर का एनोड हुक वजन लगभग 3 किलो 800 ग्राम आपके पेंट के बेल्ट में कमीज के नीचे रखा है। उक्त सामान आप चोरी की नीयत से बाहर ले जा रहे थे ।

उक्त गतिविधियाँ, जैसा कि आरोपित हे प्रमाणित होने पर कि आपने की है, आप पर लागू अभिप्रमाणित स्थायी आदेशों की धारा 39 (2) (iii) कम्पनी का सम्पत्ति के सम्बन्ध में चोरी, धोखाधड़ी या बेईमानी करना, 39 (2) (V) अनुशासनहीनता का कार्य के अन्तर्गत आप पर खण्ड का समुचित आधार प्रस्तुत करती है।

प्रार्थी के अनुसार उक्त आरोप-पत्र में लगाए गए आरोप के आधार पर ही पुलिस थाना में एक रिपोर्ट लिखवाई थी, जिस पर पुलिस के द्वारा सिविल न्यायाधीश (क. ख.) एवं अपर मुख्य न्यायिक मजिस्ट्रेट खेतड़ी नगर, खेतड़ी के समक्ष चालान प्रस्तुत किया गया। उक्त आरोप-पत्र के आधार पर उक्त चालान में ट्रायल हुई। उक्त न्यायालय के द्वारा आदेश दिनांक 2-4-98 द्वारा प्रार्थी को दोषमुक्त कर दिया गया। उक्त आरोप के संबंध में स्वयं अप्रार्थी संस्थान द्वारा घरेलू जांच के आधार पर प्रार्थी को दोषी मानते हुए दिनांक 24-12-92 को सेवामुक्त कर दिया गया। प्रार्थी के अनुसार जांच कार्यवाही का निर्णय देने से पूर्व अपराधिक न्यायालय के निर्णय का इंतजार किया जाना चाहिए था, जो नहीं किया गया एवं निर्णय का इंतजार किए बिना ही प्रार्थी को सेवामुक्त कर दिया गया। जांच कार्यवाही प्रबन्धकों के इशारे पर की गई एवं प्रार्थी द्वारा अपने बचाव में जो पक्ष रखा गया उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। जांच अधिकारी स्वतंत्र व्यक्ति नहीं था। जांच अधिकारी के द्वारा जांच कार्यवाही के पश्चात् गलत निष्कर्ष निकाला गया। प्रबन्धक पक्ष के किसी भी साक्षी से प्रार्थी के विरुद्ध आरोप प्रमाणित नहीं होते। प्रार्थी से सेवामुक्ति के संबंध में अपीलीय अधिकारी के समक्ष अपील प्रस्तुत की परन्तु उसके निवेदन पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। अपराधिक कार्यवाही में प्रार्थी के दोषमुक्त किए जाने में उसकी सेवामुक्ति अवैध एवं शून्य हो गई। प्रार्थी की सेवामुक्ति का दिया गया दण्ड, दण्ड के सिद्धान्तों के विपरीत है। प्रार्थना की गई कि प्रार्थी की सेवामुक्ति को अवैध एवं शून्य घोषित करते हुए उसे निरन्तर सेवा में मानते हुए समस्त लाभ एवं परिलाभों सहित सेवा में लिए जाने का आदेश पारित किया जाए।

जवाब में अप्रार्थी द्वारा उल्लेख किया गया कि घरेलू जांच कार्यवाही प्रार्थी के विरुद्ध स्थाई आदेशों के तहत सम्पन्न की गई। अपराधिक प्रकरण की कार्यवाही व घरेलू जांच की कार्यवाही में कोई संबंध नहीं है। जांच कार्यवाही के दौरान प्रार्थी ने जांच में पूर्ण रूप में भाग लिया। उसे "सह कामगार" की सेवा लेने हेतु अवसर प्रदान किया गया व बचाव का पूरा अवसर दिया गया तथा नैसर्गिक न्याय के सिद्धान्तों की पालना की गई। प्रार्थी के विरुद्ध आरोप प्रमाणित होने पर उसे सेवामुक्त किया गया। प्रार्थी के द्वारा एक अपील अपीलीय अधिकारी के समक्ष प्रस्तुत की गई, जिसमें मार होना नहीं पाया व निरस्त की गई जिसकी सूचना प्रार्थी को दिनांक 29-1-93 के पत्र के

द्वारा की गई। जांच अधिकारी के विरुद्ध लगाए गए आरोप बिना उचित प्रमाण के हैं। जांच कार्यवाही को फौजदारी प्रकरण के समाप्त होने तक रोकने के लिए कोई कानूनी बाध्यता नहीं है। अपराधिक प्रकरण में संदेह से परे आरोप प्रमाणित करना होता है, जबकि विभागीय जांच में आरोप साक्ष्य की बाहुल्यता के आधार पर प्रमाणित किया जाना होता है।

जांच की औचित्यता के बारे में बहस सुनने के पश्चात् आदेश दिनांक 13-9-2001 के द्वारा प्रार्थी के विरुद्ध की गई जांच को उचित माना गया।

अंतिम बहस सुनी गई। प्रार्थी के विद्वान प्रतिनिधि का तर्क है कि प्रार्थी के विरुद्ध लगाए गए आरोप प्रमाणित नहीं होते। उनका तर्क है कि चोरी के आरोप में प्रार्थी के विरुद्ध अपराधिक प्रकरण संख्या : 232/92 सरकार बनाम गुगन सिंह अन्तर्गत धारा 379 भारतीय दण्ड संहिता न्यायालय सिविल न्यायाधीश (क. ख.) एवं अपर मुख्य न्यायिक मजिस्ट्रेट, खेतड़ी के न्यायालय में चला, जिसमें आदेश दिनांक 2-4-98 के द्वारा प्रार्थी को धारा 379 भारतीय दण्ड संहिता के आरोप से दोषमुक्त किया गया। उक्त निर्णय के विरुद्ध कोई अपील भी प्रस्तुत नहीं की गई। ऐसी दशा में विभागीय जांच में प्रार्थी के विरुद्ध लगाए गए आरोप प्रमाणित होने नहीं कहे जा सकते। उनका यह भी तर्क है कि जिस माल—तांबे का ऐनाड हुक को चोरी करने का आरोप प्रार्थी के विरुद्ध विभागीय जांच में लगाया गया, उसे विभागीय जांच के दौरान प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया व प्रार्थी के विरुद्ध उक्त माल—चोरी करने की बाबत झूठा आरोप लगाया गया। 1996 1 एल. एल. जे. 1237 बी. सी. चतुर्वेदी बनाम यूनियन ऑफ इण्डिया व अन्य के मामले में उच्चतम न्यायालय के द्वारा यह अभिनिर्धारित किया गया है कि घरेलू जांच में साक्ष्य अविनियमित के तकनीकी नियम एवं तथ्यों को प्रमाणित करने हेतु अकादमिक साक्ष्य आवश्यक नहीं होते व साक्ष्य की पर्याप्तता एवं उसकी विश्वसनीयता के बारे में अधिकरण के समक्ष चुनौती नहीं दी जा सकती। 1999 (5) एस. सी. सी. 762 बैक ऑफ इण्डिया बनाम डेगला सूर्यनारायण के मामले में उच्चतम न्यायालय ने यह अभिनिर्धारित किया है कि न्यायालय तथ्यों के निष्कर्ष के मामले में अपीलीय प्राधिकारी के समान हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकता, जब तक कि निष्कर्ष ऐसा न हो कि कोई विवेकशील व्यक्ति युक्तियुक्त रीति में उक्त निष्कर्ष पर नहीं पहुंच सकता था। ऐसा ही सिद्धान्त 1999 (2) एस. सी. सी. कुलदीप सिंह बनाम कमिश्नर ऑफ पुलिस के मामले में अभिनिर्धारित किया गया है। प्रस्तुत मामले में ऐसा नहीं है कि प्रार्थी के विरुद्ध आरोप प्रमाणित करने हेतु घरेलू जांच में साक्ष्य उपलब्ध नहीं है। प्रबन्धक की ओर से प्रार्थी के विरुद्ध जीशराम नायक, बी. आर. कैरो, व गिवचंद, महायक उपनिरीक्षक के कथन कराए गए थे। जीशराम नायक ने दिनांक 2-8-91 को रात्रि

9.00 बजे ड्यूटी पर होते हुए प्रार्थी को ऐनाड हुक वजन 3 किलो 800 ग्राम ले जाते हुए पाया, जो बी. आर. कैरो के द्वारा विपक्षी संस्थान का होना प्रमाणित किया गया। शीशराम नायक के द्वारा प्रार्थी को मय माल के शिवचंद, सहायक उपनिरीक्षक के सुपुर्द किया गया। शीशराम नायक के कथन का समर्थन उसके द्वारा की गई प्रथम सूचना प्रदर्श—1, पुलिस थाने में दर्ज प्रथम सूचना प्रदर्श डब्ल्यू—2, प्रोपर्टी प्रमाणपत्र प्रदर्श—3, बी. आर. कैरो, शिवचंद, सहायक उपनिरीक्षक के कथन से होता है। यह निर्विवाद है कि ऐनाड हुक जो कि पुलिस को सुपुर्द कर दिया था, को जांच के दौरान प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया। प्रार्थी की ओर से ऐसा कोई प्रार्थना पत्र प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया कि ऐनाड हुक जांच के दौरान प्रस्तुत किया जाए। ऐसी दशा में ऐसा नहीं कहा जा सकता कि मात्र ऐनाड हुक जांच के दौरान प्रस्तुत नहीं किए जाने से प्रार्थी के विरुद्ध लगाए गए आरोप प्रमाणित नहीं होते। जांच अधिकारी ने उक्त साक्षियों के कथन एवं बचाव में प्रार्थी के द्वारा प्रस्तुत साक्ष्य का बारीकी से विश्लेषण किया है व प्रस्तुत की गई साक्ष्य के आधार पर प्रार्थी के विरुद्ध लगाए गए आरोपों को प्रमाणित माना। ऐसी दशा में यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि प्रार्थी के विरुद्ध घरेलू जांच में लगाए गए आरोपों को प्रमाणित करने के बारे में साक्ष्य नहीं है। जहां तक फौजदारी प्रकरण में अभियुक्त के दोषमुक्त होने का तर्क है, प्रार्थी के विरुद्ध अपराधिक प्रकरण के अन्तर्गत धारा 379 भारतीय दण्ड संहिता जिसमें उसे दोषमुक्त किया गया, जबकि विभागीय जांच में प्रार्थी के विरुद्ध अभिप्रमाणित स्थाई आदेशों की धारा 39 (2) (iii) कम्पनी की सम्पत्ति के संबंध में चोरी, धोखाधड़ी, बर्दमानी करना 39 (2) (V) अनुशासनहीनता के बारे में लगाए गए हैं। अतः यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि विभागीय जांच व फौजदारी प्रकरण में प्रार्थी के विरुद्ध आरोप समान है। यह भी प्रमाणित नहीं है कि फौजदारी प्रकरण व विभागीय जांच में एक ही साक्ष्य प्रस्तुत की गई। यह भी उल्लेख करना उचित होगा कि फौजदारी प्रकरण में अभियुक्त के विरुद्ध संदेह से परे आरोप प्रमाणित करना होता है जबकि विभागीय जांच में आरोप प्रमाणित किए जाने हेतु साक्ष्य की बाहुलता पर्याप्त होती है। प्रार्थी के विरुद्ध आरोपों के समर्थन में साक्ष्य उपलब्ध है। ऐसी दशा में जांच में प्रार्थी की दोष-सिद्धि को अनुचित नहीं कहा जा सकता। प्रार्थी के विद्वान प्रतिनिधि ने ऐसा कोई तर्क नहीं दिया है कि प्रार्थी के विरुद्ध जांच किन्हीं सेवा नियमों का उल्लंघन कर की गई है।

प्रार्थी के विद्वान प्रतिनिधि का तर्क है कि प्रार्थी के विरुद्ध लगाए गए आरोप को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए प्रार्थी को अधिक दण्ड दिया गया है। 1998 एस. सी. सी. (एल एण्ड एस) 316 इंस्पेक्टिंग असिस्टेंट कमिश्नर वनाम शरत नारायण के मामले में यह अभिनिर्धारित किया गया है कि न्यायालय दण्ड के प्रश्न के बारे में विचार नहीं कर सकता जब तक कि उसका ऐसा दृष्टिकोण न हो कि दण्ड-

देश ऐसा है कि कोई विवेकशील व्यक्ति ऐसा दण्ड दे ही नहीं सकता था। दण्डादेश इस प्रकार का नहीं है कि आरोप की तुलना में दिया गया दण्ड अधिक है।

प्रार्थी की सेवामुक्ति सेवा नियमों अथवा प्राकृतिक न्याय के सिद्धान्तों का उल्लंघन कर होना प्रमाणित नहीं है, व उसकी सेवामुक्ति उचित पाई जाती है। प्रार्थी कोई सहायता प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी नहीं है।

पंचाट की प्रतिलिपि केन्द्रीय सरकार को अधिनियम, की धारा 17 की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशनार्थ प्रेषित की जाए।

दिनांक 20-11-01

अपठनीय

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पीठासीन अधिकारी

नई दिल्ली, 2 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 330.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार चांदमारी कॉपर प्रोजेक्ट के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण जयपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 2-1-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-43011/2/95-आई.आर. (एम)]

बी.एम. डेविड, अव्वर सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd January, 2002

S.O. 330.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jaipur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Chandmari Copper Project and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 2-1-2002.

[No. L-43011/2/95-JR (M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

अनुबंध

केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय, जयपुर।
प्रकरण संख्या :—बी-27/97

आदेश संख्या :—एल-43011/2/95-आई.आर. /एमआईएससी/
12/6/97

प्रेसीडेंट खेतडी कॉपर प्रोजेक्ट,
चांदमारी पोस्ट खेतडी नगर जिला झुझुनू

—प्रार्थी

वनाम

प्रोजेक्ट मैनेजर, चांदमारी कॉपर प्रोजेक्ट,
चांदमारी पोस्ट खेतडी नगर जिला झुझुनू (राज.)

—अप्रार्थी

उपस्थित :—

प्रार्थी की ओर से : श्री एफ.एम. वेग ।

अप्राथी की ओर से : श्री आर. एस. रायड ।

पंचाट दिनांक : 30-10-2001

पंचाट

केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा निम्न विवाद औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (जिसे बाद में अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड-घ के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत उक्त अध्येत के जर्गन स्थापतिगर्था हेतु निर्देशित किया गया ।

“Whether the action of the management of Chandamari Copper Project, Chandamari is justified in not regularising the services of the following 24 workmen employed as casual helpers ? If not, to what relief these workmen are entitled ?”

1. Shri Bishambar Bhargava
2. Shri Mahendra Kumar
3. Shri Norang Lal
4. Shri Jai Dayal
5. Shri Mali Ram
6. Shri Kailash Chandra
7. Shri Birdu Ram
8. Shri Radhey Shyam
9. Shri Shiv Prasad
10. Shri Ajit Kumar
11. Shri Ram Swaroop
12. Shri Raj Kumar
13. Shri Jai Singh
14. Shri Braham Swarup
15. Shri Suresh Kumar
16. Shri Gopal Sharma
17. Shri Ramesh Kumar
18. Shri Suresh Kumar Sharma
19. Shri Dinesh Kumar Sharma
20. Shri Nand Kishore
21. Shri Immaduldin

22. Shri Anil Kumar

23. Shri Sajjan Kumar Kedia

24. Shri Budh Ram

खेती काँपर मजदूर संघ (जिसे बाद में संघ कहा गया है) की ओर से स्टेटमेंट ऑफ वर्कम अधिनियम विधायक भार्गव, महेंद्र कुमार शर्मा, जगदाल, मालीराम, राधेश्याम शर्मा, सुरेश कुमार सैनी, गोपाल शर्मा, दिनेश चन्द शर्मा, अनिल कुमार व नेजमिह को सेवा में नियमित न किए जाने व अवैध सेवासुक्ति किए जाने का वाक्य प्रस्तुत किया । यह उल्लेख किया गया कि उक्त अधिनियम की विधियों क्रमशः 11-12-83, 9-10-83, 18-4-84, फरवरी, 84, 20-10-86, 21-7-87, 13-3-90, 8-9-86, 5-8-88, 1-9-87 को वैधित्व के तहत सीटी हेल्पर के रूप में की गई थी । उनमें मैकेनिक ऑपरेटर के पास सहयक का कार्य किया गया व केन्टी, वर्कशॉप स्टोर, कार्यालय एवं औद्योगिक महायन्त्र का कार्य किया गया तथा मार्टिन में सी. भवन के ऊपर व नीचे भी सहयक का कार्य किया गया । उनके व नियमित कर्मचारियों के कार्य में कोई अंतर नहीं था परन्तु उन्हें दैनिक वेतन भी नहीं अधिक मिलने हुए मजदूरी दी जाती थी । अधिनियम लम्बे समय से कार्य कर रहे थे तथा अप्राथी प्रबन्धक के यहाँ कोई कार्य का अभाव नहीं था । उन्होंने 1 वर्ष में 240 दिन से अधिक सेवा की । यद्यपि की भावना से सेवा की निरन्तरता से ब्रेक दिया जाता था । दिनांक 1-9-96 को उनकी सेवा अप्राथी प्रबन्धक द्वारा समाप्त कर दी गई । अप्राथी द्वारा अधिनियम की सेवा समाप्ति अधिनियम की धारा 25-एफ एवं औद्योगिक विवाद (केन्द्रीय) विधायक, 1957 (जिसे बाद में विधायक, 1957 कहा गया है) के विधायक 77 का उल्लंघन कर की गई । उनकी सेवाएं समाप्त करने के पश्चात् ठेकेदार के माध्यम से कार्य किया जा रहा है, जबकि अधिनियम सेवा में नियमित होने के अधिकारी थे । प्रार्थना की गई कि उक्त अधिनियम को नियमित घोषित किया जाए एवं उनकी सेवा सुक्ति का अवैध एवं अनुचित घोषित किया जाए व उन्हें संवैधानिक सेवा में लिया जाए व उनकी सेवा की निरन्तरता कभी न बने ।

विशेषज्ञ की ओर से जवाब में उल्लेख किया गया कि काम में वर्णित अधिनियमों को आकस्मिक रूप से रख लिया जाता था । राधेश्याम, शर्मा सुरेश कुमार सैनी, दिनेश चन्द शर्मा की प्रथम नियोजन की तिथि को स्वीकार किया गया । विधायक भार्गव, महेंद्र कुमार सैनी की प्रथम नियोजन की तिथि 24-4-84, जगदाल की 8-6-84, मालीराम की फरवरी, 1984, राधेश्याम राधक की 20-10-86, गोपाल शर्मा की 18-3-90 व अनिल कुमार की प्रथम नियोजन की तिथि 31-3-87 होना बताया । अधिनियमों के द्वारा किसी भी वर्ष में 240 दिन कार्य किए जाने के तथ्य से इंकार किया गया व काम में वर्णित अधिनियमों के द्वारा सन् 1984 से सन् 1996 तक की अवधि में निम्न दिनों में कार्य करने का उल्लेख किया गया :

क्रम.	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
1. विशम्भर	---	60	90	51	121	50	87	69	65	127	142	62	140	56
2. महेन्द्र	---	95	94	110	179	137	141	59	109	139	112	85	171	20
3. जयदयाल	---	90	61	78	101	91	101	91	71	106	97	63	69	17
4. मालीराम	---	87	107	92	169	131	17	06	38	103	126	52	---	06
5. राधेश्याम	---	---	---	40	146	38	107	88	54	134	94	20	---	---
6. सुरेश	---	---	---	---	70	149	133	161	180	143	101	67	71	04
7. गोपाल	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	134	129	149	110	70	60	35
8. दिनेश	---	---	---	58	155	---	---	---	13	92	113	68	68	41
9. अनिल	---	---	---	---	37	60	32	102	60	109	106	109	105	46
10. तेजमिह	---	---	---	---	7	11	6	9	10	56	78	53	89	11

वह भी उल्लेख किया गया कि श्रमिकगण को निर्धनता से निवारित करना संभव नहीं है। निर्धनता कमजोरों को खान में कमी हो जाने के कारण मरणांत हो जाने से हटाकर दूसरी जगह भेजा गया तथा सक्रिय में भी भेजने की योजना है। निर्धनता कमजोरों की संख्या को कम करने के लिए उन्हें स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति दिए जाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है। अब तक कई करोड़ निर्धनता कमजोर स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति ले चुके हैं। आकस्मिक कार्य की कमी होने के कारण आकस्मिक श्रमिकों की आवश्यकता कम हो गई। आकस्मिक श्रमिकों की क्षमता सूची बनाने का प्रयत्न उपलब्ध नहीं हो सका। चांदमारी कॉपर प्रोजेक्ट हिंदुस्तान कॉपर लिमिटेड की एक शाखा है जो अब काफी वर्षों से घाटे व आर्थिक कठिनाइयों में गुजर रही है। वर्ष 1994-97 में हिंदुस्तान कॉपर लिमिटेड को 130 करोड़ रुपये व 1997-98 में 170 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हुआ है। उक्त घाटे को देखते हुए कम्पनी ने लगभग 1000 कर्मचारियों को स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति दे दी है। हिंदुस्तान कॉपर की खान दरौजा कॉपर प्रोजेक्ट बंद कर दी गई है व कम्पनी की अन्य शाखाओं में स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजना लागू कर श्रमिकों को सेवानिवृत्त किया जा रहा है। कम्पनी की आर्थिक स्थिति को देखते हुए, यह संभव नहीं है कि श्रमिकों को सेवा में लेकर निर्धनता से निवारित किया जाए।

पक्षकारों के अभियोगों के आधार पर निम्न विवाद विन्दु बनाए गए:—

- (1) आधा प्रार्थीगण की नियुक्ति स्टेटमेंट ऑफ क्वॉन्ट के खण्ड संख्या-4 और 5 के अनुसार हेल्पर के पद पर अप्रार्थी संस्थान में की गई थी?
- (2) आधा प्रार्थीगण को आकस्मिक प्रकृति के काम करने पर आकस्मिक मजदूर के रूप में रख लिया जाता था, यदि हां तो उसका प्रभाव?
- (3) आधा प्रार्थीगण के कार्य में व निर्धनता कर्मकार के कार्य में कोई अंतर नहीं था?
- (4) आधा प्रार्थीगण विपक्षी संस्थान में निर्धनता सेवा में होने के अधिकारी है?

(5) प्रार्थीगण किस सहायता को प्राप्त करने के अधिकारी है?

क्वॉन्ट के सदस्यों में विशम्भर भार्गव, जयदयाल, मालीराम गोपाल शर्मा, अनिल कुमार, राधेश्याम, सुरेश कुमार, दिनेश चंद शर्मा, महेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा, तेजमिह के जपथ-पत्र प्रस्तुत किए गए। श्रमिक तेजमिह को प्रतिपरीक्षा हेतु प्रत्युः नहीं किया जा सका, प्रा. मालीराम काथ-ले दिया कि दिए जाने योग्य नहीं है। जेप श्रमिकगण के जपथ-पत्रों पर दिनेश के विधान अतिव्यवस्था को प्रतिपरीक्षा करने का अवसर दिया गया।

विपक्षी की ओर से डी.ए. सि. डिटी सैनेजर (पर्सनल) एडवोकेट का जपथ-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया गया, जिस पर प्रतिपरीक्षा करने का अवसर प्रार्थी के विधान प्रतिनिधि को दिया गया। दोनों पक्षों की ओर से प्रत्येकीय माध्य प्रस्तुत हुई जिसका उल्लेख यथास्थल किया जाएगा।

वह सब सुनी गई एवं पढ़ावकी का अवसर दिया गया। विवाद विन्दुओं का विनिश्चय निम्न प्रकार किया जाता है:—

विन्दु संख्या 1 व 2—यह विवादित नहीं है कि राधेश्याम नाथक, सुरेश कुमार सैनी, गोपाल शर्मा, अनिल कुमार, दिनेशचन्द शर्मा व मालीराम ने क्रमशः 28/10/86, 21/7/87, 18/3/90, 31/3/87, 8/9/86, फरवरी, 84 से दैनिक वेतन के आधार पर है पर हेल्पर के रूप में विपक्षी संस्थान में कार्य किया। विशम्भर भार्गव, महेन्द्र कुमार, जयदयाल ने क्रमशः 11/12/83, अक्टूबर, 83, अप्रैल, 84 से उक्त पद पर विपक्षी संस्थान में कार्य करना बताया है, जबकि अप्रार्थी द्वारा उक्त श्रमिकगण के द्वारा क्रमशः दिनांक 24/4/84, 24/4/84 व 8/6/84 से कार्य किये जाने का उल्लेख किया है। जयदयाल, मालीराम ने स्वीकार किया है कि अप्रार्थी संस्थान में उनके कार्य दिवसों की संख्या जो बताई गई है, वह सही है। गोपाल शर्मा ने विपक्षी द्वारा बताये गये उसके कार्य दिवसों की संख्या का असत्य होना नहीं कहा है व कहा है कि उसने विपक्षी द्वारा दिये गये विवरण के अनुसार कार्य किया हो तो वह नहीं कह सकता। अनिल कुमार, विशम्भर भार्गव, सुरेशकुमार, रेश कुमार, दिनेश चंद, महेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा ने

अप्रार्थी द्वारा दिये गये उनके कार्यदिवसों की संख्या को गलत बताया है। विपक्षी के साक्षी डी.एन. सिंह, डिप्टी मैनेजर ने श्रमिकगणों के कार्यदिवसों की संख्या जो कि क्लेम जवाब में दी गई है, बताई है व यह कहा है कि श्रमिकगण की उपस्थिति, उपस्थिति रजिस्टर में होती थी, जो वह माथ लेकर आया है, जिसे प्रस्तुत कर सकता है। उपस्थिति रजिस्टर के अनुसार ही उसने श्रमिकगण के कार्यदिवसों की संख्या बताई है। संघ के विद्वान प्रतिनिधि के द्वारा उपस्थिति रजिस्टर को माध्य में प्रस्तुत किये जाने पर जोर नहीं दिया गया, अतः उसके कथन पर अविश्वास किये जाने का कोई कारण प्रतीत नहीं होता। डी.एन. सिंह के शपथ-पत्र से यह प्रमाणित है कि श्रमिकगण विशम्भर भार्गव, महेन्द्र कुमार सैनी, जयदयाल, मालीराम, राधेश्याम, सुरेश कुमार, गोपाल शर्मा, दिनेश चंद, अनिल कुमार व तेजसिंह ने सन् 1984 से लेकर सन् 1996 तक की अवधि में जवाब में उल्लेख किये गये कार्यदिवसों की संख्या में कार्य किया है। उक्त श्रमिकगणों में से किसी के द्वारा भी सन् 1984 से 1996 की अवधि में 240 दिन कार्य किया जाना प्रमाणित नहीं होता। समझौता अधिकारी के समक्ष आकस्मिक श्रमिकगण की ओर से प्रार्थना पत्र प्रस्तुत किया गया है कि उनसे कभी 10 दिन, कभी 15 दिन आकस्मिक श्रमिक के रूप में कार्य करा लिया जाता था जिससे इस तथ्य का समर्थन होता है कि उक्त श्रमिकगणों से नियमित रूप से विपक्षी संस्थान में कार्य नहीं लिया गया। उक्त विवेचन से यह निष्कर्ष निकलता है कि उक्त श्रमिकगणों ने विपक्षी संस्थान में विपक्षी की ओर से प्रस्तुत जवाब के अनुसार सन 1984 से लेकर 31/8/96 तक (तथाकथित सेवा समाप्ति दिनांक 1/9/96 से पूर्व) दैनिक मजदूरी के आधार पर आकस्मिक मजदूर के रूप में कार्य किया।

बिन्दु संख्या 3 :—श्रमिकगणों ने अपने कथन में स्वीकार किया है कि उन्होंने कहीं काम की ट्रेनिंग नहीं ली। यह भी स्वीकार किया है कि वे हैल्पर के अधीनस्थ कार्य करते थे जो कुशल होते थे। मालीराम, गोपाल शर्मा, अनिल कुमार, सुरेश कुमार ने अपने कथन में स्वीकार किया है कि वे हैल्पर के अधीनस्थ कार्य करते थे। राधेश्याम का कथन है कि उसने मैकेनिक के अधीनस्थ कार्य किया था। इस प्रकार श्रमिकगणों के द्वारा स्वीकार किया गया है कि वे हैल्पर के अधीनस्थ कार्य करते थे, जो कुशल होते थे। डी.एन. सिंह का कथन है कि श्रमिकगण विपक्षी संस्थान में झाड़ी काटने, गड्ढा खोदने आदि का कार्य करते थे। नियमित हैल्परों से कार्य की उपयोगिता के अनुसार कार्य लिया जाता था। श्रमिकगण हैल्पर का नियमित कार्य नहीं करते थे। उक्त विवेचन से स्पष्ट है कि उक्त श्रमिकगण, हैल्पर जो कि कुशल होते थे, उनके अधीनस्थ कार्य करते थे और वह स्वयं हैल्पर के पद हेतु प्रशिक्षण लिये हुये नहीं थे। आकस्मिक कार्य हेतु हैल्पर की जब आवश्यकता होती तब उन्हें नियोजन में रख लिया जाता था। अतः इस बिन्दु का विनिश्चय प्रार्थी के विरुद्ध किया जाता है।

बिन्दु संख्या 4 :—श्रमिकगण के द्वारा सन् 1984 से 1996 से पूर्व की अवधि में दैनिक मजदूरी के आधार पर हैल्पर के पद पर आकस्मिक मजदूरी के रूप में कार्य किया जाना प्रमाणित हुआ है। उनके द्वारा किसी भी वर्ष में 240 दिन कार्य किया जाना प्रमाणित नहीं हुआ है। केवल मात्र एक लम्बी अवधि तक आकस्मिक मजदूरी के रूप में कार्य किये जाने के आधार पर वे नियमितिकरण के पात्र नहीं हो जाते। 1998(7) एस.एल.आर. 426 यूनियन आफ इण्डिया बनाम उमा माहेश्वरी व अन्य के मामले में यह अभिनिर्धारित किया गया है कि नियमितिकरण की स्कीम के अभाव में वे नियमित कार्य के अभाव में श्रमिकगणों को नियमित नहीं किया जा सकता। 1998(2) एल.एल.एन. 349 रामचन्द्र धोतिया बनाम स्टेट व अन्य के मामले में अभिनिर्धारित किया गया है कि दैनिक मजदूरी के आधार पर अस्थायी कर्मचारी, तदर्थ नियुक्त के आधार पर नियमितिकरण के अधिकारी नहीं हो जाते। 1997 एस.एल.आर. 135 यूनियन आफ इण्डिया बनाम विशम्भर दत्त के मामले में यह अभिनिर्धारित किया गया है कि ऐसे व्यक्ति जो कि नियमित आधार पर नियुक्त नहीं किये जाते, नियमितिकरण की मांग नहीं कर सकते। प्रस्तुत मामले में प्रार्थी की ओर से ऐसा नहीं बताया गया कि विपक्षी संस्थान में दैनिक मजदूरी पर कार्यरत मजदूरों को नियमितिकरण किये जाने की कोई योजना है अथवा जिन पदों पर वे कार्य कर रहे थे वे पद स्थाई रूप से स्वीकृत है। ऐसी दशा में उक्त श्रमिकगण नियमितिकरण के अधिकारी होना नहीं कहे जा सकते। इसके विपरीत डी.एन. सिंह, डिप्टी मैनेजर का कथन है कि कापर प्रोजेक्ट में 'ओर' क्षीण होने के कारण आकस्मिक प्रकृति का काम करीब-करीब बंद हो गया है तथा नियमित कर्मचारियों को अधिशेष मानकर दूसरे स्थानों पर लगाया गया है व नियमित कर्मचारियों को विपक्षी संस्थान में कार्य नहीं होने के कारण स्वेच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति दिये जाने के लिये प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है। नियमित कर्मचारियों की स्थानान्तरित सूची प्रदर्श एम-1 से एम-11 प्रस्तुत की गई है। अप्रार्थी संस्थान में 'ओर' क्षीण होने के कारण, घाटे के कारण नियमित कर्मचारियों को स्वेच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति के लिये प्रोत्साहित किया गया है, जिसकी प्रतिलिपि प्रदर्श एम-12, एम-13, व एम-14 प्रस्तुत की गई है। विपक्षी संस्थान में घाटे को प्रदर्शित किए जाने हेतु बैलेन्सशीट प्रदर्श एम-15, 16, 17 भी प्रस्तुत की गई। उसका यह भी कथन है कि विपक्षी संस्थान में घाटे को देखते हुये दरीबा प्रोजेक्ट को बंद कर दिया गया तथा चांदमारी प्रोजेक्ट भी बंद होने के कगार पर है। स्वयं श्रमिक जयदयाल ने स्वीकार किया है कि चांदमारी प्रोजेक्ट में कार्य कम होने के कारण स्वेच्छा से सेवानिवृत्ति की स्कीम लागू की गई व कुछ श्रमिकों को तबादला भी किया गया। ऐसी दशा में जब कि विपक्षी संस्थान में कार्य की कमी हो गई एवं विपक्षी संस्थान घाटे में चल रहा है व नियमित कर्मचारियों का विपक्षी संस्थान

की दूसरी यूनिट में स्थानान्तरण किया गया है व नियमित कर्मचारियों को स्वीच्छक सेवानिवृत्ति दिये जाने हेतु योजना लागू की गई है, आकस्मिक श्रमिकों को विपक्षी संस्थान में नियमित किये जाने का प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता। अतः निर्देश आदेश में वर्णित श्रमिकगण नियमित होने के अधिकारी नहीं है।

विदु संख्या 5 :—इस अधिकरण का क्षेत्राधिकार निर्देश आदेश में वर्णित बिन्दुओं तक ही सीमित है। निर्देश आदेश के अनुसार केवल यह विचार किया जाना है कि उक्त आदेश में वर्णित श्रमिकगण नियमितिकरण के पात्र है अथवा नहीं। बिन्दु संख्या 4 के विनिश्चय के आधार पर निर्देश आदेश में वर्णित श्रमिकगण नियमितिकरण के पात्र होना नहीं पाये जाते। निर्देश आदेश में वर्णित श्रमिकगण की सेवामुक्ति उचित है। अथवा अनुचित की बाबत विवाद न्यायनिर्णयन किये जाने हेतु प्रेषित नहीं किया गया है, अतः उक्त बिन्दु पर विचार नहीं किया जा सकता। निर्देश आदेश में वर्णित श्रमिकगण कोई सहायता प्राप्त करने के अधिकारी नहीं हैं।

पंचाट की प्रतिलिपि केन्द्रीय सरकार को अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशनार्थ प्रेषित की जाये।

दिनांक : 30-10-2001 ह/-अपठनीय
पीठासीन अधिकारी

नई दिल्ली, 2 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 331.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एयर इण्डिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, चेन्नई के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-11012/02/98-आई आर (सी- I)]
एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd January, 2002

S.O. 331.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Chennai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Air India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-12-2001.

[No. L-11012/02/98-IR (C-I)]
S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Friday, the 21st December, 2001

PRESENT : K. Karthikeyan, Presiding Officer

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 548/2001

(Tamil Nadu State Industrial Tribunal I.D. No. 154/98)

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) between the Workman Sri V. Sugardanan and the Management of Air India Madras Terminal).

BETWEEN

Sri V. Sugardanan

I Party/Workman

AND

The Regional Director
Air India,
Madras Terminal.

II Party/Management

APPEARANCE :

For the Workman : M/s. Row & Reddy &
S. Vaidyanathan,
Advocates.

For the Management : M/s. S. Ramasubramaniam
& Associates,
Advocates

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), have referred the concerned Industrial Dispute for adjudication vide Order No. L-11012/02/98-IR (C-I) dated 7-12-1998.

This reference has been made earlier to the Tamil Nadu State Industrial Tribunal, where it was taken on file as I.D. No. 154/98. When the matter was pending enquiry in that Tribunal, the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour was pleased to order transfer of this case from that Tribunal to this Tribunal for adjudication. On receipt of records from that Tribunal, the case has been taken on file as I.D. No. 548/2001 and notices were sent to the counsel on record on either side, informing them about the transfer of this case to this Tribunal, with a direction to appear before this Tribunal on 12-03-2001. On receipt of notice from this Tribunal, counsel on either side present with their respective parties and prosecuted this case further.

When the matter came up before me for final hearing on 19-11-2001, upon perusing the Claim Statement, Counter Statement, the other material papers on record, the documentary evidence let in on either side and upon hearing the arguments of learned counsel on either side and this matter having stood over till this date for consideration, this Tribunal has passed the following :—

AWARD

The Industrial Dispute referred to in the above order of reference by the Central Govt. for adjudication by this Tribunal is as follows:—

“Whether the action of the Management of Air India in terminating the services of Shri V. Sugardanan Ex-Security Guard w.e.f. 15-3-96 is legal and justified. If not, to what relief the workman is entitled ?”

2. The facts of this industrial dispute in brief are as follows :—

The I Party/Workman Mr. V. Sugardanan St. No. 22737 (hereinafter refers to as Petitioner) was appointed as a Security Guard of the II Party/Management, Air India Corporation (hereinafter refers to as Respondent) at Chennai Airport w.e.f. 20-12-1990. Subsequently, the Petitioner was confirmed from 1-7-1991. The Respondent has entered into a bilateral contract that when a passenger/cargo aircraft lands at the Chennai Airport the staff of the Respondent co-ordinate with the staff of the concerned Airlines in loading and unloading cargo and the luggage of the passengers. The Petitioner had reported for duty at 14.00 hrs. on 23-9-94 in the 2nd shift at Airport Madras. At about 20.30 hrs. on 23-9-94 the Petitioner went to Aerobridge of plane No. 31 when the British Airlines flight was in the process of departure. He gained access to the head sets of British Airlines while he was in the Aerobridge. These head sets numbering 42 in quantity and 4 empty water bottle were put in two shopping bags of ITDC by the Petitioner. After sometime, while he was leaving the passenger terminal, International Wing, he was accosted initially by Mr. R. B. Singh, Security Officer and thereafter by Mr. S. Kolekar, Assistant Manager (Security), Madras. Thereupon two panchas the Air India staff at Airport Madras were called and the panchanama was drawn at the Security Office located in the passenger terminal building by Mr. S. Kolekar. He also recorded the statement of the Petitioner. For his involvement in a pilferage of British Airlines 42 head sets and 4 empty water bottles, the Petitioner was placed under suspension pending enquiry w.e.f. 4-10-94 and disciplinary action was initiated against him. A

charge sheet dated 7-10-94 was issued to the Petitioner for the alleged misconduct committed by him under the provisions of Model Standing Orders (Central). The Petitioner was called upon to submit his explanation in writing for the charge sheet. Accordingly, the Petitioner has submitted his explanation dated 17-10-94. Since the competent authority was not satisfied with the explanation an enquiry committee was constituted to go into that details of the charges levelled against the Petitioner. On receipt of notice of enquiry, the Petitioner appeared before the enquiry committee. Before the commencement of the enquiry proceedings, the Petitioner was informed about the procedures of the enquiry and the documents which should be taken on record as exhibits in the enquiry and a copies of the exhibits were handed over to the Petitioner. In the domestic enquiry conducted by the constituted enquiry committee, the Petitioner took part in the enquiry with his defence counsel throughout the proceedings. The Respondent/Management examined Mr. S. Kolekar, Assistant Manager (Security), Chennai, Mr. J. Rajaraman, Chief Traffic Assistant, Mr. K. R. Narayanan, Sr. Traffic Assistant, Mr. M. P. Gopal, Security Officer as Management witnesses. The Petitioner himself has been examined on his side as a defence witness. The enquiry committee have indicated during the proceedings to the defence counsel to make their own arrangement for bringing Mr. R. B. Singh, Security Officer as a defence witness. The enquiry committee made attempt to bring Mr. Jacob Chandy, Customers Service Assistant of British Airways on 10-7-95. Though initially he promised to appear before the enquiry committee, he failed to appear. The Petitioner was not maintained a good record of service during his tenure in Air India and he was subjected to disciplinary proceedings for his riotous and disorderly behaviour in 1992 and was awarded punishment of stoppage of increment for a period of one year. Apart from examining 4 witnesses on the side of the Management in the enquiry 13 documents were marked as exhibits. The Petitioner cross examined the Management witnesses. On completion of the enquiry, the enquiry committee submitted its report to the Competent Authority, Air India at Mumbai, holding the charges levelled against the Petitioner were proved and he was found guilty of the same. The copy of the enquiry committee's report was forwarded to the Petitioner for his comments. On the basis of the report and findings of the enquiry committee and other relevant documents the Competent Authority after issuing second show cause notice to the Petitioner awarded the punish-

ment of dismissal from services. Then the Respondent/Air India Management filed Approval Application before the Industrial Tribunal of Mumbai seeking approval of the dismissal order passed by Competent Authority and the same was approved by an order dated 5-9-96. The Petitioner was given subsistence allowance as applicable to him.

3. The Petitioner has raised this industrial dispute challenging the action of the Respondent/Management by dismissing him from service by an order dated 17-1-96 w.e.f. 15-3-96. Earlier he raised the dispute before the conciliating authority, the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Chennai. Having found no conciliation was arrived at, the conciliating authority submitted a failure of conciliation report to the Govt. of India, which in turn refers this dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

4. The point for my consideration is :

“Whether the action of the Management of Air India in terminating the services of Shri V. Sugardanan, Ex-Security Guard w.e.f. 15-3-96 is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled ?”

Point :

The Petitioner has contended in his Claim Statement that on 23-9-94 he was apprehended within the Airport premises being in possession of 42 head sets of British Airways which was being carried out by him for handing over to the security official which is situated in the old airport about one kilometer away, while he was waiting for transport with certain items (found by him in a ditch bags near aircraft), to go to old airport to hand over the items to Security Manager. The real intention of the Petitioner is to hand over the items directly to the Security Manager, so that he will be rewarded as he had a fear of the junior staff, if approached will claim credit and reward as happened in the earlier case. The Petitioner gave a detailed explanation to the charge sheet dated 7-10-94 issued to him for an alleged misconduct stating that he had no intention to take the head sets which was taken from the dustbin and he was taking that to be handed over to the Security Manager. The Security Officer Mr. Kolekar called two panchanamas and in their presence, and the Petitioner had to write a statement to the dictation of the Security Officer and he signed the same, on the assurance that no action will be taken against him in this regard. The Management conducted a farce of an enquiry and during the enquiry, the Petitioner requested the enquiry committee that the Security Officer Mr. R. B. Singh should be examined as he was aware of the full facts, though he was not cited as a witness in the domestic enquiry. There was no

complaint from the British Airlines about the loss of 42 head sets and the 4 empty water bottles. The Petitioner was forced to sign the confession statement dictated by Mr. Kolekar. The non-examination of Mr. R. B. Singh in the enquiry as a witness vitiates the enquiry, since it has caused great prejudice to the Petitioner. The Enquiry Officer failed to take note of the fact that Mr. Jacob Chandy from British Airways who agreed to come and give evidence with regard to value of 42 head sets did not come as those articles do not fetch any value. The Management ought to have paid one month wages simultaneously with the dismissal order but filed an approval petition as per Section 33 of the I.D. Act. The non-compliance of the statutory provision would vitiate the dismissal order. The Petitioner is entitled to full wages till the statutory requirement is complied with. As per the Standing Orders, the Petitioner is entitled to 100% subsistence allowance after the period of six months from the date of suspension. The non-payment of subsistence allowance as per Section 10 of Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishment Standing Orders Act, 1946 would vitiate the domestic enquiry and the dismissal order. Hence, it is prayed that this Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to interfere with the quantum of punishment imposed under Section 11A of Industrial Disputes Act and this Hon'ble Court may be pleased to set aside the order of dismissal by the Respondent/Management against the Petitioner and consequently direct the Respondent/Management to reinstate the Petitioner with back wages, continuity of service and other attendant benefits.

5. The Respondent/Management refuting the averments in the Claim Statement would contend that the Petitioner has fully participated in the enquiry proceedings along with his defence counsel when the misconduct for which the Petitioner was charged were proved in the enquiry by adducing evidence on the side of the Respondent/Management. The enquiry committee after carefully considering the evidence placed by both the parties concluded that the charges levelled against the Petitioner were proved. Thereafter the Competent Authority after following the procedure passed the order of dismissal on 17-01-95. He has awarded the punishment of dismissal only after going through the past record of the Petitioner. The Petitioner was given subsistence allowance as applicable to him. Considering the nature of dismissal of the Respondent particularly dealing with foreign airlines and carefully considering the gravity of the misconduct proved in the enquiry, the Competent Authority passed an order of the dismissal. The post held by the Petitioner had been one of trust and confidence which allows free entry into the Airport and access to the landing way and

therefore, the charges proved in the enquiry against the Petitioner cannot be taken lightly. The Petitioner has committed a serious misconduct of theft or dishonesty in connection with the employer's business or property. Hence, the Tribunal may be pleased to dismiss the claim petition.

6. From the perusal of the records, and the documents marked as Exhibits on either side, it is seen that so far as the domestic enquiry conducted by the Respondent/Management against the Petitioner through an appointed enquiry committee for the charges levelled against the Petitioner, the Petitioner has no complaint about the validity of the domestic enquiry. Ex. M6 is the xerox copy of the explanation dated 3-10-95 submitted by the Petitioner for second show cause notice dated 26-9-95 issued by the Security Office, Santacruz, Bombay to the Petitioner. The xerox copy of that second show cause notice is Ex. M5. Under this second show cause notice the Senior Security Manager has informed the Petitioner that he had gone through the report of the enquiry committee carefully and concurred with its findings and since the misconduct committed by him is serious in nature, and he as a Security Guard himself involved in a theft case, he is of the considered opinion that the ends of justice will be met, if the punishment of dismissal is imposed on him in accordance with the provisions of Model Standing Orders (Central Rules). He has also directed the Petitioner in that 2nd show cause notice that if the Petitioner wishes to make any representation regarding the proposed punishment, he may do so within seven days of the receipt of that letter. Along with the 2nd show cause notice a copy of the enquiry committee report was enclosed for his perusal. For this 2nd show cause notice under Ex. M5, the Petitioner has submitted his explanation under Ex. M6. In that explanation the Petitioner has stated as follows :

"Though I have no grouse or complaint on the proceedings of the enquiry committee, which in my opinion, was done very fairly, systematically, justifiably and to the entire satisfaction, I only feel that I am found guilty only because of my inability to convince the convenor of my true and sincere action and because of circumstances beyond my control."

From this statement of the Petitioner under Ex. M6, it is seen that he had nothing to raise as objection with regard to the fairness of the enquiry conducted by the appointed enquiry committee. But only in the present Claim Statement, he has alleged that the Respondent/Management had conducted farce of an enquiry. From this it is seen that it is only an afterthought of the Petitioner and it is incorrect.

7. Ex. W1 is the xerox copy of Panchanama prepared for seizure of the contents of the duty free bag which the Petitioner was holding, in the presence of

Senior Traffic Assistant Sri K. R. Narayan and Sri J. Rajaraman. In that Panchanama both those two panchas and Assistant Manager (Security) Mr. Kolekar and the Petitioner Sri V. Sugardanan have put their signatures. As per this Ex. W1 the Petitioner was carrying two yellow colour bags out of which one contained four empty water bottles and 15 head sets of British Airways marking electro magnetic stereo head phones and another containing 27 British Airways marking electro magnetic stereo headphones. Apart from the panchanama for the seizure of these articles from the Petitioner, a statement was also obtained from him at the same time. A xerox copy of the same is an enclosure to Ex. W1. The typed copy of the same is Ex. M9. In that explanation, the Petitioner has stated that he found in the dustbin covers five or six 1 litre empty bottles and four small water bottles and half a bottle red wine and the head sets of British Airways and that he took those four empty water bottles and British Airways head sets, kept all the items in the Aerobridge and was standing for the British Airways flight to push back and that after flight was pushed back he went to duty free shop and requested for two shopping bags and after collecting two plastic bags, he came to Aerobridge and kept British Airways head sets and empty water bottles in the bags and taken it again. He has further stated in that statement that when he was going out of the terminal he was detained by Mr. S. Kolekar, the panchanama was drawn in his presence and he has counted total head sets 42 in number, which he had removed from British Airways Aerobridge dust bin covers and that he had taken those head sets for selling in the Burma Bazar as he knows that one head set will fetch Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 and the above act of committing theft of British Airways head sets was for his own monetary gain and he fully agree that is his mistake as he knew the duty of the Security Guard is to secure the properties of the company. In respect of this statement, the Petitioner has raised a contention in the Claim Statement for the first time that he was forced to write that statement to the dictation of Mr. Kolekar. He has not stated so in his earlier explanation submitted on 3-10-1995 under Ex. M6 for the second show cause notice under Ex. M5. A perusal of the enquiry proceedings Ex. W5 clearly shows that the domestic enquiry was conducted in a fair and proper manner following the principles of natural justice and the Petitioner along with his defence representative participated in the enquiry fully and thereby he was given full opportunity to defend himself effectively in the domestic enquiry against the charges levelled against him in the charge memo. Only now, in the Claim Statement the Petitioner has taken a stand that he took those articles to handed over the same to the Security Manager directly to get a reward for the same and he never intend to sell it and it will

not amount to theft, fraud or dishonesty in connection with the employer's business or property. But he has not stated so in his earlier explanation under Ex. M6. It is also his contention that his statement before the Panchas under Ex. M1 was obtained by coercion by Assistant Manager (Security), Mr. Kolekar. For this contention, except his version in the Claim Statement there is no substantial evidence on his side. It is his further contention that there was no complaint from the British Airways about the loss of the head sets. It is not his contention that those head sets recovered from him under panchanama Ex. M1 do not belong to the British Airways. It is also not his contention that those articles were not seized from him by the Assistant Manager (Security) Mr. Kolekar as stated in Ex. W1 Panchanama. Merely because there was no complaint from British Airways it cannot be said that one such incident has been foisted on the Petitioner by the Respondent/Management. From the available records, it is seen that in the domestic enquiry conducted by the Respondent/Management through the appointed enquiry committee, the charge levelled against the Petitioner has been amply proved by legal evidence and on that basis the enquiry committee has arrived at a proper conclusion after evaluating the oral and documentary evidence and the materials on record that the charges levelled against the Petitioner has been proved and that the Competent Authority, after considering all the materials on record and the explanation given by the Petitioner for the 2nd show cause notice had imposed punishment of removing the Petitioner from service. It is also in the order dated 17-1-96 under Ex. W8 that the Senior Security Manager who passed the order have gone through the service records and found that there were adverse remarks against him for misbehaviour, drunkenness on duty, unduly behaviour absenteeism for which he has been punished. The xerox copy of the past record and the action taken by the Management on his earlier misconduct have been filed as documents on the side of the Management. All these things have not been disputed by the Petitioner. The Petitioner as a Security Guard employed in the Respondent/Management is expected to protect the interest of Respondent/Management. Considering the nature of the business of the Respondent particularly dealing with the foreign airlines and considering the gravity of nature of misconduct proved in the enquiry, the order of dismissal passed by the Competent Authority cannot be held to be disproportionate to the proved misconduct, since the post held by the Petitioner as a Security Guard has been one of trust and confidence. Under such circumstances, the order of dismissal passed by Respondent/Management for the proved misconduct need not be called for any interference by this Tribunal by

exercising its discretion under Section 11A of the Industrial Disputes Act.

8. The learned counsel for the Respondent has argued that the value of the property involved in this case is immaterial when considering the theft as an act of misconduct committed by the workman for awarding punishment by the competent authority. He relied upon a case reported as 2001 3 LLN 1153 decided by the Hon'ble Madras High Court between R. Manoharan and the Presiding Officer, Salem, wherein it was held that "the amount misappropriated is only Rs. 3.75 is irrelevant what is to be borne in mind is the action of the delinquent resulting in loss of revenue to the corporation and the order of dismissal is fair". The learned counsel has cited another case reported as (2000) 7 SCC 517 decided by the Supreme Court of India between Janatha Bazar and Others and Secretary, Sahakari Nivakarana Sangha and Others. In that case, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that "discretion of employer exercised in imposing penalty after misconduct proved in the domestic enquiry cannot be substituted by the Labour Court for a lesser punishment by showing uncalled for sympathy and to direct the Respondent/Management to reinstate the employee in service." It is further held by the Supreme Court in that case that, "once an act of misappropriation is proved may be for a small or large amount, there is no question of showing uncalled for sympathy and reinstating the employee in service." In another case relied upon by the learned counsel for Respondent/Management, AIR 1975 SC 2025, between Ruston and Hornsby (I) Ltd. and T. V. Kadam the Supreme Court has held that "on the basis of the facts set out there could be no doubt that the charge is one of an attempt to steal the company's property, the Respondent being a watchman the charge is a serious one and if it was held proved, he deserves nothing short of dismissal. In yet another case he relied, which is reported as 1980 1 LLJ 475 between G. Gopalakrishna Mills Ltd. & Another and Labour Court and Another, it is held by the Hon'ble Madras High Court, that, the length of service of workman is not relevant in imposition of punishment for proved misconduct. If a worker has put in longer service it cannot be taken licenced to commit misconduct. Leniency in the matter of punishment can only depend on the nature of misconduct and not on the question whether the workman is married or not and whether he has put in a particular period of service." All these judgements relied upon by the learned counsel for the Respondent/Management are quite applicable to the facts of this case. So, the Petitioner cannot plead that his length of service put in, the Respondent/Management have taken into consideration for taking a

lenient view for imposing punishment for the proved misconduct." Under such circumstances, this Tribunal can easily come to the conclusion that the action of the Respondent/Management of Air India in terminating the services of Sri V. Sugardanan, Ex. Security Guard w.e.f. 15-3-1996 is legal and justified and hence, the Petitioner/Workman is not entitled to any relief he claimed in the Claim Statement. Thus, the point is answered accordingly.

9. In the result, an Award is passed holding that the action of the Management of Air India in terminating the services of Sri V. Sugardanan, Ex. Security Guard w.e.f. 15-3-1996 is legal and justified and the concerned workman is not entitled to any relief. No Cost.

(Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 21st December, 2001).

K. KARTHIKEYAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :

On either side None

DOCUMENTS MARKED :

For I Party/Workman :

Ex. No.	Date	Description
W1	Nil	Xerox copy of panchanama of four witnesses.
W2	04-10-94	Xerox copy of suspension order.
W3	07-10-94	Xerox copy of charge sheet.
W4	17-10-94	Xerox copy of the letter from the Petitioner to the Senior Security Manager, Bombay.
W5	Nil	Xerox copy of enquiry proceedings.
W6	Nil	Xerox copy of the final statement made by the Defence counsel on behalf of the Petitioner before the enquiry committee.
W7	Nil	Xerox copy of enquiry report.
W8	17-01-96	Xerox copy of order from the Senior Security Manager to the Petitioner.
W9	15-03-96	Xerox copy of letter from the Management to Petitioner.
W10	23-05-97	Xerox copy of letter from the Petitioner to the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Chennai.

Ex. No.	Date	Description
W11	Nil	Xerox copy of the letter from the Petitioner to the Management.

For the II Party/Management :

M1	23-09-94	Xerox copy of explanation submitted by the Petitioner along with typed copy.
M2	16-11-94	Xerox copy of letter from Security Officer to the Petitioner.
M3	13-12-94	Xerox copy of letter from the Convenor Enquiry Committee to the Petitioner.
M4	14-12-94	Xerox copy of letter from the Convenor Enquiry Committee to the Petitioner.
M5	26-09-95	Xerox copy of letter from the Security Officer to Petitioner.
M6	03-10-95	Xerox copy of letter from the Petitioner to Respondent/Management.
M7	15-03-96	Xerox copy of application under section 33(2)(b) of Industrial Disputes Act in the matter of reference NTB 1 of 1990 before the National Tribunal at Bombay.
M8	23-09-96	Xerox copy of order passed by National Industrial Tribunal in the Approval application No. NTB 13 of 1996.

नई दिल्ली, 4 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 332.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण सं. 2, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 145/1993) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-2001/62/91-प्रार्थना (सी-1)]

एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 4th January, 2002

S.O. 332.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 145/1993) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in

the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-12-2001.

[No. L-20012/62/91-IR(C-I)]
S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT

Shri B. Biswas,
Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section
10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

REFERENCE NO. 145 OF 1993

Parties : Employers in relation to the management
of Bhowra Coke Plant of M/s. BCCL and
their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the employers : Shri H. Nath,
Advocate.

One behalf of the workman : None.

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coke Plant

Dated, Dhanbad, the 12th December, 2001.

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/62/91-I.R.(Coal-I), dated, the 16th August, 1993.

THE SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Bhowra Coke Plant of M/s. BCCL in denying employment to the following eight persons who were working in Lal Bunglow at Mohulbani is justified? If not, to what relief are these persons entitled?”

Name of Workmen

1. Shri Kedar Prasad, Security Incharge.
2. Shri Shiv Narayan Ram, Guard.
3. Shri Ram Karan Yadav, Guard.
4. Shri Baneshwar Besfa, Guard.
5. Shri Basu Mahato, Mali
6. Shri Nepal Deval, Cook
7. Smt. Deval Ayah
8. Smt. Nilmani Sweeper.

2. The case of the concerned workmen according to the W.S. is as follows :

The workmen submitted that Bhowra Coke Plant earlier belonged to M/s. Bhowra Coke Company and was situated on Bhowra (S) Colliery before its nationalisation with effect from 1-5-72 under the provisions of Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972. Under the provisions of Section 3(B)(V) of the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 all lands, buildings and equipments belonging to the coke oven plant were also nationalised. The owner of the said Bhowra Coke Plant challenged the said Coke Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 but ultimately the said plant was taken over in terms of the nationalisation Act by M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. in 1983. Accordingly the services of all the employees therein were taken over by the said M/s. BCCL. The workmen submitted that Bhowra Coke Co. had a guest house at Mohalbani named as Lal Bunglow which was also taken over by M/s. BCCL. As such the owner of the said coke company challenged against taking over of the said guest house and for which it could not be taken over by the BCCL with effect from 1-5-72. Ultimately the said dispute was disposed of by the Court of law and the BCCL took over the said Lal Bunglow in 1988. The workmen submitted that they were the Regular employees of Lal Bunglow under Bhowra Coke Company in different capacity namely Security Guard, Mali, Cooks etc. But M/s. BCCL did not take over their services when they took possession of the said Lal Bunglow. Accordingly they raised an industrial dispute for their employment by BCCL but as BCCL refused to consider their demand in the conciliation proceeding and also as the Central Govt. refused to refer the industrial dispute for adjudication under Section 10 of the I.D. Act they filed a Writ Petition under Article 226 of the Constitution of India at Patna High Court, Ranchi Bench. The No. of the said Writ Petition was CWJC 3428 of 1992. They submitted that Hon'ble High Court having been prima facie satisfied with the claim of the workmen justified and the refusal of the Central Govt. to refer the dispute for adjudication illegal, directed the Central Govt. to make a reference under the provision of I.D. Act. They submitted that the action of the employer in not taking them into their employment was illegal and unjustified motivated and arbitrary and violative of Articles 14, 16 and 21 of Constitution of India and for which they are entitled to get employment under BCCL with effect from the date Lal Bunglow was taken over with all other benefits and perquisites and full wages.

3. The management on the contrary after filing W.S.-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegations which the concerned workmen asserted in their W.S. They submitted that as soon as Bhowra

Coke Plant was taken over, as per recommendation of the Screening Committee who were originally on the roll of Bhowra Coke Plant they took over services of the employees who were under employment there. They submitted that possession of Lal Bunglow was taken over by the management of M/s. BCCL in the year 1988 as per Court's decision. At the time of taking over possession of the said Bunglow none of the workman was engaged there. They further submitted that as none of the concerned workman's name was in the schedule taking over their services did not arise at all. The screening Committee while verifying records of its ex-owners did not find any such name in the record. They further submitted that all the listed employees as per report of its screening committee were regularised in Company's roll in the year 1983-84. Accordingly the management submitted their prayer for rejecting the claim of the concerned workmen.

4. The points for decision in this reference are :—

“Whether the action of the management of Bhowra Coke plant of M/s. BCCL in denying employment to the eight persons as named in the schedule to the order of reference who were working in Lal Bunglow at Mohulbani is justified? If not, to what relief are these persons entitled?”

DECISION WITH REASONS

5. Considering the pleadings of both sides I find no dispute to hold that originally Bhowra Coke Plant was owned by M/s. Bhowra Coke Company. It is also clear that under the provision of Coke Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 the said Bhowra Coke Plant was nationalised with effect from 1-5-72 and BCCL took over its charge. The contention of the concerned workmen is that under control of Bhowra Coke Plant there was one Guest House at Mohalbani named Lal Bunglow and they were the regular employees there. They submitted that as soon as BCCL took over charge of the said Bhowra Coke Plant automatically the said Bunglow came under their control but as the owner of Bhowra Coke Plant entered into a litigation taking over possession of the said Bunglow was delayed and ultimately by order of the Court M/s. BCCL took over the possession of the said Lal Bunglow in the month of November, 1988. They submitted that inspite of taking over of the said Lal Bunglow in the month of November, 1988 the management ignored about taking over their services under them. Accordingly they raised an industrial dispute but when the conciliation failed the present reference was made to the Central Govt. but as the Central Govt. refused to make any reference for adjudication they under compelling circumstances submitted a Writ

Petition before the Hon'ble High Court, Patna and thereafter as per direction of the Hon'ble Patna High Court (Ranchi) Bench the Central Govt. ultimately made this reference. On the Contrary the management admitting the facts of taking over possession of the said Lal Bunglow in the year 1988 submitted that the concerned workmen were not at all the employees of the said Bunglow at the time when it was taken over. They submitted that at the time of take over of the Bhowra Coke Plant a Screening Committee was formed by the members who were originally on the roll of the said plant. They said Screening Committee made a list of the employees who at that time worked there. The management submitted further that as per recommendation of the Screening Committee they took over the services of all the employees of Bhowra Coke Plant. There was no scope to take over the services of the concerned workmen their names were not found in the list prepared by the Screening Committee. Considering the facts disclosed in the pleadings by both sides the moot point which has been cropped up here is whether the concerned workmen were the employees of Bhowra Coke Plant while it was nationalised. According to the management a Screening Committee was formed by the Officers of Bhowra Coke Plant. It has been specifically mentioned that as per list prepared by the Screening Committee they took over services of all the employees of the said plant. The claim of the concerned workmen could not be considered as their names were not found in the said list. Naturally onus rests on the concerned workmen to show that they were regular employees of Bhowra Coke Plant at that relevant time when it was nationalised and took over by the management. From the record it transpires that the concerned workmen were given several opportunities to establish their claim. But inspite of getting several opportunities the concerned workmen have failed to adduce any evidence in support of their claim. The pertinent question which has raised by the management is that the concerned workmen were not the employees of Bhowra Coke Plant at that relevant time of nationalisation of the said plant. Considering the record I have failed to find out an iota of evidence relying on which the submission made by the management could be ignored. Untill and untill it is established that the concerned workmen were the employees under Bhowra Coke Plant at the time of its nationalisation there is no scope at all to consider their prayer.

6. After careful consideration of all the facts and circumstances I hold that the concerned workmen have failed to substantiate their claim properly. As such at this juncture there is no scope to apply the principles of natural justice in support of their

claim. Accordingly the concerned workmen are not entitled to get any relief.

7. In the result, the following Award is rendered :—

“The action of the management of Bhowra Coke Plant of M/s. BCCL in denying employment to the following eight persons who were working in Lal Bungalow at Mohulbani is justified. Consequently, these persons are not entitled to get any relief.

Name of workmen.	Designation
1. Shri Kedar Prasad	Security Incharge.
2. Shri Shiv Narayan Ram	Guard.
3. Shri Ram Karan Yadav	Guard.
4. Shri Baneshwar Besfa	Guard.
5. Shri Basu Mahato.	Mali.
6. Shri Nepal Deval,	Cook.
7. Smt. Deval	Ayay.
8. Smt. Nilmanih	Sweeper.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 333.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण 2, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 41/1996) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/101/95-आईआर (सी-I)]
एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 4th January, 2002

S.O. 333.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 41/1996) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-12-2001.

[No. L-20012/101/95-IR(C-I)]
S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT
DHANBAD
PRESENT

Shri B. Biswas,
Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947.

REFERENCE NO. 41 OF 1996

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of Sudamdih Incline Mines of M/s. BCCL and their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : None.
On behalf of the employers : Shri B. Joshi,
Advocate.

State : Jharkhand Industry: Coal.

Dated Dhanbad, the 10th Dec., 2001.

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/101/95-I.R.(Coal-I), dated, the 9th March, 1996.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Sudamdih Incline Mine or M/s. BCCL in dismissing Shri Rooplal Manjhi, PRW, from the service w.e.f. 5-5-93 is justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled?”

2. In this reference the workman side abstained from appearing before this Tribunal and taking any steps, although the management side appeared through their learned advocate Shri B. Joshi. Thereafter several notices were issued to the workman side but in spite of the issuance of notices to them they did not consider necessary to appear before this Tribunal and taking any steps. It reveals from the record that the instant reference is pending since early part of 1996 and there is no reason to keep the same alive, any more. Under such circumstances, a ‘No dispute’ Award is rendered and the reference is disposed of on the basis of ‘No dispute’ Award presuming non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties, presently.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 334.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण 1, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 148/1989) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/198/89-आईआर (सी-I)]

एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 4th January, 2002

S.O. 334.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 148/1989) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal I, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-12-2001.

[No. L-20012/198/89-IR(C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I, DHANBAD.

In the matter of a reference under Sec. 10 (1)(d) (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 148 of 1989.

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of Simlong Colliery of M/s. F.C. Ltd.

AND

Their Workmen.

Present : Shri S. H. Kazmi,
Presiding Officer.

Appearances ;

For the Employers : Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.
For the Workman ; Shri G. Prasad, Advocate.
State ; Jharkhand. Industry : Coal.

Dated, the 14th December, 2001.

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/198/89-IR.(Coal-I) dated the 3rd November, 1989 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

“Whether the action of the management of Simlong Colliery of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Limited in dismissing Shri Balram Rajak, Attendance Clerk, is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. Precisely, the case of the concerned workman is that he was employed at the relevant period as Attendance Clerk in Simlong Colliery now M/s.

E.C. Ltd. whereafter he had put in blameless and sportless service to the entire satisfaction of all the concern. Subsequently the then Officer I/C Dumka Sub Area of M/s. Coal Mines Authority Ltd. issued a charge-sheet to the concerned workman dated 5-8-1975 alleging, inter alia, therein that the concerned workman connived with eight other co-workmen working on different posts in the said establishment, in theft and fraud etc. in the irregular sale of 130 tonnes of coal from Simlong colliery valued at Rs. 7800 and further allegation was that they all connived with over-reporting 60.25 tonnes of coal at Simlong colliery. It has been said that the aforesaid officer had no authority to issue the said charge-sheet and that the concerned workman was never in the charge of sale of coal nor it was a part of his duty to prepare and submit raising report. It has also been said that the charge-sheet issued was illegal, unjustified, malafide, baseless, incorrect, unfounded and the same was issued with a malafide intention to victimise the concerned workman as he was disliked by the officers of the Sub Area being a member of the low caste. The concerned workman and others refused to carry out the unlawful instructions of the management who were on some look out for some false excuse to get rid of the concerned workman and others and consequently a false, fabricated, concocted, cooked up identical charge-sheets were issued to eight of the workmen on 5-8-1975 alleging therein that 22 trucks of coal was stealthily sold in the night of 28th February, 1975. Further the case is that the charge-sheet was issued after the alleged date of incident and during this period measurement of coal stock, raising register etc. were thoroughly checked by the official concerned and no shortage of coal was found and reported. During that period the colliery was regularly inspected by the officer of the Area and they found the work of the workmen satisfactory. It is submitted that all the eight workmen were suspended but no suspension allowance was paid and that the joint common departmental enquiry was conducted in gross violation of the principles of natural justice and the said enquiry was held in absence of the concerned workman and the managements witnesses were not examined in presence of the concerned workman and others and no opportunity was given to them to cross-examine those witnesses. It is said that one F.I.R. was also lodged by the management against all the workmen pursuant to which criminal trial was held and upon completion of which the S.D.J.M., Pakur by his order and judgement dated 5-7-86 acquitted all the charge-sheeted workmen including the concerned workman. Immediately thereafter, it is said, that the concerned workman reported for duty but was not allowed for work by the management. It has been averred that when a criminal case was instituted against all the aforesaid workmen including the concerned workman

the management was bound to wait till the outcome of said criminal case, but it did not wait and dismissed the workman. The management however, it is said, did not supply copy of enquiry proceeding and enquiry report to the concerned workman.

The discrimination was also made in taking action against nine workmen only including the concerned workmen and letting others to go scot free who, in fact, were having their complicity in the alleged occurrence. Lastly it is said that dismissal of the concerned workman with retrospective effect is bad in law and further the said dismissal is illegal and unjustified.

3. The management, on the other hand, has come out with the case, as disclosed in the written statement, that the concerned workman was performing duties of taking attendance of workmen, recording daily coal raising (production) and coal sale. It is said that on 5-8-75 a charge-sheet was issued against the concerned workman with the allegations of theft/criminal breach of trust and irregular sale of 130 tonnes of coal from Simlong Colliery valued at Rs. 7,800 and further for over-reporting 60.25 tonnes of coal at Simlong Colliery. It is said that those acts amount to serious misconduct under Clause (a) & (b) of Sub-para (1) of Para 17 of the Model Standing Orders for Industrial Establishments in Coal Mines. The concerned workman and others thereafter submitted their respective explanation to the management denying the charges whereafter domestic enquiry was ordered to be held and the same was held on different dates during which the concerned workman alongwith others fully participated, cross-examined the witnesses of the management, led evidence of their defence witnesses and also got his own statement in his defence recorded by the Enquiry Committee. As such, free, full, fair, and all reasonable opportunities were given to all the workmen for their defence in the departmental enquiry and they all availed such opportunities. The Enquiry Committee on completion of enquiry submitted its report which was based on facts and evidence as gathered by it in course of enquiry. Whereafter considering the seriousness of misconduct and also considering the fact that there was no extenuating consideration in his favour the then Asstt. General Manager having administrative jurisdiction, control and supervision of Simling Colliery decided to punish the workman by way of dismissal from service and issued under his signature the dismissal order. Further it has been said that since there being no relation with criminal offence under control and proven misconduct of this workman as held by the Enquiry Committee the management did not feel it at all necessary to wait for judgement of the criminal trial court and take it independent decision. It was, in no way, incumbent upon it to

wait for the same. Further the averment was made that the workman neither appealed against the order of dismissal nor raised any industrial dispute over his dismissal before the appropriate authority under the provision of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 during the span of 13 years and this shows that he accepted and reconciled with the legal, rightful, bonafide and justified action of the management. It was only after the judgement of criminal trial court on the ground of benefit of doubt that he raised industrial dispute over his dismissal before the A.L.C.(C), Patna only in the month of September, 1988 on his wrong notion that his acquittal by criminal trial court conferred on him on rightful reinstatement in service. As such, further it is said, that the reference made by the Central Government after 14 years of dismissal of the workman is highly belated, deliberate and against the judicial pronouncement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court regarding over-stale claims.

In the rejoinder also most of the allegation made in the written statement of the workmen have been either controverted or denied and it has been mentioned therein that the order of dismissal cannot hold to be bad on any ground whatsoever.

4. It is evident by order passed earlier by my predecessor or that the domestic enquiry connecting to the present case has already been held to be unfair and improper mainly due to non-production of original papers of domestic enquiry by the management which, it is said, were not available and missing on account of lapse of long period. The only xerox copies of the same were produced. It is further evident that after the aforesaid development no further evidence was adduced by the management excepting filing certified copy of order dated 8-3-1994 passed by the Hon'ble Patna High Court in CWJC No. 9140 of 1988. Submission on behalf of the management is that altogether nine workmen including the concerned workman were proceeded against and dismissed for same and similar charges whereafter excepting the concerned workman rest all of them moved the Hon'ble High Court against the order of dismissal taking all the possible grounds which the concerned workman has taken herein. It is further submitted that the Hon'ble High Court dismissed the said application by simply modifying the order of dismissal to the extent of its retrospectivity. It was order that the dismissal of those workmen will be effective from the date of order i.e. from 26-12-75 and not from any earlier date. As such according to the submission, since the claim of the concerned workman in the instant reference is identical no relief can be granted to him in view of the aforesaid Hon'ble High Court is judgement. On this aspect, from the side of the workman it has been

urged that said judgement of Hon'ble High Court has no binding effect as far as the concerned workman is concerned. Further the contention is that once the departmental enquiry has already been held to be unfair and improper the same cannot be disturbed simply by taking note of the aforesaid judgement of Hon'ble High Court. It has also been submitted that since the management has not produced any evidence after the aforesaid finding of domestic enquiry, there is no option left but to accept the claim of the concerned workman and to extend him the relief as prayed for.

5. Considering the aforesaid development and also in view of the submissions made on behalf of the respective sides, as noticed above, it is to be seen and consider whether the said judgement of Hon'ble High Court is simply required to be brushed aside and is not required to be looked into and relied for any purpose whatsoever or whether the same still has some bearing or significance as far as the claim of the concerned workman in the instant reference is concerned and also whether the same is necessarily required to be gone into while finally adjudicating upon the merit of the claim of the parties.

6. As it is incorporated in the charge-sheet itself precisely the allegation against the concerned workman is that he inconnivance with 8 other co-workman committed the theft etc. and put the management to a huge loss of money. Now it is pertinent to find out as to what the concerned workman has state in his written statement about the charge-sheet, allegations, and development in the deaprtmental proceeding against him as well as other eight workmen. In para 3 of the written ststemient the name of those 8 other workmen have been disclosed with whom the concerned workman was alleged to have connived. In para 9 it has been mentioned that the concerned workmen and others refused to carry out the unlawful instruction of the management who were on look out for some false excuse to get rid of the concerned workman and others and so a false, concocted, cooked up and identical chargesheet were issued to eight of them on 5-8-1975. In para 12 it has been said that all the charge-sheeted workmen were suspended but no suspension allowance was paid. In para 14 it has been stated that a Joint Common Departmental Enquiry into the charges levelled against the concerned workman and seven others who were charge-sheeted for an idential charge was conducted and then in para 17 of the written statement it has been stated that joint common departmental enquiry was conducted in gross violation of principles of natural justice and then in paras 18 and 19 of the written statement the averments have been made regarding holding of the enquiry in absence of the concerned workman and no opportunity was granted to them to cross-examine the management's witnesses. In

para 26 of the written statement further it has been specifically mentioned that during the joint common departmental enquiry the concerned workman and other concerned workmen were not allowed to cross-examine the management's witnesses properly and even at time when they put questions to the management's witnesses, the Officer of the Enquiry Committee stopped the concerned workman from asking those questions stating that the questions were not relevant. In para 28 it has been stated that eight workmen were charge-sheeted separately for an identical charges for theft, fraud or dishonesty in connection with the employer's goods or propriety but the joint common enquiry was made in respect of the matters which were not connected with the chargesheet issued to the concerned workman and so such a joint common enquiry caused serious prejudice to the defence of the concerned workman. In the same para, further it has been stated that the management adopted discriminatory policy and with a malafide intention to victimise the concerned workman, lodged an F.I.R. against the concerned workman and others whose names were mentioned therein. In para 30 of the written statement it has been mentioned that S.D.J.M., Pakur by his order and judgement dated 5-7-86 acquitted all the charge-sheeted workmen including the concerned workman. In para 36 of the written statement it has been stated that the employer has already lodged F.I.R. with the police and the criminal case was also instituted against all of us (concerned workmen), the employer was bound to wait till outcome of the criminal case, but the employer did not wait. In para 37 it is mentioned that the mangement did not supply copy of the enquiry proceeding and the enquiry report to the concerned workman. Lastly in para 38 it has been mentioned that the approval of the competent authority was not obtained as provided under para 17(ii) of the Modal Standing Orders before the workman concerned and others were dismissed.

From the aforesaid averments made in the written statement, as specifically noticed above, it becomes very much clear that even as per the case of the concerned workman the chargesheets were issued against all the aforesaid workman including the concerned workman for identical charges, they all were put under suspension and then joint common departmental enquiry was conducted in gross violation of principles of natural justice in as much as the said proceeding was conducted in absence of all those workmen and further neither they were given opportunity to cross-examine the management's witnesses nor they were allowed to lead evidence as well in their defence. Further as per the averments joint enquiry report was submitted against them consequent to which the order of dismissal was passed with retrospective effect. It is further clear from those

averments that a criminal case was instituted against all of them for identical charges in which finally they were acquitted sometime in the year 1986. In short, it is difficult to gather from the entire averments made in written statement that the case of the concerned workman is distinguishable on facts from those other eight workmen who were jointly proceeded against or the concerned workman has come out with a distinct case with separate facts, developments and grounds for challenging the order of dismissal.

Besides the above it appears that on the merits of the case and in support of his claim the concerned workman has also deposed before the Court as WW-1. Significantly in course of his cross-examination upon the question being asked he has accepted it to be true that the chargesheet had been submitted against nine employees including himself and one Satnarain Bhagat. He has further said that the enquiry was held against all the nine workmen together. According to him, witnesses were examined in course of enquiry but they were not given the chance to cross-examine the witnesses produced on behalf of the management. Further according to him, he and others were also not given opportunities to give their statement in course of the said enquiry and they were also not given the chance to produce the witness from their side. From these statements made during his evidence also it becomes clear that the concerned workman not only in his written statement, rather in his evidence also has accepted the fact that all the nine workmen were proceeded against jointly and during the enquiry they were denied the opportunity to adduce evidence, to cross-examine the witnesses of the management and even to make their own statements in course of the enquiry.

7. Now coming to the aforesaid judgement of Hon'ble High Court it appears, after having gone through the same that the order of dismissal was challenged by Satnarain Bhagat and others (the other workmen barring the concerned workman) and for the purpose of setting aside the said order several grounds were taken, such as, violation of principle of natural justice, initiating of the proceeding by an authority having no power, non-supply of enquiry report and denial of their reinstatement despite their acquittal in the criminal case. It appears that the Hon'ble Court its judgement elaborately considered all those aspects/ grounds raised and then reached to its conclusive finding based on the materials on record (as it is obvious the entire documents relating to departmental proceeding were made available before it). The Hon'ble Court held that the workman were not only provided opportunity to participate but they fully and actively participated in the proceeding and therefore they cannot make any grievance of having suffered prejudice on

this score. Upon the ground regarding non-supply of enquiry report, it held while referring to Hon'ble Supreme Court decision that the order of dismissal cannot be said to be illegal because of that reason. Upon the ground taken for reinstatement pursuant to the acquittal in a criminal case, the Hon'ble Court held that the disciplinary authority may not only decline to reinstate the persons if the dismissal is not based on conviction but also initiate the proceeding relating to the said charges even after acquittal in the criminal case. However, as mentioned earlier also the Hon'ble Court modified the dismissal order only to the extent of its retrospectivity.

True it is, that the said judgement of Hon'ble High Court does not have any binding effect so far as the concerned workman is concerned as he was not a party to the said writ application but at the same time it is also quite apparent that the writ application was filed by those workmen who alongwith the concerned workmen were proceeded against with identical allegation and as records show, that the concerned workman himself has admitted in sum and substance that not only the charges were identical, rather their grounds for challenging the order of dismissal were also identical. It is needless to go into the details in this regard once again as it has already been noticed and discussed above in an elaborate manner. Therefore, quite obviously irrespective of its binding nature the aforesaid judgement of the Hon'ble High Court still bears much significance as far as the present reference is concerned. Even if it is taken for the time being that the finding already arrived at upon the fairness of the enquiry, cannot be disturbed merely in view of the said judgement of Hon'ble Court, then at least the said judgement is an authority upon some of the legal issue raised in the instant reference, such as, the reinstatement pursuant to acquittal in a criminal case over which much stress has been made in the instant reference and also regarding the departmental proceeding said to have been vitiated on account of non-supply of enquiry report or initiating of the proceeding by an authority having no power. All these grounds were emphatically raised in the instant reference which can only be held to have no substance in view of all that has been held in the aforesaid decision of Hon'ble High Court and there is no need to refer to any other decision or authorities.

8. Another aspect which has been strenuously raised on behalf of the management, as noticed above, is that the reference made by the Central Government after 14 years of dismissal of the workman is highly belated for which no explanation has been furnished and the claim or dispute which has obviously become stale does not require any adjudication in view of

the several legal pronouncements. Certain authorities of Hon'ble Supreme Court as well as few Hon'ble High Courts were also cited in course of arguments in support of the aforesaid contention vehemently placed. In reply to the aforesaid contentions it has been urged on behalf of the workman that as there is no limitation prescribed for the adjudication of such matters the reference cannot be refused to be adjudicated upon on the ground of belated raising of the industrial dispute.

From the facts stated above, it is apparent that the concerned workman alongwith others were served chargesheets sometime in the month of August, 1975 and they were put under suspension. Thereafter the enquiry committee was constituted and then on the basis of the report of the said enquiry committee the concerned workman was dismissed by letter dated 26-12-1975. It is further apparent that a criminal case of the same charges was initiated in the year 1975 itself which ended in the acquittal of the concerned workman and others in the year 1986 and then about two years thereafter i.e. in September, 1988 the dispute was raised by the concerned workman before the A.L.C.(C), Patna. As the conciliation failed later the reference was made by the Central Government in the year 1989. It is thus obvious that industrial dispute was raised by the concerned workman after 13 years of his dismissal from service by the management. As regards this interestingly there is no explanation at all in the entire written statement of the concerned workman much less the reasonable explanation for such inordinate delay in raising the dispute. It appears that when the management in its written statement raised the ground of dispute having become stale due to such a long delay the concerned workman in his rejoinder while replying to the said averment merely stated that an industrial dispute can be raised at any time as there is no any limit prescribed and further simply it was mentioned that the concerned workman wrote a number of letters and filed representation from time to time but it was not considered by the employer. Even to substantiate such Contention nothing has been brought on record.

9. Upon the aforesaid aspect raised concerning delay it is pertinent to refer to few recent decisions of Hon'ble Supreme Court, one of such decision is reported in 2000 Lab.I.C.703. In the facts of that case the concerned workman was dismissed from service in the year 1972 and thereafter the industrial dispute was raised for the first time in the year 1979 by way of filing an application before the State Government under Sec.10 of the Industrial Disputes Act. The said application was, however, rejected as it was observed that the appropriate Government in relation to the Bank was Central Government. Some more

developments in the meantime took place and ultimately the reference was made which was questioned on the ground of delay. The Hon'ble Court while dealing with the matter held that law does not prescribe any time limit for the appropriate Government to exercise its powers under Sec.10 of the Act but it is not that this power can be exercised at any point of time and to review the matter which had since been settled. The Hon'ble Court further held that power is to be exercised reasonably and in a rational manner. It later observed that there appears to be no rational basis on which the Central Government has exercised powers in the said case after lapse of about 7 years of order dismissing the respondent from service and then observed that at the time reference was made no industrial dispute existed or could be even said to have been apprehended. Finally the Hon'ble Court held that the dispute which is stale could not be the subject-matter of the reference under Sec.10 of the Act. As to when a dispute can be said to stale would depend upon the circumstances of the case.

Yet another decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court upon the said aspect is reported in 2001 Lab.I.C.26. In the facts of that case the services of the concerned workman was terminated in the year 1974 and thereafter for the first time the industrial dispute was raised by the concerned workman before the A.L.C.(C), Dhabad in the month of December, 1987 the notice as regards this was served upon the management on 12-4-88 meaning thereby that the dispute was raised about 13 years after termination of the concerned workman. When the reference was made to the Tribunal apart from dealing the other aspects refused to grant relief to the concerned workman by observing that the claim of the workman in raising the dispute after a period of about 13 years from the date of termination was too stale to grant any relief. The matter proceeded further and finally it came before the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the Supreme Court after making discussions upon relevant aspects involved concluded that when the Tribunal on proper and object apporeciation on the materials on record found that the claim was made by the respondent after 13 years it was open to it to refuse relief to the respondent. Further it observed that neither relief can be declined on the ground of delay and latches depends on the facts and circumstance of each case. The Hon'ble Court further observed taking into account facts of that case that the claim was made almost after a period of 13 years without any reasonable and justifying ground and there was nothing on record to explain the delay as held by the Tribunal and so the Tribunal did not rightly grant him any relief.

One another decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court over which reliance has been placed by the other side also is reported in 2001 Lab.I.C. 2814. It appears

from the facts of the said case that the service of the concerned workman was terminated in the year 1975 and then upon the industrial disputes being raised the reference was made by the appropriate Government in the year 1993. The said reference was challenged by way of filing writ petition and the said writ application was allowed and the reference was quashed by the Hon'ble High Court solely on the ground of delay. The matter thereafter travelled to the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the Hon'ble Supreme Court after making discussions held that the test is the existence of the industrial dispute on the date of reference for adjudication, and if the dispute is found to be in existence at that time then the Government can exercise the power of making reference whatever be the range of period which lapsed since the inception of the dispute. The Hon'ble Court further observed in para 10 of the said judgement that in considering the factual position whether the dispute did exist on the date of reference the Government can take into account factors inter alia, such as, the subsistence of conciliation proceedings. It further observed that such conciliation proceedings are evidence of existence of industrial dispute. As in the facts of the said case it was an admitted position that on the date of reference the conciliation proceedings were not concluded, the Hon'ble Court concluded by observing that it cannot be said that the dispute did not exist on that date. Significantly in para 13 of the said decision the Hon'ble Court referred to aforesaid earlier judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court also reported in 2000 Lab.I.C. 703 and the crux of the observation in in the said decision was also quoted therein whereby it was laid down that a dispute which is stale could not be subject-matter of a reference under Sec. 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act and further as to when a dispute can be said to be stale would depend upon the facts and circumstances of each case. It is thus clear upon going through the decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court that whatever that has been observed or held therein were quite inconformity with aforesaid earlier decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court also and it cannot be cited in support of a bold proposition, as in the instant case as no any period of limitation is that prescribed, irrespective of the facts and circumstances of the case, a reference cannot be held to be bad in law on the ground of delay or the claim of the workman cannot held to be untenable because of its having become stale. Further as it can be noticed above the said case was decided by the Hon'ble Supreme Court by holding as above on its own merit and taking into the facts and circumstances of that particular case and in the facts of that case as it is apparent on the date of reference the conciliation proceeding was still going on and was not concluded.

Having considered the facts of the present case as it has already been observed above, no explanation much less reasonable or justifiable explanation has been put forward on behalf of the concerned workman for the inordinate delay caused in raising the industrial dispute and simply the same has been sought to be justified by laising the proposition of law as noticed above.

As such keeping in view of the aforesaid judicial pronouncements as well as considering the facts and circumstances involved in this particular case I am firmly of the view that the claim of the concerned workman in raising the dispute after period of about 13 years from the date of dismissal is too stale to grant any relief. Therefore, apart from the position that has emerged pursuant to the aforesaid decision of Hon'ble High Court as regards which the detailed discussions have already been made above and which go against the concerned workman on, the ground of the claim being stale also the concerned workman does not deserve any relief in the instant reference.

10. In view of all the observations, considerations and discussions based on the materials on record no any relief whatsoever can be granted to the concerned workman.

11. The award is thus rendered as hereunder :

The action of the management of Simlorg Colliery of M/S. Eastern Coalfields Limited in dismissing Shri Balam Rajak, Attendance Clerk, is justified and the concerned workman is not entitled to any relief.

However, there would be no order as to costs.

S.H. KAZMI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 335.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण 1, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 26/1991) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एन-20012/217/90-आईआर (सी-1)]

एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 4th January, 2002

S. O. 335.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 26/1991) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal I Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-12-2001.

[No. L-20012/217/90-IR (C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under sec. 10(1)(d)
(2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Reference No. 26 of 1991

Parties : Employers in relation to the manage-
ment of 20/21 Pits Chanak Colliery in
Mohuda Area-II of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd.

AND

Their Workman.

Present : Shri S. H. Kazmi,
Presiding Officer.

Appearances :

For the Employers : Shri H. Nath, Advocate.

For the Workman : Shri S. Prasad,
Authorised Representative.

State : Jharkhand. Industry : Coal.

Dated, the 18th December, 2001.

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/217/90-I.R. (Coal-I) dated 14-3-1991 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

“Whether the management of 20/21 Pits Chanak Colliery in Mohuda Area II of M/s B.C.C. Ltd. is justified in not promoting & placing Shri Deonandan Parashad Yadav, Fitter in Cat. VI with corresponding wage rate as per NCWA-IV ? If not, to what relief the said workman is entitled ?”

2. Briefly stated, the case of the concerned workman is that from 1983 he has been doing Cat-IV Fitter's job and getting difference of wages. He was engaged in carrying out the job of Cat. VI Fitter in operation, repairing and maintenance of sophisticated machine, such as, SDL 625 etc. As such it is said, that he should have been given Cat. VI from the year 1986 but instead of doing that the management regularised him only in Cat. IV in 1986. It has been said, that the concerned workman is an educated and I.T.I. trained Fitter having several technical qualifications and have completed several training courses even at the instance of the management.

Further it has been said that SDL Operators have been regularised in Cat. VI even from general mazdoor as will evident from a document in relation to a workman which has been filed in the instant case and the aforesaid contentions find support from a letter of the Agent of Murlidih colliery also which has also been filed on behalf of the workman. As a matter of fact, it is said, that as per norms and rules fitters of exceptional qualification and skill are sent for special training in sophisticated mining equipments for their placement in the highest category of fitters i.e. Category-VI. It has been said that the concerned workman is the only SDL fitter in the colliery for all the 3 SDL machines since 1986. As the concerned workman was doing SDL fitter's job from 1986 and was doing SDL mechanics job taking full responsibility of maintenance of all the three SDL machines in the colliery, the union made the demand for placing him in Category-VI from 1986 but since the management was adamant the dispute was referred to the A.L.C. (C), and upon the failure of conciliation there the matter was referred to the Government and ultimately the Government referred the said dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

3. On the other hand, the management has come out with the case, as disclosed in its written statement, that the concerned workman was regularised from the helper to mechanical fitter in Cat. IV w.e.f. 17-11-1986 and in that capacity he is getting wages accordingly. Further it has been said that the concerned workman did not work with SDL machine but he worked as ordinary fitter in SDL Section like other fitters who are in Cat. IV and worked alongwith him in SDL Section. It has also been said that SDL machine which was in operation from November, 1988 became non-operative from 1-1-90. Further the case is that the concerned workman was promoted in Cat. IV as per cadre scheme and further it has been said that as per NCWA-III & IV the promotions are to be given subject to the vacancies and strictly on the line of promotion based on recommendations of D.P.C. It has been said that between Cat. IV and VI there is another Cat. V and its eligibility of promotion is successful completion of one year training in Category-II and similarly for promotion to Category-VI a person working in Cat. V must have atleast eight years experience as driver in category-V. Further, it has been said that as the concerned workman has not been promoted in Cat. V the question of his promotion in Category-VI does not arise at all. It has also been said that the concerned workman has no case for placing him in Category-VI.

By way of rejoinder also several statements made on behalf of the concerned workman were parawise controverted or denied and therein also it was averred that the concerned workman was never given any higher job or responsibility, rather he had worked as a mechanical fitter like any other fitter under the supervision of Asstt. Foreman who is responsible for the maintenance and further that he was never engaged in operation, repairing and maintenance of sophisticate machine, such as, BDL 625 etc. Sheonandan Harijan, a general mazdoor whose services were regularised as SDL Operator in Category-VI, had also acquired the required experience and was on that basis he was considered for regularisation. It has also been averred that since the SDL machine ceased to be in operation from 10-1-90 the case of the concerned workman was not considered and he cannot force the management to regularise him as SDL Operator in Category-VI when there is machine in operation.

4. In support of their respective stands both the sides have adduced oral as well as documentary evidence. Two witnesses were examined on behalf of the workman and one witness was examined on behalf of the management. The documents filed on behalf of the concerned workman are exhibited as Ext. W-1 to W-15 and those filed on behalf of the management are marked as Exts. M-1 to M-4. The descriptions, nature and significance of those documents would be taken note of and considered in course of the discussions made hereinafter.

5 As it is apparent from the aforesaid, precisely the claim of the workman is that he has been doing S.D.L. Fitter's job from 1986 and has been engaged in operation, repairing and maintenance of SDL machine in the concerned colliery, he ought to have been placed in Category-VI from the year 1986 itself but at least now since he has got genuine claim he should be promoted by way of regularisation of his service in Category-VI if not from the year 1986 then atleast from the year 1988. It is also clear from the aforesaid that few instances have also been cited where a workman was placed in Cat. VI as SDL operator straight away from Cat. I general mazdoor and that too without imparting any formal training to the said workman and without the said workman having any technical qualification for handling sophisticate machine. Whereas clear and categorical stand taken by the management is that the concerned workman was never given any higher job and responsibility, rather he worked as mechanical fitter like any other fitter after having been regularised in Category-IV in the Year 1986

and he was never engaged in operation, repairing and maintenance of sophisticate machine, such as SDL 625 etc. Another stand taken by the management is that the promotion is always made as per rules and norms prescribed under the Cadre Scheme and for the promotion recommendation of D.P.C. is necessary besides the requisite qualification and experience and as such the concerned workman cannot claim his promotion or regularisation in Category-VI as presently he is placed only in Category-IV. After obersvance of the norms and rules only firstly he would be placed in Category-V and only then in Category-VI. In short, as per the management's stand the workman has no case at all for any relief whatsoever.

6. Thus, in view of the stands taken by the parties it becomes apparent that cors issue involved and which requires consideration in the instant reference is whether the concerned workman from the year 1986 can be said to have been doing the job of SDL Fitter which falls in Category-VI and in that capacity has been engaged in operation, repairing and maintenance of SDL machine etc. so as to claim any promotion by way of regularisation in Category-VI either w.e.f. 1986 or 1988.

7. As far as oral testimonies of the witnesses are concerned from the side of the workman WW-1 is none other than the concerned workman himself. Apart from making other statements he has said that since the year 1983 he has been doing the job of maintenance and of testing on Road header, S.D.L. and I.S.M. machines. He has further said that SDL started operating at 20/21 Pits since 1986 and since then he had been working on that machine. He has also said that as fitter when he fits and repairs machine he also has to test it by operation of the machine. At another place also he has said that he has been looking maintenance of three SDL machines since 1986. According to him, he had made the demand to place him in Category-VI for operating the aforesaid machine and should be given the wages of Technical & Supervisory Grade from one year thereafter. So far as the stand taken by the management that the SDL machimne is no more in operation since the year 1990 he has stated in course of his cross-examination also that this SDL machine had stopped functioning w.e.f. 1-1-90 and it was in the year 1993 when new SDL machines were brought, they then became operational. Earlier to that he seems to have already mentioned that SDL machines are still operating WW-2 who came forward to support the claim

of the concerned workman is none other than the same person who is said to have been promoted or regularised in Category-VI as SDL operator directly from Category-I general mazdoor. It is needless to mention once again that by citing the example of this workman the concerned workman has sought to emphasize that firstly discrimination was meted out to the concerned workman and secondly it is wrong to say that the management always adhered to rules and norms in placing a workman in higher grade. In his evidence he has said that he is SDL Operator and the concerned workman works with him. The SDL machine, according to him, is in operation since 1986. Further he has said that whenever SDL machine does not function, the concerned workman corrects the functioning of the machine and makes it operative before handing over the same to Operator. He has further said that the concerned workman looks after the maintenance of three such machines. About himself he has said that from the post of general mazdoor he was directly promoted to Category-VI of SDL Operator and his promotion was not made through D.P.C. rather it was done through note sheet. He has also said that before his promotion he was not sent for any training. In cross-examination also he has said that he learnt to operate the SDL machine in the year 1986 and nobody had trained him and he had learnt on his own. He has also specifically said that he had not received any technical training and thereafter has denied the fact that SDL machine became inoperative w.e.f. 1-1-90.

On the other hand, the only witness examined on behalf of the management has said in his evidence that the concerned workman was working as mechanical fitter in Category-IV w.e.f. 21-11-86. According to him, the concerned workman started working in SDL Section and doing maintenance work as mechanical fitter in Cat. IV. Further according to him, the concerned workman never did the work of operating SDL machine. He has also said that N.C.W.A. governs the Cadre and promotional scheme of such workman. This witness appears to have been subjected to lengthy cross-examination in course of which he appears to have said that SDL machine is inoperative in the said colliery since November, 1988 but immediately thereafter said that the machine stopped operating in January, 1990. In the month of August/September, 1993, according to him a new SDL machine was installed. He has also accepted it to be a fact that Sheebadan Harijan and Shyam Sundar Harijan working in Category-I were later regularised directly in Category-VI

without undergoing promotions got the categories in between the two. But thereafter he said that these two workmen were given training as SDL Operator and were put to work there as operators. He has also said that these two workmen are neither matriculate nor have passed the I.T.I. at another place he has also said that presently two SDL machines are in operation in the colliery and has further said that he does not know the name of other fitter who maintains SDL machine besides the concerned workman. Lastly he has said that fitters are in Category-IV, V and VI and their placing in different categories is guided by the Cadre Scheme. It is evident from the statements of this witness that though being the management's witness he has tried his level best to deny the claim of the concerned workman but even then in course of his cross-examination he has stated and admitted certain significant aspects involved. First according to him, for a brief period only the SDL machine was not operative but now two SDL machines are in operation in the colliery since 1993. He has also accepted the fact that the two aforesaid workmen working in Category-I were directly regularised in Category-VI without undergoing promotion and without any formal technical training. He has further accepted that the concerned workman was doing maintenance work as mechanical fitter in SDL Section. It is further to be noticed that this witness, as per his statement, is working in the concerned colliery only since January, 1990 whereas the claim of the workman is that he has been working on SDL machine since the year 1986 itself and so importance to the statement of this witness can be attached only after keeping in view his aforesaid statement as regards his working since 1990.

So far as the testimony of the witnesses of the workman are concerned the same appear to be quite consistent and in course of their cross-examination also they appear to have remained unshaken. In their own way they have fully supported the fact that the concerned workman was working in operation, repairing and maintenance of SDL machine since the year 1986 and in short, he was performing the job of Category-VI though he was kept although in Category-IV and was not paid even difference of wages. Therefore, there does not appear to be any reason for not making reliance upon the statement of these witnesses.

8. Out of the documents filed on behalf of the concerned workman showing his direct engagement for the maintenance etc. of SDL machine, Ext. W-10/2 is an Office Order by which the concerned

workman was directed by Sr. Executive Engineer to report for the preventive maintenance of SDL machine Ext. W-11 is a letter dated 18-4-91 addressed to the Dy. Personnel Manager (IR), Mohuda Area sent by the Agent.

The subject mentioned therein is the dispute over alleged illegal and arbitrary action in not giving proper pay scale to Deonandan Parashad Yadav, (concerned workman). In the said letter it finds mention that during the operation of SDL the concerned workman was working in SDL as Mechanical Fitter who was engaged for preventive maintenance of SDL machine and his attendance in the year 1988, 1989 and 1990 is 292 days, 244 days and 237 days respectively as per calendar year. It further finds mentioned therein that one of the workers was regularised as SDL Operator in Category-VI from general Mazdoor Category-I. It has also been mentioned therein that the concerned workman was nominated for undergoing training programme on SDL 625 from 28-6-89 to 2-7-89 held at Anand, Gujrat. Lastly the necessary action, in view of the above, was requested to be taken. Ext. W-12 is another document which is overtime slip showing the engagement of the concerned workman on SDL machine. Ext. W-13 is an injury report under the signature of the Medical Officer of the company which shows that the concerned workman received injury at the time of operating SDL machine. Besides these documents Ext. W-4 to W-10 are also there to show the maintenance and repairing work done by the concerned workman on sophisticated machines.

The aforesaid documents certainly go to corroborate the stands taken by the workman and the statements given by his witnesses regards his continuous working on SDL machine for its operation, repairing and maintenance. Further these documents dislodge and falsify the stand taken by the management, as mentioned above, that the concerned workman, in fact, never worked on SDL machine and was never engaged in its operation, repairing and maintenance at any point of time. Ext. W-11 not only shows that the workman worked on SDL machine rather it also shows that the concerned workmen worked for more than 240 days in one calendar year. Interestingly the said document has been exhibited at the instance of the management also and was marked Ex.M-4.

9. Though the management is taking resort of Cadre Scheme under N.C.W.A. is per which it says that D.P.C.'s recommendation is necessary for promotion besides requisite qualification but Ext. W-2 and W-3 are there to show that one workman (WW-2) was firstly regularised as general mazdoor and soon

thereafter i.e. within a span of few months only he was regularised in Category-VI as SDL Operator without having any technical training which WW-2 has himself admitted in his evidence and obviously without adopting prescribed rules or regulations, if any, in that regard. That was a promotion in fact and not mere regularisation as it has not mentioned anywhere that he worked as SDL mechanic for a long time and was regularised. Whereas the concerned workman claims promotion by way of regularisation as he says that he has been working in Category-VI for a long time. So the case of the concerned workman stands rather on better footing. It is, therefore, obvious that despite there being any rules or scheme, in exceptional cases the management has relaxed those fixed norms and rules and has promoted or regularised the workman in a higher cadre or grade. The concerned workman's case was certainly of such nature which should have been favourably considered by the management for his promotion or regularisation in Category-VI.

10. It has been contended on behalf of the management that the terms of reference speak about promotion only whereas the workman's claim in sum and substance is for regularisation and as such this Tribunal cannot go beyond the terms of reference and the relief as such cannot be granted to the workman. There does not appear to be any substance in such submission particularly in the circumstance of this case. It has already been held time without number by Hon'ble Higher Courts that the terms of reference should not be construed in a pedantic manner and it should be read in such a way so as to enhance the cause of justice. Keeping in view this aspect also that the Industrial Disputes Act is beneficial piece of legislation.. Here the concerned workman has made it clear that he wants promotion by way of regularisation as he is placed in lower category and has been doing the job of higher category since long. In short, it is reiterated that the aforesaid objection raised has no legs to stand.

11. As seen above, it is also one of the grounds taken by the management that since SDL machine is not in operation from the year 1990 there is no question of promotion or regularisation of the concerned workman in Category-VI as SDL Operator.. As noticed above on this aspect the management's own witness has deposed that though in the year 1990 the said machine because non-operative but thereafter new machine were acquired and presently two SDL machines are in operation. So the aforesaid stand of the management stands falsified by the aforesaid deposition of its own witness and as such it becomes evident that SDL machines are very much in operation even if it is taken that for a brief period it ceased to function on account of one reason or the other.

12. It is obvious from the discussions made above on the basis of materials that the concerned workman worked continuously as Mechanical Fitter and was engaged in operation, repairing and maintenance of SDL machine which is admittedly Category-VI job, despite having been placed in Category-IV. Either he should not have been called upon to do that nature of job or like others he should have also been promoted or regularised in Category-VI specially when he was duly qualified and had undergone several technical trainings required for the said job also (as the same is obvious from Exts. W-5, W-6 and W-7) or he should have been paid the difference of wages for the period he worked and performed the job of Category-VI as well in the aforesaid manner. Instead of taking any aforesaid recourse the management has come out with the denial to the effect that the concerned workman not at all worked on SDL machine or for its maintenance, repairing etc. at any point of time. Actions of the management in the aforesaid regard certainly amount unfair labour practice which often has been deprecated by the highest Court of the land and this ground itself is sufficient for the Tribunal to extend the relief to the concerned workman.

13. Thus, in view of all the aforesaid considerations and discussions it is finally concluded that the concerned workman has a good case for his promotion by way of regularisation.

14. The award is thus rendered as hereunder ;

The management of the concerned colliery of M/S.B.C.C. Ltd. is not justified in not promoting and placing the concerned workman, Deonandan Parashad Yadav, Fitter in Category-VI. As such, the management is hereby directed to promote the concerned workman by way of regularising his services in Category-VI within 30 days from the date of publication of the award and he should be paid corresponding wage rate as per NCWA-IV from the date of his promotion/ regularisation.

However, there would be no order as to costs.

S.H. KAZMI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 336.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसूचन में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी.एम.पी.डी.आई.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण 2, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 32/1991) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/230/90-आई.आर. (सी-I)]

एम.एम. गुप्ता, अवसर निवृत्त

New Delhi, the 4th January, 2002

S.O. 336.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 32/1991) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of CMPDIL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-12-2001.

[No. L-20012/230/90- IR-(C-I)]

S.S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

Shri B. Biswas,
Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section (10 I)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947.

REFERENCE NO. 32 of 1991

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Central Mines Planning and Design Institute Ltd., Ranchi and their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman

None

On behalf of the employers

Shri R. N. Pandey, Authorised Representative.

State ; Jharkand Industry ; Mine Planning & Design.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 12th December 2001.

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under section 10(I)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012(230)/90-I.R./Ccal-I), dated, the 28th December, 1990.

SEHEDULE

"Whether the action of Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd. Ranchi Management stopping/terminating Smt. Shanti, Rupesh Karkatta Sri Kacir Sri Akhtar Ansari and Saffique Ansari in August 1986 and subsequently appointing many juniors and retaining them in service is justified. If not, to what relief these workmen are entitled?"

2. The case of the concerned workman according to their W.S. in brief is as follows ;

The concerned workman in their W.S. submitted that they were employed as Muster roll on jobs of Sweeper in the year 1983. They submitted that inspite of their rendering continuous service the management without any reasonable cause and also in violation of provision of Section 25-G of the I.D. Act, 1947 terminated them from services. Even while the management employed new persons on similar or identical jobs in large number no consideration was given to their legal claims and thereby violated the provision of Section 25H of the I.D. Act. The concerned workman submitted that amongst others S/sri Rupesh Karketta and Md. Kadir filed Writ Petition bearing No. 96 77 before the Hon'ble Supreme Court listed at Sl. No. 261 and 262 of Annexure 1/W to the Writ Petition seeking inter alia regularisation of their services. They submitted that as consequences of Honble Supreme Court's order dt. 20-2-89 in Writ Petition No. 9677 of 1983 the concerned workman Rupesh Karketta and Md. Kadir submitted application for regularisation of their services. The said workman were called for interview and identifications on 9-10-90. They submitted that while a few persons similar were interviewed and appointed as so-called Cat. I General Mazdoor the claims of Rupesh Karketta and Md. Kadir on the contrary were denied. Thereafter the concerned workman raised industrial dispute before the ALC(C) which resulted reference to this Tribunal for adjudication. Accordingly the concerned workman prayed to pass an Award according to their prayer.

3. The management on the contrary after filing W.S. cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegation which the concerned workman asserted in their W.S. The management submitted that the concerned workman i.e. Rupesh Karketta during the period from 1983 to July, 1984 worked for 113 days at CMPDIL while Smt. Shanti for 182 days from October, 1983 to March, 1984, Sri Kadir for 63 days from February, 1984 to November, 1985. The management further submitted that other petitioner namely Akhtar Ansari and Saffique Ansari never worked under them. They further submitted that the concerned workman worked on purely casual basis for contingent nature of job from the period from 1983 to 1985 and they were never terminated from their further employment, on casual basis rather they left their casual engagement on their own accord. The management further submitted that after filing counter affidavit in Writ Petition filed by the workman registered as WP 9677 before the Hon'ble Apex Court they vehemently denied their claim that the workman were terminated from their service. They further disclosed that vide letter No. CMPDI/H Casisual 4694 dt. 18-7-1991 Rupesh Karketta and

Md. Kadir were offered employment for daily rated job on casual basis with stipulation of payment of Cat. I wages. They further disclosed that in view of the order of the Hon'ble Apex Court the management received only 57 application for regularisation of service including the petitions from Rupesh Karketta and Md. Kadir and out of which 41 persons were offered employment in Cat. I wages. The management further submitted that the service Rupesh Karketta and Md. Kadir have been regularised and now they have been performing their permanent job on regularisation. The management submitted that the services of the concerned workman absolutely were on casual in nature and as the concerned workman left their job out of their own accord there was no scope of termination of their services as alleged. The allegations which the concerned workman have brought against the management find no basis on the ground that they did not pass any order contrary to and violation of the provision of law. As such the management has prayed for passing an Award rejecting the claim of the concerned workman.

4. The points for decision in this reference are :—

“Whether the section of Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd., Ranchi management stopping terminating Smt. Shanti, Rupesh Karketta Sri Kadir, Sri Akhtar Ansari and Saffique Ansari in August, 1986 and subsequently appointing many juniors and retaining them in service is justified? If not, to what relief these workman are entitled?”

DECISION WITH REASONS

5. Considering the evidence of the workman and also the management I find sufficient scope to say that Shanti Devi, Rupesh Karketta, Md. Kadir used to work under the management as sweeper, It is the specific claim of the management that they were Contingent Staff and never provided employment in regular course. They submitted that there was no scope at all to their service as they were not the regular employees under the management. On the contrary the concerned workman left their casual jobs out of their own accord and for which they cannot claim any relief at all. It has been further submitted that out of the five petitions Akhtar Ansari and Saffique Ansari never worked under them even as Contingent worker. On the contrary the concerned workmen's claim is that they continuously worked under the management from February, 1983 to September, 1986. It is their further claim that they worked more than 240 days in a calendar year but inspite of regularisation of their service the management terminated them from service illegally and arbitrarily. They alleged further that while the management employed many

persons in connection with similar jobs their claim was not at all considered. Accordingly a Writ Petition was filed before the Hon'ble Apex Court and inspite of specific protection given by the Hon'ble Apex Court the management did not consider necessary to regularise the services of the workman as per direction. From the record I do not find the order of the Hon'ble Apex Court with a view to draw any conclusion in support of the claim of the concerned workman. It is the specific claim of the management that the workmen during the period of their service from 1983 to 1985 never fulfilled minimum criteria of working of 240 days in a calendar year. Naturally their claim to that effect finds no footing at all. Apart from this the management submitted further that the demand for regularisation in relation of performing casual temporary and intermittent job for the period from 1984 to 1985 by raising an industrial dispute in 1989 is a stale demand which is not maintainable in view of the decision of the Hon'ble Apex Court in the case of *Inder Singh & Sons Ltd., vs. Their workman* reported in 1961 (2) L.L.J. 89. The management further referring decision reported in (2000) 9 SCC 416 in connection with *Union of India versus-Debika Gupta and others*. Their Lordships of the Hon'ble Apex Court held that the claim for regularisation of services on the ground that the persons had worked more than 180 days in a calendar year cannot be a basis for legal claim in the matter of regularisation. In the case of *Arun Dhanli Ajit Pargaonkar (Dr) versus—State of Maharashtra* and another reported in 1994 (69) FLR 695 (S.C.) the Hon'ble Apex Court held that merely because the Appellant was appointed temporarily on permanent post and worked for 9 year without break, it would not entitle the appellant to be regularised. The Hon'ble Apex Court went to the extent to say that eligibility and continuous working who soever long period should not permitted to over reach the law. The management also relying on the a decision reported in 1997 (11) SCC 288 in connection with a case of *union of India —verses— Uma Maheshwari and others* submitted that the Apex Court held that the claim for regularisation of the daily wages is not maintainable if no regular work or regularisation scheme is in operation. Referring all the decision the management submitted that the concerned persons are not entitled to regularisation of their services particularly considering the fact that the management did not at all terminate their services. How apart from the facts discussed above another point which has to be considered here is whether the concerned workman were terminated from their service or they left their services out of their own accord. Considering the evidence of MW-1 and WW-1 it is clear that the con-

cerned workman were contingent workers absolutely on casual basis. In natural course question of their regularisation only will crop up if there remained existing vacancy. It is seen that out of the five petitioners Rupesh Karketta and Md. Kadir have already been regularised. Naturally question of giving any direction of further regularisation of their service as Cat. I wages does not arise. Therefore the claim of Smt. Shanti Safique Ansari and Akhtar Ansari may be taken into consideration. It is the specific claim of the management that Akhtar Ansari and Safique Ansari never worked under the management even as a Contingent worker. No evidence is forthcoming before the Court on the part of the concerned workman that these two workman worked under the management during the period which they relied on. Unless and untill this aspect is established with all reasonable certainty, just relying on the claim of the concerned workman I do not find any scope to pass any positive order in their favour directing the management to regularise their services. Now let see if the claim of Smt. Shanti stands on cogent footing or not. It is clear from the evidence on record that Smt. Shanti Devi worked under the management as Contg. staff Smt. Shanti Devi in course of her evidence stated that she worked under the management from February, 1983 to September, 1986 continuously. She alleged that inspite of continuous service the management did not consider necessary to regularise her service as Cat. I worker. On the contrary management's specific claim is that during this period in all the concerned workman worked only for 183 days. As such the claim of this claimant finds no basis at all. Apart from this fact the management further submitted that question of her termination does not arise at all. It was she who left her casual service out of her own accord and when a person leaves her service out of her own accord there was no scope at all to regularise her service particularly when she was not a regular staff. It has to be looked into if this worker Smt. Shanti Devi continuously worked under the management during the period as mentioned above. I have considered the record carefully and I have failed to find out any cogent document in support of her claim in question. As such the workman has failed to establish that she worked under the management for more than 240 days in a year and she being a regular staff was terminated by the management arbitrarily and illegally. Unless and untill this aspect is established. I do not find any scope to uphold her claim. It has been categorically admitted by the management that the services of Rupesh Karketta and Md. Kadir have already been regularised and they did not face any difficulty with them. Therefore, there is no scope to pass any specific order in favour of these two workers

in view of the prayer made by the concerned workman. Relating to other three workman I hold that the union failed to substantiate their claim satisfactory and for which there is no scope at all to pass and order to regularise their service.

6. In the result, the following Award is rendered :—

“The action of the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd. Ranchi Management Stopping terminating Smt. Shanti, Sri Akhtar Ansari and Saffique Ansari excepting Rupesh Karkatta and Sri Kadir in August, 1986 and subsequently appointing many juniors and retaining them in service is justified. Consequently Smt. Shanti, Sri Akhtar Ansari and Saffique Ansari are not entitled to get any relief.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, ४ जनवरी, २००२

का.अ. ३३७ --औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, १९४७ (१९४७ का १४) की धारा १७ के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण २, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या १३८/१९९५) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को ३१-१२-२००१ को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-२००१२/४५५/९४ आई.आर. (सी-१)]
एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 4th January, 2002

S.O. .—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 138/1995) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-12-2001.

[No. L-20012/455/94-IR (C-I)]
S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT
DHANBAD
PRESENT ;

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an industrial dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

REFERENCE No. 138 OF 1995

PARTIES ;

Employers in relation to the management of M/s. BCCL, Lodna Area No. 10 and their workman.

APPEARANCES ;

On behalf of the workman Shri S. Bose,
Treasurer.

On behalf of the employers Shri H. Nath,
Advocate.

State ; Jharkhand Industry ; Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 11th December, 2001

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/455/94-I.R. (Coal-I), dated the 18th October, 1995.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Bagdigi Colliery of M/s. BCCL in dismissing Shri Chandrika Lall, Fan Operator from services of the company is justified ? If not, to what relief Shri Lall is entitled to ?”

2. The case of the concerned workman according to the W.S. in brief is as follows :

It has been submitted in the W.S. that the concerned workman Shri Chandrika Lall was a Fan Operator at Bagdigi Colliery under Lodna Area No. X of M/s. BCCL. It has been submitted further on 18-1-92 the concerned workman was indisposed and did not join his duties. Accordingly for his absence on the said date the management issued a Chargesheet dt. 29-1-92 under signature of the Agent/Manager, Bagdigi Colliery alleging about an incident which had taken place on 18-1-92 in the night wherein the concerned workman was involved and thereby violated the provision of clause 26.1.20 and 26.1.30 of the Standing Order. Against the said chargesheet the concerned workman submitted his reply on 31-1-92 but being dissatisfied with the reply given by the concerned workman the management conducted a perfunctory enquiry on 24-4-92 and on subsequent dates, copies of which were not supplied to him. It has been alleged that the management with a pre-determined attitude dismissed him from his service by letter dt. 4-12-92 under the signature of the Agent, Bagdigi Colliery. It has been further alleged that the said letter of dismissal was without intimation of the enquiry report is invalid and inoperative and for which

the same is liable to be quashed. He further alleged that the action of the management from the stage of issuance of chargesheet till the dismissal of the concerned workman was arbitrary and against the principles of natural justice. Accordingly the concerned workman raised industrial dispute which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal.

3. The management on the contrary after filing W.S.-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegations which the concerned workman asserted in the W.S. It has been submitted by the management that on 18-1-92 about 11.15 P.M. there was a break down in the Creeper for which Shia Ram Jaiswara and Jagdish Upadhyaya, Fitter-Helpers were engaged to attend the break down of the machine. The management submitted that the concerned workman Chandrika Lall though was not on duty came there and switched on the creeper all on a sudden. As a result of which the thumb and little finger of the left hand of Sri Jagdish Upadhyaya, Fitter-Helper of Bagdigi Colliery were chopped out as it was caught between the "V" Belt and pulley of the meter. Because of his negligence the concerned workman was issued with a chargesheet dt. 29-1-92 for serious misconduct for violation of clause 26.1.20 and 26.1.30 of the Standing Order. The management further submitted that against the said chargesheet the concerned workman submitted his reply denying all the charges. But as his explanation was far from satisfactory, an enquiry proceeding was initiated being headed by Shri D. N. Rai, Sr. P.O. as E.O. The concerned workman was given full opportunity during the enquiry to defend his case by producing evidence/document. The management further submitted that the enquiry was held in accordance with the principles of natural justice and the concerned workman never complained against enquiry proceeding. The enquiry officer found the charges framed against him fully proved and the concerned workman with due approval of the Disciplinary Authority was dismissed from service by the Agent, Bagdigi Colliery vide dismissal order No. BCCL/BC/Order/Dismissal/92/1675 with immediate effect. The management submitted that in view of the seriousness of the misconduct any punishment short of dismissal would have encouraged other workmen to violate the safety provisions of the Mines, 1952 and Coal Mines Regulations made thereunder. They further submitted that the said order of dismissal of the concerned workman was fully justified and for which he is not entitled to get any relief.

4. The points for decision in this reference are ;

"Whether the action of the management of Bagdigi Colliery of M/s. BCCL in dismissing

Shri Chandrika Lall, Fan Operator from service of the company is justified ? If not, to what relief Shri Lall is entitled to ?"

DECISION WITH REASONS

5. Prior to taking up of the final hearing of the instant case date was fixed for hearing on preliminary point relating to the fairness and propriety of the domestic enquiry. Vide Order No. 34 dt. 12-1-99 it transpires that the concerned workman has conceded to the fairness and propriety of the domestic enquiry and for which the same was accepted by my Predecessor-in-office and date was fixed for argument on merit. By the same order all the documents produced by the management relating to the domestic enquiry was admitted, not evidence on consent of the parties and marked as Ext.; M-1 to M-24. At this juncture I do not find any scope to pass my comments about legality validity and propriety of the domestic enquiry held by the E.O. It has to be considered now if the order of dismissal passed by the management was legal and according to the principles of natural justice. Considering the submission of both sides I find no dispute to hold that on 18-10-95 while Shia Ram Jaiswara and Jagdish Upadhyaya, Fitter-Helpers were engaged in repairing the break-down machine of the management met an accident and as a result of which left thumb and little finger of Jagdish Upadhyaya were chopped out as it was caught between the 'V' Belt and pulley of the metre. It is the specific allegation of the management that though the concerned workman was not on duty at that relevant moment he came there and entering the Switch Room he switched on the machine and for which the said Jagdish Upadhyaya sustained serious injuries to his person. The management alleged that the concerned workman was not posted on duty there and therefore there was no reason on his part to switch on machine at that moment. Accordingly the concerned workman was found guilty of serious misconduct as per clause of 26(1)(20) and 26(1)(30) of the Standing Order. The contention of the concerned workman on the contrary is quite different. He submitted that on 18-1-92 he was absent from duty owing to his illness and for which there was no scope on his part to attend the office of the management. It is seen that over such serious misconduct they issued chargesheet to the concerned workman dt. 29-1-92 with direction to submit written explanation in respect of the charges within 72 hours from the receipt of the chargesheet. The concerned workman on 31-1-92 submitted his reply denying all the charges brought against him. In the said reply the concerned workman specifically mentioned that on 18-1-92 he was not on duty and thus the charges of

misconduct was not legally maintainable. Being dissatisfied with the reply given by the concerned workman the management decided to hold domestic enquiry and accordingly appointed Shri D. N. Rai, Sr. P.O. as Enquiry Officer. From the report of the E.O. marked as Ext. M-7 it transpires that he took up enquiry proceeding in presence of both sides. It is seen from the record of the enquiry proceeding that the enquiry officer in course of enquiry examined Shri Sushil Kumar Singh, Executive Engineer, Bagdigi Cellery, the victim Jagdish Upadhyaya and other witnesses namely Shri Chandrika Rajak, Haulage Khalasi, Suresh Mishra, Surface Trammer, Siya Ram Jaiswara. The statement of victim i.e. Jagdish Upadhyaya, Fitter-Helper which was recorded by the E.O. has to be considered with all importance. This witness at the time of his interrogation gave vivid description how the said accident took place at the interference of the concerned workman. He disclosed that while he was engaged in examining the break-down machine with a view to search out fault he asked Chandrika Rajak to put off the switch of the creeper so that work could be done. At the time of his examination he found the fault on the spindle. At that time he was trying to rotate the creeper mainly in reverse direction. At that time the concerned workman i.e. Chandrika Lal came to Switch Room and put the switch of the creeper on. As a result of which both fingers of his left hand were chopped out as his hand fell between the 'V' Belt and Pully. The Enquiry Officer submitted that the concerned workman was allowed to cross-examine this witness and other witness and he availed the opportunity of the same. Other witnesses including Shri Ram Jaiswara were also examined by the Enquiry Officer and their statements were also duly recorded. They also in course of their evidence corroborated the statement of the victim i.e. Jagdish Upadhyaya. Now considering the statement of the witnesses including the victim it transpires that Chandrika Lal i.e. the concerned workman on 18-1-95 at the relevant moment came to the spot and switched on the creeper which resulted the accident. It is seen that as a result of the said accident left thumb and little finger of the victim were chopped off. On the contrary the concerned workman submitted that as he was on leave on 18-1-95 owing to his illness there was no scope on his part to attend the relevant place at the time of the said accident and accordingly he denied his involvement in meeting the said accident categorically. The concerned workman also in support of his claim submitted medical certificate marked as Ext. M-10 to show that he was under treatment of Dr. Mohan Kanauja with effect from 18-1-92 to 23-1-92 as he was suffering from bacillary dysentery. I have considered medical certificate and prescription issued by the doctor. The concerned workman during enquiry proceeding did not consider necessary

to examine the said doctor in order to substantiate the authenticity of his claim. If the medical report which the concerned workman relied on is accepted in that case it should be taken into consideration that all the witnesses gave false statement before the E.O. Therefore, it should be presumed that the concerned workman with some malafide intention was implicated falsely. In the W.S. submitted by the concerned workman I do not find an iota of evidence relying on which there is scope to say that the concerned workman had any bitter relation with the witnesses including the victim. If that was no so then there is scope to say that what reason would prevail in the mind of the victim and other witness to implicate the concerned workman falsely. The management admitted that at the relevant time of the accident the concerned workman was not on duty but he came there and switched on the creeper which resulted accident in question. Therefore, the moot question which has to be taken into consideration is whether the concerned workman was physically unable to attend the place of work at that relevant time of the accident. No evidence is forthcoming on the part of the concerned workman before the E.O. that he was totally bed ridden and for which he could not move. As the doctor was not examined by the concerned workman during enquiry proceeding the authenticity of the medical certificate and prescription issued by the said doctor has come to question. It should be taken into consideration that the concerned workman though was an employee under the management should be considered as unauthorised person to operate the machine in question. Knowing fully well of this fact he switched on the machine and for which the accident occurred. As the concerned workman has failed to substantiate the fact that owing to his illness he was totally bed ridden and was not in a position to move I do not find any scope to disbelieve the statement of the witnesses including the victim involving him to meet the accident in question. I have carefully considered all material papers of the enquiry proceeding and I have failed to find out any reason to disbelieve the statements of the witnesses. The witnesses categorically disclosed that the said accident took place only for the act of the concerned workman. He was not authorised to switch on the machine but existing his presence unauthorisedly he switched on the machine and for which the victim could not avoid the accident. I have considered the enquiry report as a whole and I have failed to find out any material relying on which it can be said that the enquiry report was submitted by the E.O. arbitrarily and illegally. On the basis of the said enquiry the disciplinary authority after considering the enquiry report accepted the same and issued order of dismissal on

4-10-92. The management submitted that considering seriousness of the misconduct they had no alternative way but to issue order of dismissal against the concerned workman with a view to prevent the other workers from committing any such mischief in future. I have considered the submission of the management. It is seen that as a result of the said accident the left thumb and little finger of the victim were chopped out as a result of which he has become disabled and that disability comes only due to whimsical and unauthorised act on the part of the concerned workman. I therefore on consideration of all the facts and circumstances hold that the management in dismissing the concerned workman did not commit any illegality. I also hold that it did not violate the principles of natural justice. Learned Advocate for the concerned workman in course of hearing submitted that before passing the order of dismissal the disciplinary authority did not supply all the relevant papers relating to the enquiry and as a result of which the said order of dismissal has been vitiated. In course of hearing Learned Advocate for the concerned workman has failed to produce a single scrap of paper to show that in spite of bringing the matter to the notice of the disciplinary authority they failed and neglected to supply copies of the enquiry proceedings. It is not a case of the concerned workman that for want of relevant papers he could not submit any appeal before the superior authority. If the gravity of the offence is taken into consideration then in that case I should say that order of dismissal passed by the disciplinary authority was fair and proper and also in accordance with the principles of natural justice. As copies of the enquiry proceeding were not supplied to the concerned workman there is no scope to say that the offence committed by the concerned workman shall be ignored totally. It is seen that the concerned workman committed serious misconduct for which the victim had to lose his two fingers. Therefore, I hold that as the disciplinary authority did not supply the copies of the enquiry papers there is no reason to believe that the order of dismissal passed by the disciplinary authority shall be vitiated. In the result, the following Award is rendered :

“The action of the management of Bagdigi Colliery of M/s. BCCL in dismissing Shri Chandika Lall, Fan Operator from services of the company is justified. Consequently, the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief.”

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 338.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसूचन में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोक्ताओं और

उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण 2, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 65/1993) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/281/92-आईआर (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 4th January, 2002

S.O. 338—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 65/1993) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of CCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-12-2001.

[No. L-20012/281/92-IR (C-1)]

S. S. GUFTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

REFERENCE NO. 65 OF 1993

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of M/s. Central Coalfields Ltd's Sayal 'D' Colliery and their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman Shri S. N. Goswami,
Advocate.

On behalf of the employers Shri D. K. Verma,
Advocate.

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 11th December, 2001

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/281/92-IR. (Coal-I), dated the 21st May, 1993.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Sayal ‘D’ Colliery of M/s. C.C. Ltd. is justified in not correcting the date of birth of workman Shri Sarju Rabidas, in the service sheet from 25-9-1933 to 1-8-42 as per Identity Card? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?”

2. The case of the concerned workman according to the W.S. in brief is as follows :—

The concerned workman in the W.S. submitted that the management in the year 1987 supplied service excerpt to him indicating his date of birth as 25-9-1933. He submitted that his correct date of birth was 1-4-42 and the same was recorded in the Form B Register at the initial stage of his employment. He further disclosed that the same date of birth was entered in the I.D. Card and other documents of the company. Accordingly he raised his strong objection and submitted representation before the management with prayer for rectification of his age but instead of rectifying his age the management asked him to attend the medical board of the Company. He further alleged that as the management was not satisfied with his service due to his involvement in the union activities the said medical report was manipulated and for which his prayer was not at all considered. He alleged further that the medical board did not act properly and honestly due to the pressure of the management. They also did not examine him in accordance with the principles of medical jurisprudence. He submitted that the action of the management in not accepting his date of birth as 1-4-42 as per I.D. Card is illegal and unjustified. Accordingly he raised an industrial dispute before the ALC (C) Dhanbad which resulted reference to this Tribunal.

3. The management on the contrary after filing W.S.-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegation which the concerned workman asserted in the W.S. The management submitted that the workman concerned was appointed at Bhurkunda Colliery initially in the year 1960. The said colliery was subsequently nationalised and came under the present management in the year 1975. Later on the concerned workman was transferred to Sayal ‘D’ Colliery, from his original place of work i.e. Bhurkunda Colliery. The management submitted that actually the date of birth of the concerned workman was 25-9-33 and it was duly recorded in the service sheet. But as after receiving the service excerpt the concerned workman agitated relating to his date of birth recorded in the Form B Register and submitted that his date of birth was 25-9-1940 and also as the concerned workman failed to submit any document in support of his claim, he was referred to the Apex Medical

Board of the Company for assessment of his age according to the Implementation Instruction No. 76 dt. 25-4-1988. The Apex Medical Board after proper medical examination of the concerned workman determined his age as 56 years, 2 months and 8 days as on 2-12-89. The management according to the decision of the Apex Medical Board consisting of highly qualified doctors determined the date of birth of the concerned workman as 25-9-1933 which has been in his service sheet. But as the concerned workman was not satisfied with the decision of the Medical Board he raised this industrial dispute. The management submitted that they did not commit any illegality or did not pass any arbitrary decision in recording the date of birth of the concerned workman. It has been further submitted that the industrial dispute which has been raised by the concerned workman finds no basis at all and accordingly the management has prayed for passing an Award setting aside the prayer of the concerned workman.

4. The points for decision in this reference are :—

“Whether the action of the management of Sayal ‘D’ Colliery of M/s. C.C. Ltd. is justified in not correcting the date of birth of workman, Shri Sarju Rabidas, in the service sheet from 25-9-1933 to 1-8-42 as per I.D. Card? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?”

DECISION WITH REASONS

5. It is seen that the management in support of their claim have examined three witnesses. On the contrary the concerned workman did not adduce any evidence to substantiate his claim. It is the specific contention of the concerned workman that his date of birth at the time of his employment was recorded as 1-4-42 in the service record. He further disclosed that the said date of birth was also recorded in his I.D. Card. In spite of recording the date of birth as 1-4-42 the management in the year 1987 issued service excerpt to him wherefrom he came to know that his date of birth was recorded as 25-9-33. He submitted that the said date of birth was illegal and arbitrarily recorded in the service excerpt by the management ignoring his actual date of birth and ignoring the date of birth recorded in the I.D. Card. Accordingly he submitted representation before the management. The management on the contrary submitted that the date of birth of the concerned workman in the Form B Register was recorded as 25-9-33 and not as 1-4-42. Therefore question of taking any arbitrary decision on their part as alleged by the concerned workman did not arise. The management further submitted that the concerned workman at the time when he raised the dispute did not consider necessary to produce a single scrap of paper in support of his claim that his date of birth

was 1-4-42 and not 25-9-1933. Further the management submitted that relying on Circular No. 76 dt. 25-4-88 they asked the concerned workman to attend the Apex Medical Board for determination of his age. It is the contention of the management that the Apex Medical Board consisting of highly specialised doctors examined the concerned workman and submitted their report. The report of the Medical Board during evidence of MW-1 was marked as Ext. M-2. I have considered the medical report including the X-ray report and considering the report I have failed to find out any discrepancy relying on which the same could be disbelieved. It is the allegation of the concerned workman that his medical examination was not also properly held but neither in the W.S. submitted by him nor in course of hearing he failed to point out the discrepancy done by the medical board at the time of his medical examination in connection with determination of his age. As such I do not find any substantial footing to disbelieve the medical report submitted by the Medical Board. Moreover, no evidence is forthcoming before this Tribunal to show that immediately after his medical examination by the Board he raised his dispute in the manner and way he was examined medically and therefore at such belated stage in absence of any cogent evidence I do not find scope to accept such allegation extended by the concerned workman. In the service excerpt the concerned workman disclosed that at the time of his initial appointment he was 18/19 years old. But in support of this claim the concerned workman during hearing has failed to produce a single scrap of authentic paper. Burden absolutely rests on the concerned workman to substantiate his claim that he was actually 18/19 years old at the time of his initial appointment under the management. I have considered the Form B Register marked as Ext. M-5. From the Form B Register it appears that the date of birth of the concerned workman was recorded as 25-9-1933. It is further seen that the concerned workman also put his L.T.I. in the Form B Register when it was filled up. The date of birth which has been recorded in the Form B Register appears to be very much distinct and I do not find any sign of manipulation therein. If the report of the medical board is taken into consideration then in that case it can be easily assessed that the management did not commit any mistake in recording the date of birth of the concerned workman in the Form B Register. The concerned workman submitted that in the I.D. Card his date of birth was recorded as 1-4-42 but in course of hearing the concerned workman has failed to produce the said I.D. Card for perusal of the Tribunal. As such just relying on the mere submission of the concerned workman I do not find any scope to uphold his contention relating to his date of birth as 1-4-42. The

concerned workman also had the scope to agitate on the point of his date of birth at much earlier stage but he did not do so. It is seen that when he has come to the fag of his service carrier he agitated this dispute. But inspite of raising such dispute he did not consider necessary to establish the same. As such after careful consideration of all the facts and circumstances I hold that the management did not commit any illegality or irregularity in recording the date of birth of the concerned workman in the Form B Register. Accordingly he is not entitled to get any relief.

6. In the result, the following Award is rendered :

“The action of the management of Sayal ‘D’ Colliery of M/s. C. C. Ltd. is justified in not correcting the date of birth of workman Shri Sarju Rabidas, in the service sheet from 25-9-1933 to 1-8-42 as per I.D. Card. Consequently the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief.”

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 8 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 339.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार जे.ओ.सी.पी. ब्लॉक 2 क्षेत्र के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण 2, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 104/96) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 4-1-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल 20012/274/95-आईआर (सी-I)]

एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th January, 2002

S.O. 339.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 104/96) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Labour Court-2, Dhanbad, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of J.O.C.P. Block-2, Area and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 4-01-2002.

[No. L-20012/274/95-IR (C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT
DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Biswas,

Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section
10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

REFERENCE NO. 104 OF 1996

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of
J.O.C.P., Block 2 Area of M/s. BCCL and their
workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman None.

On behalf of the employers Shri B. Joshi,
Advocate.

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 24th December, 2001

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/274/95-IR (Coal-I) dated the 26th September, 1996.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand by the Union that the date of birth of Shri Ram Swarup Sao, Timber Mazdoor has been recorded incorrectly by the management of J.O.C.P. under Block II Area of M/s. BCCL is justified? If so, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?"

2. The case of the concerned workman in brief is as follows :

The concerned workman in his W.S. disclosed that he worked at Nudkharkee Open Cast Project under Block II Area as Timber Mazdoor. It has been submitted that the date of birth of the concerned workman was recorded as 12-6-1936 while the date of birth of his elder brother Gogil Sao was recorded as 23-8-38. He submitted that the age of his elder brother cannot be less than that of his younger and referring this the concerned workman submitted that his date of birth as 12-6-1936 was wrongly recorded by the management, and for which he raised objection in his service excerpt but in spite of raising objection the management did not consider necessary to rectify

that gross mistake. Even the management did not consider necessary to arrange for his medical examination according to JBCCI Circular No. 76. As a result the concerned workman raised an industrial dispute before the ALC(C), Dhanbad for conciliation but as the said conciliation failed the present reference was made. The concerned workman submitted his prayer with a direction to the management to get his age assessed by the Apex Medical Board in view of the JBCCI Circular No. 76.

3. The management on the contrary after filing W.S.-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegation which the concerned workman asserted in his W.S. The management submitted that the date of birth of the concerned workman has been recorded as 12-6-36 in the Form B Register of the company. They submitted that the said Form B Register is a statutory document maintained under Section 48 of the Mines Act, 1952 and is presumed to be conclusive proof of the date of birth of the concerned workman. The C.M.P.F. as well as other documents of the company also indicate that the date of birth of the concerned workman was recorded as 12-6-36. Disclosing this fact the management submitted that as all the statutory documents supported correct recording of age of the concerned workman, there was no scope at all to consider prayer of the concerned workman for his medical examination in the matter of assessment of his age. Accordingly the management have prayed for passing an Award rejecting the claim of the concerned workman.

4. The points to be decided in this reference are :

"Whether the demand by the Union that the date of birth of Shri Ram Swarup Sao, Timber Mazdoor has been recorded incorrectly by the management of J.O.C.P. under Block II Area of M/s. B.C.C.L. is justified? If so, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?"

DECISION WITH REASONS

5. It is seen from the record that in spite of giving several opportunities the concerned workman did not consider necessary to substantiate his claim adducing evidence. It is the specific allegation of the concerned workman that Gogil Sao was his elder brother and he was an employee under the management. He submitted further that date of birth of his said elder brother was recorded by the management as 23-8-38 while his date of birth was recorded as 12-6-1936. Therefore, if this fact is taken into consideration it will expose clearly that the management wrongly recorded his date of birth in the Form B Register as well as in the service excerpt because of the fact that the age of elder brother cannot be less than his younger brother. The claim of the concerned workman definitely on

the face of the record cannot be wiped out. But before considering his submission onus lies on the concerned workman to establish that Gogil Sao was his elder brother and his age was recorded as 23-8-38. In support of the claim the concerned workman did not consider necessary to produce a single scrap of paper. Unless and until this fact is substantiated by the concerned workman there is little scope to uphold his contention that Gogil Sao was his brother and his age was recorded by the management in the statutory register as 23-8-38 while his age was recorded as 12-6-36. As the concerned workman inspite of getting sufficient opportunities have failed to substantiate his claim at this stage just on the basis of his claim made in the W.S. I find little scope to uphold his contention and for which he is not entitled to get his relief. Accordingly the following Award is rendered :

“The demand by the Union that the date of birth of Shri Ram Swarup Sao, Timber Mazdoor has been recorded incorrectly by the management of J.O.C.P. under Block II Area of M/s. BCCL is not justified. Consequently the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief.”

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 8 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 340.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी.सी.एल., जरांगडीह कोलिरी के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकांश 2, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 11/1994) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 4-01-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[मं. एल-20012/319/93-आईआर (सी-I)]

एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th January, 2002

S.O. 340.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 11/1994) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-2, Dhanbad, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Jarangdih Colliery of CCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 4-01-2002.

[No. L-20012/319/93-IR (C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Biswas,
Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section
10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

REFERENCE NO. 11 OF 1994

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of
Jarangdih Colliery of M/s. CCL and their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman None.

On behalf of the employers Shri B. Joshi,
Advocate.

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 24th December, 2001

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/319/93-I.R. (Coal-I), dated, the 22nd December, 1993.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management to intimate the concerned workman Shri Ram Ayodhya about the correct date of birth in the year 1992 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman concerned is entitled to?”

2. The case of the concerned workman according to his W.S. in brief is as follows ;

The concerned workman in his W.S. submitted that he was a permanent employee of Jarangdih Colliery of M/s. CCL since 22-7-59. It has been disclosed that his actual date of birth was 22-7-41 and it was duly recorded in the official records at the time of his employment. But the management illegally and surreptitiously striking down the said date of birth recorded his date of birth as 22-7-1936 without giving him any opportunity to hear. It has been submitted by the concerned workman that in the year 1979 his actual date of birth as 22-7-41 was ascertained as per medical examination and on the basis of medical examination his date of birth was corrected and duly recorded in the office paper. But the management without considering that medical examination report striking down that

date of birth recorded his date of birth as 12-7-41. He alleged that as inspite of repeated representation in this regard the management did not consider necessary to rectify their fault he raised an industrial dispute which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal.

3. The management on the contrary after filing W.S.-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegation which the concerned workman asserted in their W.S. The management submitted that the concerned workman was initially appointed at Jaramdih colliery with effect from 22-7-59 and his date of birth was recorded as 22-7-36 in the service book maintained by the NCDC. The name of the said N.C.D.C. was subsequently changed with effect from 1-11-1975 as Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL) following reorganisation of the Coal Industry in the Central Public sector after the national organisation of the private coal mines in 2 phases in 1972 and 1973. They submitted that the concerned workman confirmed his date of birth as 22-7-36 in the aforesaid service book after the entries made therein were explained to him. The said entry was recorded on the basis of the declaration given by the concerned workman. Thereafter the concerned workman put his LTI in the service sheet being satisfied with its recording. The management alleged that in collusion with the Medical Officer of the colliery and also with some staff the concerned workman surreptitiously recorded his date of birth as 22-7-41 in service record striking down the date of birth "22-7-36". They alleged that for the said unauthorised and illegal alteration of date of birth made by the Medical Officer concerned in the service sheet of the concerned workman was detected by the Task Force from the headquarters of the company, a departmental proceeding was initiated against the said Medical Officer for committing such illegal act. Thereafter the management rectified the said illegal act committed by the Medical Officer and confirmed the original entry made in the service sheet of the concerned workman relating to his date of birth as 22-7-36 by an office order issued on 29/31-7-1992. The management submitted that by rectifying the said date of birth which was illegally recorded, they did not commit any mistake or illegality and accordingly the management has prayed for passing an Award rejecting the claim of the concerned workman.

4. The points for consideration in this reference are :—

"Whether the action of the management to intimate the concerned workman Shri Ram Ayodhya about the correct date of birth in the year 1992 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman concerned is entitled to?"

DECISION WITH REASONS

5. It is seen from the record that inspite of giving several opportunities the concerned workman did not consider necessary either to submit the relevant documents in support of his claim or to give evidence. As a result, the management declined to adduce any evidence as onus to establish the allegation rested on the concerned workman. As a result, the Tribunal finding no other way was forced to close the instant case.

6. From the pleadings I find no dispute to hold that the concerned workman was an employee under the management. It is the contention of the management that at the time of entry of the concerned workman his date of birth as 22-7-36 was recorded in his service record in view of the declaration given by him. The management further submitted that after recording his date of birth and service particulars its contents were read over and explained to the concerned workman and he being satisfied with the recording of the contents put his LTI in the service sheet. Considering the submission of both sides it is clear that the date of birth of the concerned workman as 22-7-41 was recorded as per medical examination report. It is the specific contention of the management that the concerned workman was never forwarded to the Medical Board for his medical examination as there was no dispute at all relating to his age. The management specifically submitted that the concerned workman in collusion with the Medical Officer and some staff brought out the service record and thereafter the said Medical Officer recorded date of birth of the concerned workman as 22-7-41 striking down the original date of birth as 22-7-36. This fact was detected by the headquarters staff in course of enquiry and thereafter a proceeding was initiated against the said Medical Officer. The concerned workman also relied on the report of the medical officer relating to his date of birth as 22-7-41. There was no question at all to record new date of birth of the concerned workman rectifying the previous one until and unless the circumstances so prevailed. The concerned workman in course of hearing has failed to explain under which circumstances he was medically examined by the said Medical Officer and how his date of birth as 22-7-41 was recorded in the service book by the Medical Officer. There was scope on the part of the concerned workman to give his reply but it is seen that inspite of getting opportunity the concerned workman did not turn up. As such at this juncture I do not find any reason to disbelieve the submission made by the learned Advocate for the management. As the concerned workman has failed to substantiate his claim by adducing cogent evidence it is not expected that on the basis of the facts disclosed in his

W.S. the same can be accepted. As such I hold that the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief which he has prayed for.

6. An Award is passed accordingly.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 8 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 341.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार टिस्को सिजुवा कोलियरी के प्रबंधन के संबंध में उन्हे कार्यकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण 2, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 24/92) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 4-01-02 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20025/6/92-आईएमए (सी-1)]

एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th January, 2002

S.O...341.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 24/92) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Sijua Colliery of N/D. Tisco and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 04-01-02.

[No. L-20025/6/92-IR(C-1)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD PRESENT

Shri B. Biswas,

Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

REFERENCE NO. 24 OF 1992

PARTIES : Employers in relation to the management of Sijua Colliery of Ms. TISCO. P.O. Jamadaha, Dist. Dhanbad.

APPEARANCES ;

On behalf of the workman : Shri S. N. Goswami,
Advocate.

On behalf of the employers : Shri B. Joshi,
Advocate.

State ; Jharkhand Industry ; Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 24th December, 2001

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10 (1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20025/6/92-IR (Ccal-I), dated, the 5th May, 1992.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the demand of Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh for correction in the date of birth of Shri Ram Moy Roy, S.B. Attendant. Sijua Colliery of TISCO. is justified? If so, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

2. The case of the concerned workman in brief is as follows :

The concerned workman in his W.S. submitted that he was permanent employee of Sijua Colliery under M/s. Tisco. Ltd. in the capacity of Switch Board Attendant. He submitted that he was appointed in the said colliery on 12-8-52. He further submitted that at the time of his entry in the service his date of birth was recorded as 12-8-1928 in place of actual date of birth 12-8-1933. Accordingly to be submitted representation several times before the management for rectification of his date of birth but the management did not pay any heed. Thereafter the concerned workman raised an industrial dispute before the (ALCCC), Dhanbad which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal.

3. The management on the contrary after filing W.S.-cum-rejoinder have denied all claims and allegations which the concerned workman asserted in this W.S. The management submitted that the concerned workman at the time of his entry in the service declared his date of birth as 12-8-28. Thereafter I.D. Card was issued in his favour in the year 1959 showing all the particulars of his employment including his date of birth as 12-8-1928. He was also issued Bonus Card which also contained his date of birth as 12-8-28 besides other particulars. Thus the concerned workman was fully aware that his date of birth was 12-8-28. Apart from all these facts the management issued individual letters to all the employees working under them inviting their attention to the date of birth recorded in company's record. Each workman was advised to apply for correction of his date of birth in case any mistake was committed by the workman at the initial stage of his employment. The said letter was issued in the year 1966 but at that relevant time the concerned workman did not raise any objection against the date of birth entered in the records of the management. In that circular it was specifically mentioned

that those persons who would not raise any objection of date of birth will not be entitled to raise any dispute over the recorded date of birth contained in the record of the management. Thereafter it has been submitted by the management that the R.C.M.S. union requested the management in the year 1977 that for some reasons or the other some workmen could not avail of the opportunities given to them in the year 1966 to submit application for correction of their date of birth appearing in the company's record. On the basis of the request made by the union the management again issued a circular in the year 1977 inviting application from the workmen who could not apply for correction of his date of birth on account of special difficulty. The concerned workman too did not apply for correction of his date of birth in the year 1977. Thereafter last chance was afforded in the year 1980 to such workmen who could not avail of the opportunity for applying for correction of their date of birth on earlier occasion on account of satisfactory reason. The concerned workman at that time also did not apply for correction of his date of birth. Accordingly the management finally closed the issue by inviting applications for correction of date of birth in the year 1980 and did not permit any workman for correction of his date of birth in future. The management further submitted that the concerned workman even was given opportunity to produce authentic document in proof of his age but the concerned workman failed to submit any such paper. As a result, the management submitted that as the claim of the concerned workman was baseless they could not consider his prayer. Accordingly the management submitted their prayer to reject the claim of the concerned workman.

4. The points for decision in this reference are ;

“Whether the demand of Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh for correction in the date of birth of Shri Rammoy Roy, S. B. Attendant, Sijua Colliery of M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co. is justified? If so, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

DECISION WITH REASONS

5. The concerned workman in course of hearing examined himself as witness in the instant case in order to substantiate his claim. The management on the contrary did not examine any witness. It is the specific contention of the concerned workman that at the time of his appointment his date of birth as 12-8-28 was recorded wrongly in the service record. He submitted that his date of birth was actually 12-8-33 and to that effect he submitted representation before the management for rectification of his date of birth. This witness during his evidence admitted

that to that effect in the year 1984 he sworn an affidavit though he submitted an application in support of his claim on 14-8-80. He also admitted that he did not apply for correction of his age in the year 1966-67 and 1980. The concerned workman in support of his claim relied on the Horoscope, School Leaving Certificate issued by Ethara Sris Chandra Institution marked as Ext. W-1 and W-5. From the school leaving certificate it transpires that his date of birth was recorded as 12-8-33. The said certificate was issued by the said institution on 1-2-86. The management submitted that the concerned workman entered into his service in the year 1952 and at that time of entry the concerned workman gave all particulars which were duly recorded in his service book. At that time he disclosed his date of birth as 12-8-28. The management submitted that after his entry in the service I.D. card and Bonus card were issued to the concerned workmen where in his date of birth was recorded as 12-8-28. In spite of knowing this fact the concerned workman did not raise any dispute. Even thereafter in the year 1966-67 and lastly in the year 1980 a circular was issued individually to all the workmen inviting their attention to the date of birth recorded in the Company's record. Each of the workman by the said circular was advised to apply for correction of his date of birth in case of any mistake was committed by the workman at the initial stage of his employment. It has been alleged by the management that in spite of giving such opportunities the concerned workman did not consider necessary to avail of the same. He only raised this dispute in the year 1980 but in support of his claim he has failed to produce any authentic document. The management submitted that the concerned workman got his entry in the service in the year 1952 and thereafter he remained idle for 28 years in the matter of raising dispute for rectification of his age. The workman in spite of getting opportunity for rectification of his age by the management did not consider necessary to make any such submission. The concerned workman relied on the School leaving certificate marked as Ext. W-5 in support of his claim. The school leaving certificate was issued by the Institution on 1-2-86. The concerned workman did not consider necessary to examine the Head Master of the Institution to prove the register of the school wherein his date of birth was recorded. In this connection JBCCI Circular No. 76 may be taken into consideration. In the said circular it has been clearly pointed out that the management shall review/determine the date of birth in respect of existing employees Matriculation certificate or Higher Secondary Certificate issued by the recognised Universities or Board or Middle Pass Certificate issued by the Board of Education and/or Department of Public Instruction and admit cards ;

issued by the aforesaid Bodies should be treated as correct provided they were issued by the said Universities/Boards/ Institutions prior to the date of employment. Here the picture is quite different and the concerned workman claiming rectification of his date of birth contrary to the guidelines given in the said JBCCI circular No. 76. It is seen that the said School Leaving Certificate was issued on 1-2-86 i.e. long years after getting his employment. Moreover the concerned workman did not consider necessary to prove the genuinity of the certificate by examining the school authority. As such relying on this certificate I find little scope to uphold his contention relating to his date of birth as 12-8-33. It is the settled principles of law that if any such dispute relating to age is raised it should be raised at the earliest opportunity. From the record it transpires clearly that from 1952 to 1980 the concerned workman remained idle inspite of getting sufficient opportunities to make his submission for rectification of his date of birth. This attitude on the part of the concerned workman show clearly that he was satisfied about this date of birth recorded in the records of the management. As such after careful consideration of all the facts and circumstances I hold that the dispute which has been raised by the concerned workman finds no basis at all in absence of any cogent evidence. Accordingly the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief.

6. In the result, the following Award is rendered :

"The demand of Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh for correction in the date of birth of Shri Ram Mdy Roy, S. B. Attendant, Sijua Colliery of Tisco is not justified. Consequently, the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief."

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

दि 8 जनवरी, 2002

का. 342.—प्रतिष्ठित विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार नेटून बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के सर्वप्रथम के श्रवण निरो-जको और उनके कार्यरत के बीच, श्रमिकों में निहित ओडो-कित विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार अधिनियम अधिनियम 1947 के धारा 17 (1) के अधिनियम 34/2000) को अनुसरण करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 01-11-99 को लागू हुआ था।

[No. L-12012/46/99-IR(B-II)]

श्री. गंगधरान, प्रकर मन्त्रि

New Delhi, the 8th January, 2002

S.O. 342.—In Pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.

34/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Nagpur as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 07-01-2002.

[No. L-12012/46/99-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, NAGPUR
PRESENT SHRI B.G. SAXENA, PRESIDING
OFFICER

REFERENCE NO. CGIT ; 34/2000

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

AND

SUNIL GANPATRAO KEWALE

AWARD

The Central Government Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-Section (1) and Sub-Section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 as referred this dispute for adjudication vide order No. L-12012/46/99 IR(B-II) dated : 04-11-99 on the following schedule

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Central Bank of India through its Regional Manager, Regional Office, Amravati in terminating the services of Shri Sunil Ganpatrao Kewale w.e.f. 16-10-98 is legal, proper and justified? If not, what relief the said workman is entitled?"

The workman Sunil Ganpatrao Kewale has submitted his Statement of Claim that he was appointed in Central Bank of India, Branch Office at Achalpur as Peon since 1988. He was being paid Rs. 85 per day. His service was terminated from 16-10-98 illegally. No notice was given to him for termination of his service. After his termination five other persons have been taken on the job. His termination is therefore illegal and he should be reinstated.

The management of Central Bank of India has contested the case on his ground that Sunil G. Kewale was not appointed as Sub Staff by the bank anytime. He was called to clear the premises on daily wages when some other Subi Karmachari provided on leave or when there was any exigency of the work. He was not therefore an employee of the bank and no notice for withdrawing the work from his was

required. Shri Sunil G. Kewale had worked as under :

1988—11 days
1989—48 days
1991—45 days
1992—47 days
1993—37 days
1994—45 days
1995—56 days

In none of these years he worked continuously. He was occasionally called when permanent employee was on leave. He was therefore not entitled to any relief claimed by him.

Both the parties have submitted their Oral evidence. The management has also submitted the documentary evidence to show the number of working days and the dates on which Shri Sunil G. Kewale worked during the year 1988 to 1995. This document is Annexure-1.

I have considered the entire Oral and Documentary evidence submitted by the parties and the Written Arguments submitted by them. In his statement in the Court on 14-09-2000 the workman admitted that no appointment letter was issued to him. He had breaks in the duration of his service. He did not work for more than 60 days in any calendar year. He had not submitted any document to show that he had worked for 240 days continuously.

The management has examined Shri Tariq Rouf Khan, Branch Manager from the side of management. He says that whenever there was necessity to call any person for work then the persons are employed on daily wages. No Master Roll is maintained for daily wages employee. The workman did not work in his presence anytime.

From the document Annexure-1 submitted by the management it is clear that Sunil G. Kewale did not work for more than 56 days in any calendar year from 1988 to 1995. The workman is therefore not entitled to any relief claimed by him.

In 1988 LAB-IC1 746, Karnataka High Court, Karur Vysya Bank Employees Union, Bangalore V. Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T. Court, Bangalore and another.

"It was held" services of person utilised intermittently to do certain work which arose only on certain occasion—employment is of casual nature and not connected with the work of the bank. The employee also failed to prove that he had worked for 240 continuous days in a year without interruption, he would not be entitled to claim the benefit of Section 25F read with Section 2-A of ID Act.

In view of the above facts and evidence the workman S.G. Kewale was not in continuous employment of the management.

The management was not required to follow the provision of retrenchment before terminating the service of the workman.

The employment of other person on Casual basis was immaterial.

The Tribunal has jurisdiction to decide the reference.

The action of the management of Central Bank of India in terminating the services of S.G. Kewale w.e.f. 16-10-98 was legal, proper and justified.

The workman is not entitled to any relief claimed by him.

ORDER

The action of the management of Central Bank of India through its Regional Manager, Regional Office, Amravati in terminating the services of Shri Sunil Ganpatrao Kewale w.e.f. 16-10-98 is legal, proper and justified.

The workman is not entitled to any relief claimed by him.

The reference is answered accordingly.

Date: 10-12-2001

B. G. SAXENA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 8 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 343.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 201/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 07-1-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/440/89 डी.-II(ए)]

सी. गंगधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th January, 2002

S.O. 343.—In Pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 201/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Nagpur as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 7-01-2002.

[No. L-11012/440/89-D-II(A)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, NAGPUR
PRESENT :

Shri B. G. Saxena, Presiding Officer

REFERENCE NO. CGIT : 201/2000

The Zonal Manager, Bank of India

AND

Shri Madan Nathuji Walde

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-Section (1) and Sub-Section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 had referred this dispute for adjudication vide order No. L-12012/440/89 DII (A) dated 26-03-90 to C.G.I.T., Jabalpur on the following Schedule.

It was transferred from C.G.I.T., Jabalpur to C.G.I.T., Nagpur vide order No. L-12012/440/89-DII(A) dated 17-07-2000.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Bank of India in dismissing Shri Madan Nathuji Walde from the services of the Bank is justified ? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled”

The above reference was sent by the Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, vide order dated 26-03-90 to C.G.I.T. Court at Jabalpur. This file remained pending at C.G.I.T., Jabalpur upto August, 2000. It was received by transfer vide order dated 17-7-2000.

The workman Madan S/o. Nathuji Walde had submitted Statement of Claim at C.G.I.T., Jabalpur on 03-06-90.

The workman has claimed that he had passed VIIIth Standard examination and was appointed on daily wages in 1970 at Bank of India. He was appointed as Part Time Permanent Employee in 1973 and his service was regularised as Sub Staff (Peon).

In 1986 he was working as Sepoy-cum-Hamal at Somalwada Branch of Bank of India. He was also doing the job of Daftari.

It is further mentioned that the workman has been charged for fraudulently withdrawing Rs. 670/- from the Savings Bank Account No. 1340 of N. G. Thete on 12-04-86. The workman was suspended from 27-11-86. The Charge Sheet was submitted against him on 03-04-87. The undernoted charges were framed against him :

- (a) You forged the signature of Shri N. G. Thete, holder of Savings Bank Account No. 1340 with the Branch on the withdrawal slip

for Rs. 670/- (Rupees Six hundred seventy only) prepared by you to the debit of the aforesaid account; and

- (b) You used the said withdrawal slip for fraudulently withdrawing an amount of Rs. 670/- (Rupees Six hundred seventy only) from the Savings Bank Account No. 1340 of Shri Thete on 12th April, 1986.

The workman has mentioned in Statement of Claim that enquiry was not conducted fairly against him by A. G. Bhalerao, Manager, Gandhi Bagh Branch. He was not allowed to defend himself through an advocate.

He was represented by Shri S. K. Patil in the enquiry proceedings.

On 19-11-86 the complaint was received from N. G. Thete that workman has withdrawn Rs. 670/- from his Savings Bank Account No. 1340 on 12-04-86. The signature and the writing on the withdrawal slip were sent for comparison with the specimen writing of the workman to the document examiner Jayant Kotwal. The evidence was recorded during the enquiry proceedings and the Enquiry Officer submitted enquiry report on 28-10-87. The workman was also provided opportunity of personal hearing by the disciplinary authority on 04-11-87.

The disciplinary authority on 13-11-87 finally passed the dismissal order.

He also preferred appeal and the appellate authority dismissed his appeal on 07-03-88.

The management of the Bank of India submitted Written Statement and stated that the workman was given opportunity to defend himself in enquiry proceedings through the defence representative of his choice S. K. Patil. The defence representative S. K. Patil was President of Backward Class Employees Association. The copies of the documents were supplied to the workman M. N. Walde on 16-07-87. The list of witnesses which were to be examined in the enquiry was also given to the workman on same day. The enquiry proceedings were signed by the workman himself.

The witness N. G. Thete, who had submitted complaint against the workman was examined during the enquiry and he was cross-examined by the workman. The evidence of Jayant Kotwal was also recorded. He supported the allegations against the workman. The charges were proved against the workman and hence show cause notice was issued to him on 04-11-87. The enquiry report was considered by the disciplinary authority and the appellate authority. The disciplinary authority and the appellate authority had also granted personal hearing to the workman.

Both the parties have submitted their documents: M. N. Walde, workman had submitted affidavit in C.G.I.T., Jabalpur. He was cross-examined on 23-09-95.

After receiving the file in this Court, the workman's defence representative S. K. Patil moved application that the workman wants to produce witnesses C. R. Joshi and M. W. Patil. The affidavit of M. W. Patil was submitted in C.G.I.T. Court, Jabalpur on 25-03-96. The workman was allowed to produce witnesses for cross-examination.

On 17-04-01 the workman represent that he cannot produce witness M. W. Patil for cross-examination and the witness be discharged. The workman also did not produce C. R. Joshi in his defence. The workman closed his evidence on 17-04-01.

A. G. Bhalerao was examined from the side of the management. The Enquiry Officer A. G. Bhalerao was cross-examined by S. K. Patil, the defence representative of the workman on 07-6-01.

Both the parties submitted their Written Arguments. The defence representative of the workman and the representative of the management did not prefer to argue the case orally.

I have considered the entire oral and documentary evidence on record and the arguments submitted by the both parties.

In the cross-examination A. G. Bhalerao, Enquiry Officer has mentioned that the signature and the writing which were prepared by the workman on withdrawal slip were sent for comparison with the specimen writing of the workman. The handwriting expert Jayant Kotwal was also examined in the enquiry proceedings. This witness Jayant Kotwal was cross-examined by the workman. Jayant Kotwal had submitted undernoted opinion :

The body writings and the signatures on the withdrawal slip dated 12-04-86 was not in the handwriting of the Account Holder N. G. Thete.

The body writing on the withdrawal slip was in the handwriting of M. N. Walde.

N. G. Thete had also told to the Enquiry Officer that he had not withdrawn Rs. 670 from his Account No. 1340 on 12-04-86. The workman had no enmity with the Account Holder. Therefore there is no reason to believe that the Account Holder N. G. Thete had any motive of implicating the workman falsely. The statement of N. G. Thete was therefore supported by the Handwriting Expert Jayant Kotwal, the examiner of documents.

In the Written Argument it is mentioned that the workman was not allowed to engage any counsel. In the departmental enquiry it is not necessary to permit the advocate. In AIR 1972, Supreme Court Page 2178, C. L. Subramaniam V. the Collector of Customs, Cochin it is held that "the Government servant may present his case with the assistance of any Government servant approved by the disciplinary authority, unless the disciplinary authority permits him to engage a legal practitioner. The workman had not obtained the permission of disciplinary authority to engage a counsel. Hence the argument that the workman could not defend himself properly, is meaningless."

The enquiry report itself shows that the workman had taken the help of another workman S. K. Patil during the enquiry proceedings. So he had full opportunity to get himself represented with S. K. Patil who was President of Backward Class Employees Association. The witnesses of the management were cross-examined at length by the workman. He was also provided opportunity to produce his defence. In the above circumstances the enquiry was conducted fairly and impartially and according to the principles of natural justice. The Enquiry Officer has also mentioned that he has based his enquiry on the evidence on the record.

The workman M. N. Walde has admitted in cross-examination that prior to this occurrence as well, he was suspended and was also punished twice for misconduct. The workman has also admitted that he had submitted his defence arguments before the disciplinary authority. Personal hearing was also accorded to him by the appellate authority.

The workman did not produce any Hand Writing Expert in this Tribunal to challenge the testimony of Hand Writing Expert Jayant Kotwal.

Considering the entire oral and documentary evidence on record I therefore hold that the action of the management of Bank of India in dismissing Shri Madan Nathuji Walde from the service of the bank was justified. The punishment awarded to the workman also cannot be considered harsh or disproportionate, as the workman was involved in fraudulently withdrawing Rs. 670 from the Savings Bank Account of N. G. Thete, Account Holder.

ORDER

The action of the management of Bank of India in dismissing Shri Madan Nathuji Walde from the service of the bank is justified.

The workman is not entitled to any other relief claimed by him.

The reference is answered accordingly.

Dated : 07-12-2001

B. G. SAXENA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 8 जनवरी, 2002

3. M/s. Corporation Bank
(Wholly Owned by
the Govt. of India),
Head Office, Manga-
ladevi Temple Road
P. B. No. 88,
Mangalore-575001.

का.आ. 344—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947
(1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय
सरकार कॉर्पोरेशन बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और
उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद
में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण बंगलूर के पंचाट
(संदर्भ संख्या 28/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय
सरकार को 07-1-02 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12025/1/2002—आई आर (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th January, 2002

S.O. 344.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the
Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central
Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.
28/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal
cum-Labour Court, Bangalore as shown in the
Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the
employers in relation to the management of Corpo-
ration Bank and their workman, which was received
by the Central Government on 07-01-2002.

[No. L-12025/1/2002—IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR
COURT

“Shram Sadan”

G. G. Palya, Tumkur Road,
Yeshwantpur, Bangalore-560022.

Dated : 31st December, 2001

PRESENT : Hon'ble V. N. Kulkarni
Presiding Officer

ID 28/99

I Party

Sri Mukund B. Kulkarni,
S/o Sri Bonda Rao
V. Kulkarni,
C/o V. T. Sabnis,
Plot No. 28,
Nehrunagar,
Gokul Road,
HUBLI-580030.

II Party

1. The Chief Manager,
(Disciplinary Authority),
Mangaladevi Temple
Road,
P. B. No. 88,
Mangalore-575001.
D. K. District.

2. The Deputy General
Manager,
(Appellate Authority)
M/s Corporation Bank
H. O, Mangaladevi
Temple Road,
P. B. No. 88,
Mangalore-575001.
D. K. District.

APPEARANCES :

I Party : V. Narasimha Holla
AdvocateII Party : Pradeep S. Sawkar
Advocate

AWARD

1. Heard both sides. It is seen from the
records that in the instant case, the workman
filed application under Section 10(4) A of the
Industrial Disputes Act directly before this Tribunal.
It appears that the workman has also filed Writ
Petition 23198/1996 and that was disposed off
directing workman to approach this tribunal by
raising dispute as per the provisions of Industrial
Dispute Act 1947.

2. Mr. Holla very fairly and rightly submitted,
in view of the decision of the High Court of
Karnataka reported in ILR 2000 KAR 3493
petition under Section 10(4) A directly filing is
not maintainable, but he says that before filing
this petition, the workman has approached the
conciliation authorities and the workman is
directed to follow the correct procedure where
the earlier proceedings were in progress, in other
words where the conciliation proceedings were
pending. In view of this submission and the
decision of the High Court of Karnataka referred
earlier, I proceed to pass the following order.

ORDER

This reference I. D. 28/99 is disposed off as
not maintainable with liberty to the parties to
take proper steps and raise Industrial Dispute
accordingly.

(Dictated to the L. D. C. in open court, trans-
cribed by him, corrected and signed by me on
31st December, 2001).

V. N. KULKARNI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 8 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 345.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947
(1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय
सरकार एल.आई.सी. ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध
नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट

औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण बैंगलूर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 45/98) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 07-01-02 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एन-17011/2/97-आई आर (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

1

New Delhi, the 8th January, 2002

S. O. 345.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 45/98) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bangalore as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of LIC of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 07-01-2002.

[No. L-17011/2/97-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR
COURT

“SHRAM SADAN”,
III MAIN, III CROSS, II PHASE. TUMKUR
ROAD, YESHWANTHPUR,
BANGALORE

Dated : 21st December 2001

PRESENT

HON'BLE SHRI V. N. KULKARNI, B. Com,
LLB PRESIDING OFFICER
CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
BANGALORE.

C. R. NO. 45/98

I PARTY

Udupi Taluk General
Workers
Union Secretary,
UTGWO, CITU Office,
Court Cross Road,
Opp. USHA Hotel,
UDUPI-57601

II PARTY

Sr. Divisional Manager,
LIC of India,
Divisional Office,
Ajarkad,
Udupi-576101

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide order No. L-17011/2/97-IR (B-II) dated 23rd April, 1998 for adjudication on the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of LIC of India, Divisional Office, Udupi in not acceding to the demand of Udupi Taluk General Workers Union (CITU) in absorption of S/Shri Shrinivas, Ganapathi, Thukarama, Mahabala, Krishna Bhat, Vasudeva and Ravindra is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the workmen are entitled ?”

2. The first party union has raised this dispute on behalf of Seven Workmen who were the members of the first party union. Seven workmen were working in the Canteen run by the second party in its Divisional Office at Ajarkad, Udupi and they were not absorbed. The duties of the workmen is stated in para 3 and 4 of the Claim Statement. Hence this Industrial dispute is raised.

3. Parties appeared and filed Claim Statement and Counter respectively.

4. The case of the first party workmen is that they were the employees of the Second Party and the Canteen was run by the Second Party and the workmen worked for many years. The workmen were not absorbed. The union has prayed to pass award in its favour.

5. The case of the Second Party in brief is that there is no relationship of employer and employee between the Second Party and the members of the first party. The LIC Employees Co-operative Canteen Ltd., Udupi, is a co-operative Society registered under the Co-operative Society Act.

6. The main contention of the management is that there is no relationship of employee and employer between the first party workmen and the management.

7. It is seen from the records that the first party remained absent continuously. First party union has not adduced any evidence and no documents are filed.

8. I have heard the management. The first party union has not proved its case on behalf of the workmen. Considering all this I pass the following order :

ORDER

The reference is rejected.

(Dictated to PA transcribed by her corrected and signed by me on 21st December, 2001)

V. N. KULKARNI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 346.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध निोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिनियम 1947 के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 7-1-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/92/2000-आईआर (डी यू)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th January. 2002

S. O. 346.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. CGIT 45/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court Jaipur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 7-1-2002

[No. L-42012/92/2000-IR(DU)]

KULDEEP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, JAIPUR

Case no. CGIT 45/2000

Reference No. L-42012/92/2000/IR (DU)

dated 09-08-2000

Shri Kailash Chandra Harijhan

S/o Shri kundaram,

VPO:Gudachandraj,

Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan)

Applicant

Versus

The Principal,

Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya,

Jat Baroda, Gangapurcity,

Sawai Madhopur,

Rajasthan

Non-Applicant

Attendance :

For the Applicant

Shri P.C. Swami, Advocate

For the non-Applicant

Shri V.S. Gurjar, Advocate

Date of Award

13-12-2001

AWARD

The Central Government vide order mentioned above has referred the following dispute under clause

(d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred as the Act, 1947) for adjudication.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the termination of services of Shri Kailash Chand S/o Shri Kundaram from post of sweeper-cum-chowkidar from 31-10-98 by the management of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Jat Baroda. Gangapurcity is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the disputant is entitled and from which date?"

The applicant filed the statement of claim stating that he was given appointment on the post of chowkidar cum-sweeper by non-appliant w.e.f. 20-5-95. Since then he was working continuously. His services were however terminated by non-appliant vide oral order dt. 31-10-98. He had completed 240 days service in each year prior to the date of termination of service. His nature of work was permanent. He also appeared in interview for the above post on 11-3-98 but he was not selected. His services were terminated in violation of Section 25-F, G, H & N of the Act, 1947 and rule-77 & 78 of the Industrial Dispute (Central) Rules 1957 (hereinafter referred as the Rules, 1957). It was prayed that the termination of services may be held illegal and void and he may be reinstated in service with full back wages with costs.

The non-applicant in reply stated that Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (herinafter refered as the Samiti) is registered under the Registration Act 1860 and is regulated by its own rules. The claim is liable to be dismissed on account of misjoinder of parties. The establishment of non-applicant doesn't fall within the definition of "Industrial Unit". The applicant was engaged as part time workman on daily wages. On account of transfer of regular workman Nihal Singh Valmiki and on his joining in the month of Sept. 1998 the post of chowkidar-cum-sweeper does not remain vacant.

On behalf of the pleadings of the parties the following points of disputes were framed :—

Points of Disputes

1. आया प्रार्थी ने विपक्षी संस्थान में 20-5-95 से 31-10-98 तक लगातार कार्य किया व सेवा मुक्ति से पूर्व के एक वर्ष में 240 दिन से अधिक कार्य किया ?

2. आया प्रार्थी को अप्रार्थी द्वारा अंशकालीन दैनिक वेतन भोगी के रूप में आवश्यकतानुसार एक निश्चित समयवधि के लिए कार्य पर रखा गया था ? यदि हाँ, तो इसका प्रभाव ?

3. आया क्लेम में पक्षकारों के कुसंयोजन का दोष है ?

4. आया विपक्षी संस्थान औद्योगिक इकाई नहीं है ?

5. आया विपक्षी संस्थान में चौकीदार का या स्वीपर का कोई पद रिक्त नहीं है ? यदि हाँ, तो इसका प्रभाव ?

6. आया अप्रार्थी द्वारा औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 25 एफ, जी व औद्योगिक विवाद (केन्द्रीय), नियम 1957 के नियम 77 का उल्लंघन किया गया है ?

7. प्रार्थी किस सहायता को प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी है ?

The applicant in support of his claim filed his own affidavit. The learned counsel for the non-applicant was given opportunity to cross-examine him on his affidavit. The applicant also filed copy of the experience certificate Ex. W-1, copy of the letter for interview Ex. W-2 and copy of letter Ex. W-3. on behalf of the non-applicant no evidence was produced.

Heard arguments on behalf of the parties and perused the record. The points are decided as follows :—

Point No. 1:— It is not disputed that the applicant was engaged as sweeper-cum-chowkidar on daily wages. The applicant has stated that he had worked on the post from 20-5-95 to 31-10-98 and had completed 240 days service prior to date of termination on 31-10-98. The applicant has filed the experience certificate Ex. W-1 which has not been disputed by the non-applicant according to which he has worked on the post of sweeper-cum-chowkidar on daily wages details of which are given below:

Month	Total worknig days
1	2
January-95	04 days
April-95	15 days
July-95	06 days
August-95	14 days
September-95	20 days
January-97	26 days
February-97	19 days
March-97	05 days
April-97	11 days
May-97	08 days
June-97	18 days
July-97	31 days
August-97	31 days
September-97	30 days
October-97	31 days
November-97	30 days
December-97	30 days
January-98	31 days
February-98	26 days
March-98	29 days
April-98	26 days

1	2
July-98	28 days
August-98	28 days
September-98	30 days
Total	527 days

As per the certificate it is proved that the applicant has worked from the year 1995 to 1998 as per the details given above. From the above details it is proved that the applicant has completed more than 240 days service prior to the date of his termination i.e. 31-10-98.

Point No.2 :— As stated above it is not disputed that the applicant was engaged on daily wage basis. There is no evidence that the applicant was engaged as a part time workman and for fixed period. It is, therefore, not proved that the applicant was engaged for fixed period as a part time workman.

Point Nos. 3, 4 & 5 :— The learned counsel for the non-applicant has not pressed these points and, therefore are decided against the non-applicant.

Point No. 6 :— The applicant has worked for more than 240 days in the year preceding to the date of termination. It is not disputed that no notice or pay in lieu of notice or retrenchment compensation was paid to the applicant as required under Section 25-F of the Act, 1947. The applicant has stated that at the time of termination of services Kirodihal Chaturvedi junior to him was retained in service. No seniority list was prepared and published at the time of termination of service. His above statement has not been rebutted by the non-applicant. It is, therefore, also proved that services of applicant were terminated in violation of section 25 G and rule 77 of the Rules, 1957.

Point No. 7 :— The termination of service of applicant by the non-applicant is held to be illegal and unjustified. The applicant will be entitled to reinstatement in service with benefit of continuity in service. As the applicant was given opportunity for regular selection but couldn't succeed and also on the basis of no work no pay the applicant is not granted the relief of back wages. The non-applicant will be free to dispense with the services of the applicant after complying the provisions of the Act, 1947.

The copies of the award may be sent to the Central Government under Section 17 (1) of the Act, 1947 for publication.

Sd/- Illegible

Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2002

का. आ. 347.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप धारा-(3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार

एतद्द्वारा 01 फरवरी, 2002 की उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 अध्याय-5 और 6 (धारा-76 की उप धारा (1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपबन्ध तमिलनाडू राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :—

“जिला नामक्कल के तालुक रासीपुरम में राजस्व ग्राम-आत्तनूर, अयिपालयम, चन्द्रशेखरपुरम आनैपालयम, कीरनूर, काट्टनाचमपट्टी, काक्कवेरी, कोनरीपट्टी, मुत्तुकालीपट्टी, रासीपुरम, कखकपुरम पिल्लानल्लूर, पोनकुरुचि, अडिगलूर तथा नामक्कल तालुक में राजस्व ग्राम पाचल और नवानी के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र”।

[सं. एम-38013/1/2002-एम एम-1]
के. सी. जैन, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2002

S.O. 347.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st February, 2002 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI (except sub-section (i) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Tamil Nadu namely :—

“Areas comprising the Revenue Villages of Attanur (Athanur), Ayipalayam, Chandrasekarapuram, Anaipalayam, Keeranur, Kattanachampatty, Kak-kaveri, Knoeripatty, Muthukah-patty, Kurukkapuram, Rasipuram, Pillanallur, Ponhurichi, Andagalur of Rasipuram Taluk and Pachal, Navani of Namakkal Taluk in Namakkal District.”

[No. S-38013/1/2002-SS-I]
K. C. JAIN, Director

नई दिल्ली, 12 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 348.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप धारा-(3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा 01 फरवरी, 2002 की उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 अध्याय-5 और 6 (धारा-76 की उप धारा (1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त

जा चुकी है) के उपबन्ध उड़ीसा राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :—

“जिला बालेश्वर के बालेश्वर तहसील में ब्रनपारिया, बीरु-थान, खामनगर, मगदगमार्ही, सरगर, हीराटिकीरी, नटी, शामकोना तथा सानपुरसोतमपुर क्षेत्र के राजस्व गांव”।

[सं. एस-38013/2/2002-एसएस-I]
के.सी. जैन, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 12th January, 2002

S.O. 348.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st February, 2002 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI (except sub-section (i) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Orissa namely :—

“The areas comprising the Revenue Villages of Banaparia, Biruan, Khan-nagar, Madagadasahi, Sergar Hirati-kiri, Noti, Shamkona and Sanapurussottampur in Tahasil Balasore of District Balasore”.

[No. S-38013 2/2002-SS-I]
K. C. JAIN, Director

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 349.—केन्द्रीय सरकार संतुष्ट है कि लोक-हित में ऐसा अपेक्षित है कि करेंसी नोट प्रेस, नासिक रोड में सेवाओं को जिसे औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की प्रथम अनुमूची की प्रविष्टि 25 के अन्तर्गत निर्दिष्ट किया गया है, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवाएं घोषित किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खंड (ड) के उपखंड (6) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए तत्काल प्रभाव से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[सं. एम-11017/3/91-औ.सं. (नी वि)]
एच.सी. गुप्ता, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th January, 2002

S.O. 349.—Whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the public interest requires that the services in the Currency Note Press, Nasik Road which is covered by item 25 of the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), should be declared to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clauses (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby declares with immediate effect the said industry to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act for a period of six months.

[No. S-11017/3/91-IR(PL)]

H. C. GUPTA, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 2002

का.आ. 350.—केन्द्रीय सरकार संतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि लोकहित में ऐसा करना अपेक्षित था, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (ढ़) के उपखण्ड (IV) के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2037 दिनांक 23 जुलाई, 2001 द्वारा ताम्बा खनन उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए 25 जुलाई, 2001 से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित किया था ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि लोकहित में उक्त कालावधि को छः मास की और कालावधि के लिए बढ़ाया जाना अपेक्षित है ;

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (ढ़) के उपखंड (IV) के परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए,

केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उपयोगी सेवा अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए 25 जनवरी, 2002 से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है ।

[फा.सं.एस-11017/11/97-आई आर (पी एल)]

एच.सी. गुप्ता, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th January, 2002

S.O. 350.—Whereas the Central Government having been satisfied that the public interest so required had, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-clause (vi) of the clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), declared by the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour S. O. No. 2037 dated 23rd July, 2001 the Copper Mining Industry to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act, for a period of six months from the 25th July, 2001

And whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that public interest requires the extension of the said period by a further period of six months ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby declares the said industry to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act for a period of six months from the 25th January, 2002.

[F. No. S-11017/11/97-IR(PL)]

H. C. GUPTA, Dy. Secy.

